



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

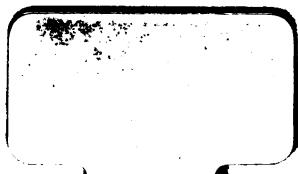
Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

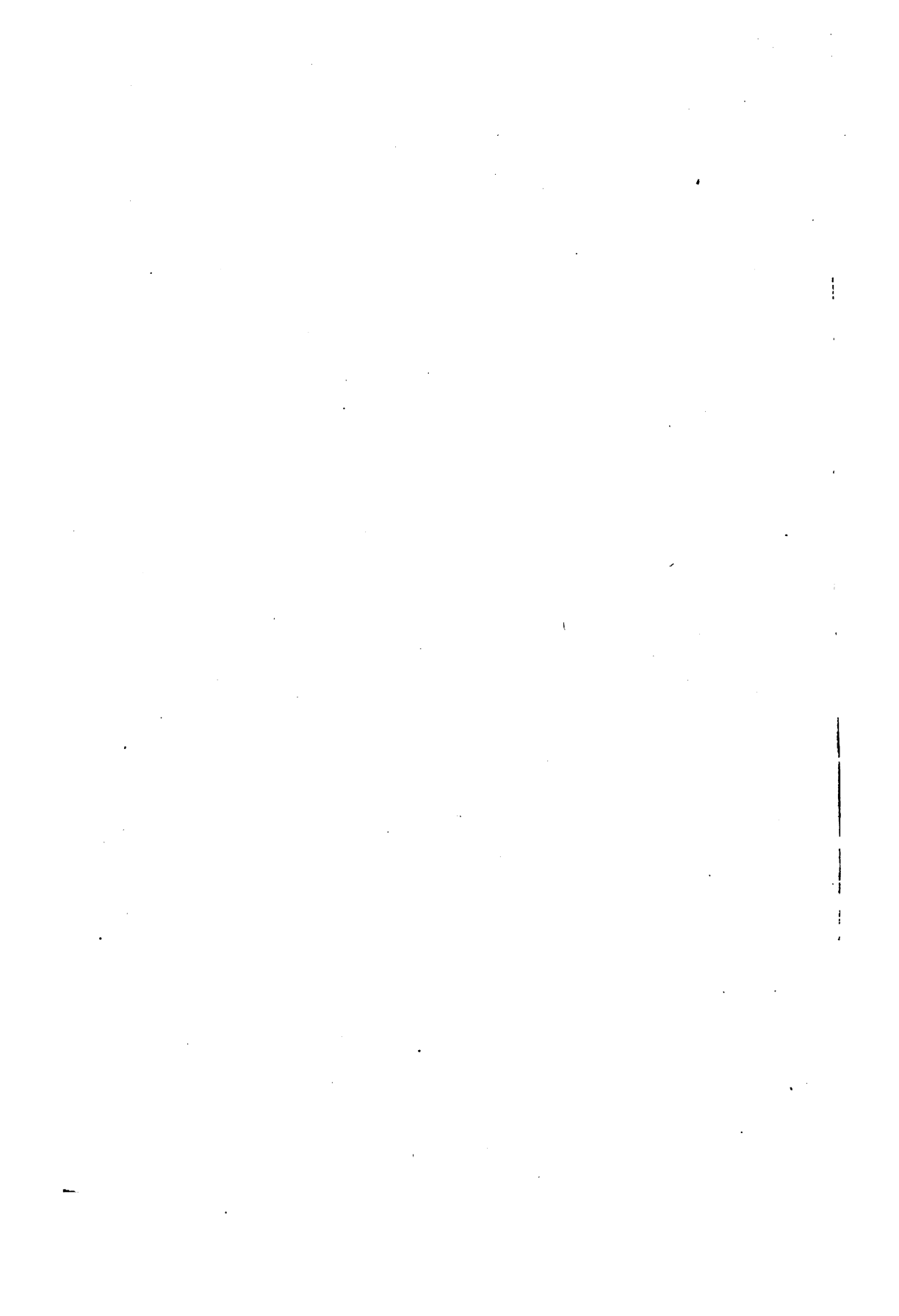
About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>



Alaska Coll





Territory of Alaska
Laws, etc.
Session Laws
Resolutions and Memorials
1915



*PASSED AT THE SECOND REGULAR SESSION
OF THE TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE*

*Convened at Juneau, the Capital, on the First day of March,
1915, and adjourned sine die the Twenty-Ninth
day of April, 1915*

RECEIVED JULY 28 1915
DATE OF PUBLICATION OF VOLUME, JULY 28, 1915

DAILY EMPIRE PRINT, JUNEAU, ALASKA

✓ 224134

*Published under authority of Chapter 6, Session
Laws of 1913, Approved April 11, 1913, by
CHARLES E. DAVIDSON,
Secretary of Alaska*

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Preface

This volume is published under and by the virtue of the authority of Chapter 6 of the Session Laws of Alaska, 1913, approved April 11, 1913, and embraces all the laws enacted at the Second Regular Session of the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, convened at Juneau, the capital, March 1, 1915, and adjourned, sine die, April 29, 1915. This volume also contains such resolutions and memorials passed by said Territorial Legislature as are deemed of public importance.

The enrolled acts, as filed in the office of the Secretary of the Territory, contain some incorrect spelling, improper punctuation, and apparent omissions of necessary words, and while the Secretary of the Territory has no other alternative than to publish true copies of the acts filed, he has—in order to make them readable and presentable—noted obvious errors in punctuation, spelling, etc., by inserting the words apparently intended, in brackets, immediately following the incorrect words used, or where the words were omitted.

However, on page 66 of this volume, in lines 17 and 19 of Section 40, Chapter 25, (the election law), where a number of words seem to have been omitted in the enrolled act, no notation was made of the fact, as the insertion could not have been made with any degree of certainty.

Sec. 14 of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to create a legislative assembly in the Territory of Alaska, to confer legislative power thereon, and for other purposes," approved August 24, 1912, provides that "* * * If he [the Governor] approves it [the bill], he shall sign it and it shall become a law at the expiration of ninety days thereafter, unless sooner given effect by a two-thirds vote of said Legislature. * * *"

Authentication

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY }
TERRITORY OF ALASKA, } SS:

I, Charles E. Davidson, Secretary of Alaska, do hereby certify that the printed Acts, Resolutions and Memorials contained in this volume, printed by authority of Chapter Six of the Session Laws of the Territory of Alaska for the year 1913, are true and correct copies of the enrolled laws, resolutions and memorials which were passed at the Second Regular Session of the Territorial Legislature, begun on the first day of March, A. D., 1915, and concluded on the twenty-ninth day of April, A. D., 1915, as shown by the records of this office; and I further certify that all the laws printed herein which, by their terms, contain emergency sections, took effect and were in force upon their passage and approval, and that all other laws printed herein are effective and in force ninety days from and after the date of their approval.

WITNESS my hand and Seal of the Territory of Alaska,
given at Juneau, this 28th day of July, A. D., 1915.

(Signed)

Charles E. Davidson

(SEAL)

Secretary of Alaska.

J. F. A. Strong.....	President	Juneau
Walstein G. Smith.....	Secretary	Juneau
Charles E. Davidson.....	Member	Juneau

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR PROMOTION OF UNIFORM LEGISLATION

Royal A. Gunnison.....	President	Juneau
George B. Grigsby.....	Commissioner	Nome
Fred M. Brown.....	Commissioner	Valdez
Rose A. Stoddard.....	Secretary	Juneau

BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS

J. L. Myers.....	President	Ketchikan
H. C. DeVighe.....	Secretary-Treasurer	Juneau
Aline B. Bradley.....	Member	Fairbanks
J. A. Sutherland.....	Member	Fairbanks
J. H. Mustard.....	Member	Nome
J. M. Sloane.....	Member	Nome
Charles A. Winans.....	Member	Valdez
J. H. Romig.....	Member	Seward

BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS

W. E. Zuber.....	President	Ketchikan
G. C. Maule.....	Secretary-Treasurer	Douglas
L. W. Fromm.....	Member	Nome
C. L. Hale.....	Member	Cordova
Robert R. Myers.....	Member	Fairbanks

BOARD OF PHARMACY

William Britt.....	President	Juneau
William H. Caswell.....	Vice President	Valdez
Floyd E. Ryus.....	Secretary-Treasurer	Ketchikan
William B. Kirk.....	Member	Nome
William Ramsey.....	Member	Council
Edward V. Boyle.....	Member	Cordova
Frank M. Dunham.....	Member	Fairbanks
Ralph T. Kubon.....	Member	Fairbanks

BOARD OF CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS

First Judicial Division

Robert W. Jennings.....	United States Judge	Juneau
H. A. Bishop.....	United States Marshal	Juneau
Mrs. John G. Heid.....	Juneau

Second Judicial Division

John Randolph Tucker.....	United States Judge	Nome
Emmet R. Jordan.....	United States Marshal	Nome
Mrs. Joseph F. Plein.....	Nome

Third Judicial Division

Fred M. Brown.....	United States Judge	Valdez
F. R. Brenneman.....	United States Marshal	Valdez
Mrs. George C. Treat.....	Valdez

Fourth Judicial Division

Charles E. Bunnell.....	United States Judge	Fairbanks
Lewis T. Erwin.....	United States Marshal	Fairbanks
Mrs. Luther C. Hess.....	Fairbanks

BOARD OF TRUSTEES, ALASKA PIONEERS' HOME

J. F. A. Strong.....	President	Juneau
C. C. Georgeson.....	Secretary	Sitka
W. P. Mills.....	Treasurer	Sitka
Arthur G. Shoup.....	Superintendent	Sitka

BOARD FOR RELIEF OF DESTITUTION

J. F. A. Strong.....	Superintendent	Juneau
----------------------	----------------------	--------

First Judicial Division

James A. Smiser.....	United States Attorney	Juneau
H. A. Bishop.....	United States Marshal	Juneau

Second Judicial Division

F. M. Saxton.....	United States Attorney	Nome
Emmet R. Jordan.....	United States Marshal	Nome

Third Judicial Division

William N. Spence.....	United States Attorney	Valdez
F. R. Brenneman.....	United States Marshal	Valdez

Fourth Judicial Division

R. F. Roth.....	United States Attorney	Fairbanks
Lewis T. Erwin.....	United States Marshal	Fairbanks

DISTRICT ROAD COMMISSIONERS

E. C. Austin.....	First District	Ketchikan
Daniel C. Jones.....	Second District	Nome
Ed Wood.....	Fourth District	Fairbanks
H. H. Ross.....	Third District	Valdez

Legislative Department

James Wickersham.....	Delegate to Congress	Fairbanks
-----------------------	----------------------------	-----------

SECOND TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE**Officers of the Senate**

Dan A. Sutherland.....	President	Ruby
Alfred E. Maltby.....	Secretary	Iditarod
H. F. Morton.....	Assistant Secretary	Juneau
J. C. Dieringer.....	Sergeant-at-Arms	Valdez

Territorial Senators

(Term Expires in 1916.)

J. M. Tanner.....	First Division	Skagway
* Thomas McGann.....	Second Division	Nome
B. F. Millard.....	Third Division	Valdez
Dan A. Sutherland.....	Fourth Division	Ruby

*—Elected to fill vacancy caused by the death of Senator Elwood Bruner.

Territorial Senators

(Term Expires in 1918.)

Charles A. Sulzer.....	First Division	Sulzer
Frank A. Aldrich.....	Second Division	Nome
O. P. Hubbard.....	Third Division	Valdez
O. P. Gaustad.....	Fourth Division	Fairbanks

Officers of the House of Representatives

Earnest B. Collins.....	Speaker	Fox
Barry Keown.....	Chief Clerk	Nome
Miss Marie O'Brien.....	Assistant Clerk	Juneau
R. R. Hunter.....	Sergeant-at-Arms	Valdez

Members of the House of Representatives

William E. Britt.....	First Division	Juneau
J. R. Heckman.....	First Division	Ketchikan
John G. Held.....	First Division	Juneau
Arthur G. Shoup.....	First Division	Sitka
Nathan H. Coombs.....	Second Division	Council
James P. Daly.....	Second Division	Nome
W. W. Getchell.....	Second Division	Nome
M. F. Moran.....	Second Division	Shungnak
Chas. M. Day.....	Third Division	Valdez
Thomas H. Holland.....	Third Division	Chitina
John Noon.....	Third Division	Seward
T. B. Tansey.....	Third Division	Kennecott
William T. Burns.....	Fourth Division	Fairbanks
Earnest B. Collins.....	Fourth Division	Fox
Dan Driscoll.....	Fourth Division	Fairbanks
C. K. Snow.....	Fourth Division	Ruby

TREATY CONCERNING THE CESSION OF THE RUSSIAN
POSSESSIONS IN NORTH AMERICA

BY HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF ALL THE RUSSIAS TO
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Concluded March 30, 1867.

Ratified by the United States May 28, 1867.

Ratifications exchanged June 20, 1867.

Proclaimed by the United States, June 20, 1867.

The United States of America and His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, being desirous of strengthening, if possible, the good understanding which exists between them, have, for that purpose, appointed as their Plenipotentiaries: the President of the United States, William H. Seward, Secretary of State; and His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, the Privy Counsellor Edward de Stoeckl, his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States. Preamble

And the said Plenipotentiaries, having exchanged their full powers, which were found to be in due form, have agreed upon and signed the following articles: Contracting power

ARTICLE I.

His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias agrees to cede to the United States, by this convention, immediately upon the exchange of the ratifications thereof, all the territory and dominion now possessed by his said Majesty on the continent of America and in the adjacent islands, the same being contained within the geographical limits herein set forth, to-wit: The eastern limit is the line of demarcation between the Russian and British possessions in North America, as established by the convention between Russia and Great Britain, of February 28-16, 1825, and described in Articles III and IV of said convention, in the following terms: Territory ceded

"Commencing from the southernmost point of the island called Prince of Wales Island, which point lies in the parallel of 54 degrees 40 minutes north latitude, and between the 131st and 133d degree of west longitude, (meridian of Greenwich,) the said line shall ascend to the north along the channel called Portland Channel, as far as the point of the continent where it strikes the 56th degree of north latitude; from this last mentioned point, the line of demarcation shall follow the summit of the mountains situated parallel to the coast as far as the point of intersection of the 141st degree of west longitude, (of the same meridian;) and finally, from the said point of intersection, the said meridian line of the 141st degree, in its prolongation as far as the Frozen ocean. Boundaries

"IV. With reference to the line of demarcation laid down in the preceding article, it is understood—

"1st. That the island called Prince of Wales Island shall belong wholly to Russia," (now, by this cession, to the United States.)

"2nd. That whenever the summit of the mountains which extend in a direction parallel to the coast from the 56th degree of

north latitude to the point of intersection of the 141st degree of west longitude shall prove to be at the distance of more than ten marine leagues from the ocean, the limit between the British possessions and the line of coast which is to belong to Russia as above mentioned (that is to say, the limit to the possessions ceded by this convention) shall be formed by a line parallel to the winding of the coast, and which shall never exceed the distance of ten marine leagues therefrom."

The western limit within which the territories and dominion conveyed, are contained, passes through a point in Behring's straits on the parallel of sixty-five degrees thirty minutes north latitude, at its intersection by the meridian which passes midway between the islands of Krusemstern, or Ignalook, and the Island of Ratmanoff, or Noonarbook, and proceeds due north, without limitation, into the same Frozen Ocean. The same western limit, beginning at the same initial point, proceeds thence in a course nearly southwest, through Behring's straits and Behring's sea, so as to pass midway between the northwest point of the island of St. Lawrence and the southeast point of Cape Choukotski; to the meridian of one hundred and seventy-two west longitude; thence, from the intersection of that meridian, in a southwesterly direction, so as to pass midway between the island of Attou and the Copper island of the Kormandorski couplet or group, in the North Pacific Ocean, to the meridian of one hundred and ninety-three degrees west longitude, so as to include in the territory conveyed the whole of the Aleutian islands east of that meridian.

ARTICLE II.

Public property
ceded

In the cession of territory and dominion made by the preceding article, are included the right of property in all public lots and squares, vacant lands, and all public buildings, fortifications, barracks, and other edifices which are not private individual property. It is, however, understood and agreed, that the churches which have been built in the ceded territory by the Russian government, shall remain the property of such members of the Greek Oriental Church resident in the territory, as may choose to worship therein. Any Government archives, papers and documents relative to the territory and dominion aforesaid, which may now be existing there, will be left in the possession of the agent of the United States; but an authenticated copy of such of them as may be required, will be, at all times, given by the United States to the Russian government, or to such Russian officers or subjects as they may apply for.

ARTICLE III.

Citizenship of in-
habitants

The inhabitants of the ceded territory, according to their choice, reserving their natural allegiance, may return to Russia within three years, but if they should prefer to remain in the ceded territory, they, with the exception of uncivilized native tribes, shall be admitted to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages and immunities of citizens of the United States, and shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property and religion. The uncivilized tribes will be subject to such laws and regulations as the United States, may from time to time, adopt in regard to aboriginal tribes of that country.

Uncivilized tribes

ARTICLE IV.

Formal Delivery

His Majesty, the Emperor of all the Russias shall appoint, with convenient despatch, an agent or agents for the purpose of formal-

ly delivering to a similar agent or agents appointed on behalf of the United States, the territory, dominion, property, dependencies and appurtenances which are ceded as above, and for doing any other act which may be necessary in regard thereto. But the cession, with the right of immediate possession, is nevertheless to be deemed complete and absolute on the exchange of ratifications, without waiting for such formal delivery.

ARTICLE V.

Immediately after the exchange of ratifications of this convention, any fortifications or military posts which may be in the ceded territory, shall be delivered to the agents of the United States, and any Russian troops which may be in the territory shall be withdrawn as soon as may be reasonably and conveniently practicable.

ARTICLE VI.

In consideration of the cession aforesaid, the United States agree to pay at the Treasury in Washington, within ten months after the exchange of the ratifications of this convention, to the diplomatic representative or other agent of His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, duly authorized to receive the same, seven million two hundred thousand dollars in gold. The cession of territory and dominion herein made is hereby declared to be free and unincumbered by any reservations, privileges, franchises, grants, or possessions, by any associated companies, whether corporate or incorporate, Russian or any other, or by any parties, except merely private individual property-holders; and the cession hereby made, conveys all the rights, franchises, and privileges now belonging to Russia in the said territory or dominion, and appurtenances thereto.

ARTICLE VII.

When this convention shall have been duly ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice of the Senate, on the one part, and on the other by His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington within three months from the date hereof, or sooner, if possible.

In faith whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed this convention, and thereto affixed the seals of their arms.

Done at Washington, the thirtieth day of March in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

(Seal)

EDOUARD de STOECKL,

(Seal)

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

ORGANIC ACT

AN ACT to create a legislative assembly in the Territory of Alaska, to confer legislative power thereon, and for other purposes.

Be it Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled:

Alaska Territory
organized

That the territory ceded to the United States by Russia by the treaty of March thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and known as Alaska, shall be and constitute the Territory of Alaska under the laws of the United States, the government of which shall be organized and administered as provided by said laws.

Capital at Juneau

Sec. 2.—That the capital of the Territory of Alaska shall be at the city of Juneau, Alaska, and the seat of government shall be maintained there.

Constitution and
laws of United
States extended

Sec. 3.—That the Constitution of the United States, and all the laws thereof which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within the said Territory as elsewhere in the United States; that all the laws of the United States heretofore passed establishing the executive and judicial departments in Alaska shall continue in full force and effect until amended or repealed by Act of Congress; that except as herein provided all laws now in force in Alaska shall continue in full force and effect until altered, amended, or repealed by Congress or by the legislature: Provided,

PROVISOS

Restrictions on
altering, etc.
specified laws in
force

That the authority herein granted to the legislature to alter, amend, modify, and repeal laws in force in Alaska shall not extend to the customs, internal-revenue, postal, or other general laws of the United States or to the game, fish, and fur-seal laws and laws relating to fur-bearing animals of the United States applicable to Alaska, or to the laws of the United States providing for taxes on business and trade, or to the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the construction and maintenance of roads, the establishment and maintenance of schools, and the care and support of insane persons in the District of Alaska, and for other purposes," approved January twenty-seventh, nineteen hundred and five, and the several Acts amendatory thereof: Provided further, That this provision shall not operate to prevent the legislature from imposing other and additional taxes or licenses. And the legislature shall pass no law depriving the judges and officers of the district court of Alaska of any authority, jurisdiction, or function exercised by like judges or officers of district courts of the United States.

33 Stat. L., p. 616

Taxation

District Court
officials (See
amendment at the
end hereof)

The Legislature

Sec. 4.—That the legislative power and authority of said Territory shall be vested in a legislature, which shall consist of a senate and a house of representatives. The senate shall consist of eight members, two from each of the four judicial divisions into which Alaska is now divided by Act of Congress, each of whom shall have at the time of his election the qualifications of an elector in Alaska, and shall have been a resident and an inhabitant in the division from which he is elected for at least two years prior to the date of his election. The term of office of each member of the senate shall be four years: Provided, That immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election they shall, by lot or drawing, be divided in each division into two classes; the seats of the members of the first class shall be vacated at the

Senate—Member-
ship

Term

PROVISOS

Division in two
classes

end of two years and the seats of the members of the second class shall be vacated at the end of four years, so that one member of the senate shall, after the first election, be elected biennially at the regular election from each division. The house of representatives shall consist of sixteen members, four from each of the four judicial divisions into which Alaska is now divided by Act of Congress. The terms of office of each representative shall be for two years and each representative shall possess the same qualifications as are prescribed for members of the senate and the persons receiving the highest number of legal votes in each judicial division cast in said election for senator or representative shall be deemed and declared elected to such office: Provided, That in the event of a tie vote the candidates thus affected shall settle the question by lot. In case of a vacancy in either branch of the legislature the governor shall order an election to fill such vacancy, giving due and proper notice thereof. That each member of the legislature shall be paid by the United States the sum of fifteen dollars per day for each day's attendance while the legislature is in session, and mileage, in addition, at the rate of fifteen cents per mile for each mile from his home to the capital and return by the nearest traveled route.

House of Representatives—Membership—Term

PROVISO

Vacancies

Pay and Mileage

Sec. 5.—That the first election for members of the legislature of Alaska shall be held on Tuesday next after the first Monday, nineteen hundred and twelve, and all subsequent elections for the election of such members shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November biennially thereafter; that the qualifications of electors, the regulations governing the creation of voting precincts, the appointment and qualification of election officers, the supervision of elections, the giving of notices thereof, the forms of ballots, the register of votes, the challenging of voters, and the returns and the canvass of the returns of the result of all such elections for members of the legislature shall be the same as those prescribed in the Act of Congress entitled "An Act providing for the election of a Delegate to the House of Representatives from the Territory of Alaska," approved May seventh, nineteen hundred and six, and all the provisions of said Act which are applicable are extended to said elections for members of the legislature, and shall govern the same, and the canvassing board created by said Act shall canvass the returns of such elections and issue certificates of election to each member elected to the said legislature; and all the penal provisions contained in section fifteen of the said Act shall apply to elections for members of the legislature as fully as they now apply to elections for Delegate from Alaska to the House of Representatives.

Election of members of the Legislature

Qualifications

34 Stat. L., p. 169

Canvassing returns

Penalties

34 Stat. L., 174

Sec. 6.—That the Legislature of Alaska shall convene at the capital at the city of Juneau, Alaska, on the first Monday in March in the year nineteen hundred and thirteen, and on the first Monday in March every two years thereafter; but the said legislature shall not continue in session longer than sixty days in any two years unless again convened in extraordinary session by a proclamation of the governor, which shall set forth the object thereof and give at least thirty days' written notice to each member of said legislature, and in such case shall not continue in session longer than fifteen days. The governor of Alaska is hereby authorized to convene the legislature in extraordinary session for a period not exceeding fifteen days when requested to do so by the President of the United States, or when any public danger or necessity may require it.

Convening and Session of Legislature

Limitation

Extraordinary sessions

Organization of the Legislature	Sec. 7.—That when the legislature shall convene under the law, the senate and house of representatives shall each organize by the election of one of their number as presiding officer, who shall be designated in the case of the senate as “president of the senate” and in the case of the house of representatives as “speaker of the house of representatives,” and by the election by each body of the subordinate officers provided for in section eighteen hundred and sixty-one of the United States Revised Statutes of eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, and each of said subordinate officers shall receive the compensation provided in that section; Provided, That no person shall be employed for whom salary, wages, or compensation is not provided in the appropriation made by Congress.
Presiding officers	
Subordinate officers	
R. S., 1878, sec. 1861, p. 329	
PROVISO	
Restriction	
Enacting clause—Subject of Act	Sec. 8.—That the enacting clause of all laws passed by the legislature shall be “Be it enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska.” No law shall embrace more than one subject, which shall be expressed in its title.
Legislative power—Limitations	Sec. 9.—The legislative power of the Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States, but no law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposal of the soil; no tax shall be imposed upon the property of the United States; nor shall the lands or other property of nonresidents be taxed higher than the lands or property of residents; nor shall the legislature grant to any corporation, association, or individual any special or exclusive privilege, immunity, or franchise without the affirmative approval of Congress; nor shall the legislature pass local or special laws in any of the cases enumerated in the Act of July thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six; nor shall it grant private charters or special privileges, but it may, by general act, permit persons to associate themselves together as bodies corporate for manufacturing, mining, agricultural, and other industrial pursuits, and for the conduct of business of insurance, savings banks, banks of discount and deposit (but not of issue), loans, thust, and guaranty associations, for the establishment and conduct of cemeteries, and for the construction and operation of railroads, wagon roads, vessels, and irrigating ditches, and the colonization and improvement of lands in connection therewith, or for colleges, seminaries, churches, libraries, or any other benevolent, charitable, or scientific association, but the authority embraced in this section shall only permit the organization of corporations or associations whose chief business shall be in the Territory of Alaska; no divorce be granted by the legislature, nor shall any divorce be granted by the courts of the Territory, unless the applicant therefor shall have resided in the Territory for two years next preceding the application, which residence and all causes for divorce shall be determined by the court upon evidence adduced in open court; nor shall any lottery or the sale of lottery tickets be allowed; nor shall the legislature or any municipality interfere with or attempt in anywise to limit the Acts of Congress to prevent and punish gambling, and all gambling implements shall be seized by the United States marshal or any of his deputies, or any constable or police officer, and destroyed; nor shall spirituous or intoxicating liquors be manufactured or sold, except under regulations and restrictions as Congress shall provide; nor shall any public money be appropriated by the Territory or any municipal corporation therein for the support or benefit of any sectarian, denominational, or private school, or any school not under the exclusive control of the Government; nor shall the Government of the Territory of Alaska or any political
Taxes	
Special privileges	
24 Stat. L., ps. 170, 171	
General incorporation law permitted	
Divorce restriction	
Lotteries	
Liquors	
Appropriations of public moneys	
Subscription to corporations	

or municipal corporation or subdivision of the Territory make any subscription to the capital stock of any incorporated company, or in any manner lend its credit for the use thereof; nor shall the Territory, or any municipal corporation therein, have power or authority to create or assume any bonded indebtedness whatever; nor to borrow money in the name of the Territory or of any municipal division thereof; nor to pledge the faith of the people of the same for any loan whatever, either directly or indirectly; nor to create, nor to assume, any indebtedness, except for the actual running expenses thereof; and no such indebtedness for actual running expenses shall be created or assumed in excess of the actual income of the Territory or municipality for that year, including as a part of such income appropriations then made by Congress, and taxes levied and payable and applicable to the payment of such indebtedness and cash and other money credits on hand and applicable and not already pledged for prior indebtedness: Provided, That all authorized indebtedness shall be paid in the order of its creation; all taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects and shall be levied and collected under general laws, and the assessments shall be according to the actual value thereof. No tax shall be levied for Territorial purposes in excess of one per centum of the assessed valuation of the property therein in any one year; nor shall any incorporated town or municipality levy any tax, for any purpose, in excess of two per centum of the assessed valuation of property within the town in any one year: Provided, That the Congress reserves the exclusive power for five years from the date of the approval of this Act to fix and impose any tax or taxes upon railways or railway property in Alaska, and no acts or laws passed by the Legislature of Alaska providing for a county form of government therein shall have any force or effect until it shall be submitted to and approved by the affirmative action of Congress; and all laws passed, or attempted to be passed, by such legislature in said Territory inconsistent with the provisions of this section shall be null and void: Provided further, That nothing herein contained shall be held to abridge the right of the legislature to modify the qualifications of electors by extending the elective franchise to women.

Boned indebtedness

Indebtedness for running expenses allowed

PROVISOS

Payment

Limit on taxes

Tax on railroads reserved to Congress

Inconsistent acts, etc., void

Woman suffrage permitted

Sec. 10.—That the senate and house of representatives shall each choose its own officers, determine the rules of its own proceedings not inconsistent with this Act, and keep a journal of its proceedings; that the ayes and noes of the members of either house on any question shall, at the request of one-fifth of the members present, be entered upon the journal; that a majority of the members, to which each house is entitled shall constitute a quorum of such house for the conduct of business, of which quorum a majority vote shall suffice; that a smaller number than a quorum may adjourn from day to day and compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide; that for the purpose of ascertaining whether there is a quorum present the presiding officer shall count and report the actual number of members present.

Rules, quorum and majority

Sec. 11.—That no member of the legislature shall hold or be appointed to any office which has been created, or the salary or emoluments of which have been increased, while he was a member, during the term for which he was elected and for one year after the expiration of such term; and no person holding a commission or appointment under the United States shall be a member of the legislature or shall hold any office under the government of said Territory.

Legislator shall not hold other office

Federal officials ineligible

**Exemptions of
legislators**

Sec. 12.—That no member of the legislature shall be held to answer before any other tribunal for any words uttered in the exercise of his legislative functions. That the members of the legislature shall, in all cases except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance upon the sessions of the respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same: Provided, That such privilege as to going and returning shall not cover a period of more than ten days each way, except in the second division, when it shall extend to twenty days each way, and the fourth division to fifteen days each way.

**PROVISO — Period
of****Passage of laws**

Sec. 13.—That a bill in order to become a law shall have three separate readings in each house, the final passage of which in each house shall be by a majority vote of all the members to which such house is entitled, taken by ayes and noes, and entered upon its journal. That every bill, when passed by the house in which it originated or in which amendments thereto shall have originated, shall immediately be enrolled and certified by the presiding officer and the clerk and sent to the other house for consideration.

Enrollment**Bills to be signed
by Governor**

Sec. 14.—That, except as herein provided, all bills passed by the legislature shall, in order to be valid, be signed by the governor. That every bill which shall have passed the legislature shall be certified by the presiding officers and clerks of both houses, and shall thereupon be presented to the governor. If he approves it, he shall sign it and it shall become a law at the expiration of ninety days thereafter, unless sooner given effect by a two-thirds vote of said legislature. If the governor does not approve such bill, he may return it, with his objections to the legislature. He may veto any specific item or items in any bill which appropriates money for specific purposes, but shall veto other bills, it at all, only as a whole. That upon the receipt of a veto message from the governor each house of the legislature shall enter the same at large upon its journal and proceed to reconsider such bill, or part of a bill, and again vote upon it by ayes and noes, which shall be entered upon its journal. If, after such reconsideration, such bill or part of a bill shall be approved by a two-thirds vote of all the members to which each house is entitled, it shall thereby become a law. That if the governor neither signs nor vetoes a bill within three days (Sundays excepted) after it is delivered to him, it shall become a law without his signature, unless the legislature adjourns sine die prior to the expiration of such three days. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within three days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the legislature, by its adjournment, prevents the return of the bill, in which case it shall not be a law.

The Veto power**Passage over veto
by two-thirds vote****Laws in effect
without signature****Payment of Legis-
lative expenses**

Sec. 15.—That there shall be annually appropriated by Congress a sum sufficient to pay the salaries of members and authorized employees of the Legislature of Alaska, the printing of the laws, and other incidental expenses thereof; the said sums shall be disbursed by the governor of Alaska, under sole instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, and he shall account quarterly to the Secretary for the manner in which the said funds shall have been expended; and no expenditure, to be paid out of money appropriated by Congress, shall be made by the governor or by the legislature for objects not authorized by the Acts of Congress making the appropriations, nor beyond the sums thus appropriated for such objects.

**Laws transmitted
to President and
printed**

Sec. 16.—That the governor of Alaska shall, within ninety days after the close of each session of the Legislature of the Territory

of Alaska, transmit a correct copy of all the laws and resolutions passed by the said legislature certified to by the secretary of the Territory, with the seal of the Territory attached; one copy to the President of the United States, and one to the Secretary of State of the United States; and the legislature shall make provisions for printing the session laws and resolutions within ninety days after the close of each session and for their distribution to public officials and sale to the people of the Territory.

Sec. 17.—That after the year nineteen hundred and twelve the election for Delegate from the Territory of Alaska, provided by "An Act providing for the election of a Delegate to the House of Representatives from the Territory of Alaska," approved May seventh, nineteen hundred and six, shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November in the year nineteen hundred and fourteen, and every second year thereafter on the said Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, and all of the provisions of the aforesaid Act shall continue to be in full force and effect and shall apply to the said election in every respect as is now provided for the election to be held in the month of August therein: Provided, That the time for holding an election in said Territory for Delegate in Alaska to the House of Representatives to fill a vacancy, whether such vacancy is caused by failure to elect at the time prescribed by law, or by the death, resignation, or incapacity of a person elected, may be prescribed by an act passed by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska: Provided, further, That when such election is held it shall be governed in every respect by the laws passed by Congress governing such election.

Election of Delegates
34 Stat. L., p. 170
may be amended
PROVISOS—
Legislature may provide for filling vacancies
Conduct of elections

Sec. 18.—That an officer of the Engineer Corps of the United States Army, a geologist in charge of Alaska surveys, and an officer in the Engineer Corps of the United States Navy, and a civil engineer who has had practical experience in railroad construction and has not been connected with any railroad enterprise in said Territory be appointed by the President as a commission hereby authorized and instructed to conduct an examination into the transportation question in the Territory of Alaska; to examine railroad routes from the seaboard to the coal fields and to the interior and navigable waterways; to secure surveys and other information with respect to railroads, including cost of construction and operation; to obtain information in respect to the coal fields and their proximity to railroad routes; and to make report of the facts to Congress on or before the first day of December, nineteen hundred and twelve, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable, together with their conclusions and recommendations in respect to the best and most available routes for railroads in Alaska which will develop the country and the resources thereof for the use of the people of the United States; Provided further, That the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated to defray the expenses of said commission.

Creating railroad commission
Composition of
Scope of investigations to be made by
Reports and recommendations for developing resources
PROVISIO—Appropriation for expenses

Sec. 19.—That the Committee on Territories of the Senate and the Committee on Territories of the House of Representatives are hereby authorized, empowered, and directed to jointly codify, compile, publish, and annotate all the laws of the United States applicable to the Territory of Alaska, and said committees are jointly authorized to employ such assistance as may be necessary for that purpose; and the sum of five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, to cover the expenses

Laws relating to Alaska
Compilation to be made of all
Appropriation

of said work, which shall be paid upon vouchers properly signed and approved by the chairmen of said committees.

Laws shall be submitted to Congress

Void if disapproved

Sec. 20.—That all laws passed by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska shall be submitted to the Congress by the President of the United States, and if, disapproved by Congress, they shall be null and of no effect.

Approved, August 24, 1912.

AMENDMENT TO ORGANIC ACT

AN ACT to amend an Act entitled "An Act creating a legislative assembly in the Territory of Alaska and conferring legislative power thereon, and for other purposes," approved August twenty-fourth, nineteen hundred and twelve.

Be it Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled:

That nothing in that Act of Congress entitled "An Act creating a legislative assembly in the Territory of Alaska and conferring legislative power thereon, and for other purposes," approved August twenty-fourth, nineteen hundred and twelve, shall be so construed as to prevent the courts now existing or that may be hereafter created in said Territory from enforcing within their respective jurisdictions all laws passed by the legislature within the power conferred upon it, the same as if such laws were passed by Congress, nor to prevent the legislature passing laws imposing additional duties, not inconsistent with the present duties of their respective offices, upon the governor, marshals, deputy marshals, clerks of the district courts, and United States commissioners acting as justices of the peace, judges of probate courts, recorders, and coroners, and providing the necessary expenses of performing such duties, and in the prosecuting of all crimes denounced by Territorial laws the cost shall be paid the same as is now or may hereafter be provided by Act of Congress providing for the prosecution of criminal offenses in said Territory, except that in prosecutions growing out of any revenue law passed by the legislature the costs shall be paid as in civil actions and such prosecutions shall be in the name of the Territory.

Approved, August 29, 1914.

Index to Chapters

Ch.	Bill	Title	Page
1	H. B. 15	AN ACT to compensate P. Wilberforce, M. D., for professional services rendered in preventing an epidemic of smallpox within the Territory of Alaska, and declaring an emergency....	1
2	H. B. 23	AN ACT to make appropriation for a deficiency, and to enable the Secretary of Alaska to meet certain contingent expenses.....	1
3	S. B. 11	AN ACT to preserve the food supply of Alaska, placing a bounty on certain wild animals, and providing for the payment of same.....	2
4	H. B. 24	AN ACT to amend Section 564, Chapter 15, Title XII, of the Compiled Laws of Alaska, in relation to the execution of wills.....	4
5	H. B. 12	AN ACT to amend Section 695, of the Compiled Laws of the Territory of Alaska, Chapter Twenty-eight, Title XII, thereof. [When claim of lien of original contractors and of mechanics, artisans, etc., must be filed].....	5
6	H. B. 13	AN ACT to amend Sections One and Two of Chapter 29 of Session Laws of Alaska for 1913, an Act entitled "An Act to declare employment in underground mines, applied to metalliferous lode mining only, underground workings, open cut workings, open pit workings, smelting, [smelters,] reductions works, stamp mills, concentrating mills, chlorination processes, cyanide processes, to be injurious to health and dangerous to life and limb; to regulate and limit the hours of employment in said occupations; to declare the violation thereof a misdemeanor and to provide penalties for the violation thereof," approved April 24, 1913.....	6
7	H. B. 52	AN ACT providing for an expression by the people of the Territory of Alaska as to whether or not intoxicating liquors shall be manufactured or sold in the Territory of Alaska after the first day of January, 1918.....	7
8	H. B. 38	AN ACT to amend Section Eight hundred sixty-six of the Compiled Laws of Alaska. [Persons, firms, etc., severally liable upon the same obligation, etc., may all or any of them be included in the same action, at the option of plaintiff.]	9
9	S. B. 22	AN ACT to repeal Chapter 60, "An Act to amend Chapter 88 of the Code of Civil Procedure in Respect to the Disposition of Estates of Persons Who Have Disappeared," of the	

Ch.	Bill	Title	Page
		Session Laws of 1913, approved April 29, 1913, (as found on page 155 of the said Session Laws of 1913), and to amend Section 1730 of the Code of Civil Procedure of the Compiled Laws of Alaska, 1913, (as found on pages 609 and 610 of said Laws)	9
10	H. B. 48	AN ACT to supplement the mining laws of the United States in the Territory of Alaska and to repeal an Act entitled "An Act to supplement the mining laws of the United States in their application to the Territory of Alaska; providing for the location and possession of mining claims in Alaska and repealing all acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith to the extent of such conflicts," approved April 30, 1913	11
11	H. B. 50	AN ACT to provide for local self-government in certain native villages in the Territory of Alaska	24
12	H. B. 34	AN ACT to prevent and punish family desertion and to provide support bonds.....	27
13	S. B. 28	AN ACT to provide for the liens of laborers and miners working on, in or about mines and mining property, repealing the Act of the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, entitled "An Act to create, establish and provide for liens in favor of laborers and material men, and repealing all acts in conflict herewith," approved April 30, 1913, and declaring an emergency	29
14	S. B. 17	AN ACT making it a misdemeanor to procure board or lodging from hotels, inns, boarding houses or lodging houses by false representation, and providing punishment for the violation of the provisions of this act.....	39
15	H. B. 54	AN ACT to amend Section 1476, Chapter 61, Code of Civil Procedure, of the Compiled Laws of Alaska, providing for taking depositions of witnesses within the Territory.....	41
16	H. B. 35	AN ACT to amend Chapter Forty-eight of the Session Laws of the Territory of Alaska for the year 1913, entitled "An Act to provide for the formation of banking corporations, and to regulate the business of banking in the Territory of Alaska, and securing supervision thereof; for the appointment of a Territorial Banking Board, defining its duties and fixing penalties for the violation of this Act".....	42
17	H. B. 55	AN ACT to amend Section 1009, Chapter 16, Code of Civil Procedure, of the Compiled Laws of Alaska, prescribing the causes for which challenges for implied bias of jurors may be taken	45

INDEX TO CHAPTERS

XXIII

Ch.	Bill	Title	Page
18	H. B. 44	AN ACT to amend Chapter 47 of the Alaska Session Laws of 1913, entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation of cities of the Second Class in the Territory of Alaska,"	46
19	S. B. 33	AN ACT relating to the competency of co-defendants as witnesses, and repealing all laws in conflict herewith	48
20	S. B. 24	AN ACT to amend Section Five of Chapter Six of the Session Laws of Alaska for 1913, entitled "An Act relating to the filing, publication and citation of the laws of the Territory, and declaring an emergency," approved April 11, 1913	49
21	S. B. 40	AN ACT to prevent minors under a certain age frequenting or loitering in or about pool table, billiard or card rooms, and to provide the punishment therefor	50
22	S. B. 48	AN ACT amending Section 2010 of the Compiled Laws of Alaska, 1913, denouncing unnatural crimes	50
23	H. B. 21	AN ACT to amend Section One of Chapter Sixty-nine of the Alaska Session Laws, 1913, entitled "An Act relating to the assessment, levy and collection of general taxes for school and municipal purposes by municipal corporations, and declaring an emergency."	51
24	S. B. 21	AN ACT to define and establish the political status of certain Native Indians within the Territory of Alaska	52
25	H. B. 1	AN ACT to provide official ballots for elections in the Territory of Alaska	55
26	H. B. 61	AN ACT to amend Section 33, Chapter 48, Session Laws of Alaska, 1913, of an Act, entitled "An Act to provide for the formation of banking corporations, and to regulate the business of banking in the Territory of Alaska, and securing supervision thereof; for the appointment of a Territorial Banking Board, defining its duties and fixing penalties for the violation of this Act," approved April 29, 1913	67
27	H. B. 14	AN ACT Creating four road districts in the Territory of Alaska, and creating the office of Road Commissioner for each road district and appropriating moneys derived from that certain fund in the Treasury of the Territory of Alaska, known as the "Forest Reserve Fund," for the purpose of building, repairing and maintaining of trails, roads and bridges in the Territory of Alaska, and declaring an emergency therefor	68

Ch.	Bill	Title	Page
28	H. B. 57	AN ACT to amend Section 2 of Chapter 48, Session Laws of Alaska, 1913, of an Act, entitled "An Act to provide for the formation of banking corporations, and to regulate the business of banking in the Territory of Alaska, and securing supervision thereof; for the appointment of a Territorial Banking Board, defining its duties and fixing penalties for the violation of this Act," approved April 29, 1913.....	70
29	H. B. 58	AN ACT to amend Section 7, Chapter 48, Session Laws of Alaska, 1913, of an Act, entitled "An Act to provide for the formation of banking corporations, and to regulate the business of banking in the Territory of Alaska, and securing supervision thereof; for the appointment of a Territorial Banking Board, defining its duties and fixing penalties for the violation of this Act," approved April 29, 1913.....	71
30	H. B. 59	AN ACT to amend Section 17, Chapter 48, Session Laws of Alaska, 1913, of an Act, entitled "An Act to provide for the formation of banking corporations, and to regulate the business of banking in the Territory of Alaska, and securing supervision thereof; for the appointment of a Territorial Banking Board, defining its duties and fixing penalties for the violation of this Act," approved April 29, 1913.....	73
31	H. B. 60	AN ACT to amend Section 27, Chapter 48, Session Laws of Alaska, 1913, of an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the formation of banking corporations, and to regulate the business of banking in the Territory of Alaska, and securing supervision thereof; for the appointment of a Territorial Banking Board, defining its duties and fixing penalties for the violation of this Act," approved April 29, 1913.....	75
32	H. B. 80	AN ACT to compel hotel, roadhouse and boarding house keepers outside of incorporated cities in the Territory of Alaska, to keep a register of the names of all travelers patronizing their place of business.....	77
33	H. B. 84	AN ACT to authorize and empower the Common Council of any incorporated town within the Territory of Alaska to require itinerant merchants to procure a license before doing business in such incorporated town, requiring the procurement of a license prior to doing such business	78
34	H. B. 79	AN ACT to amend Chapter 46, of the Alaska Session Laws, 1913, and declaring an emergency. [Re to vacancies in common councils]	79

INDEX TO CHAPTERS

XXV

Ch.	Bill	Title	Page
35	H. B. 77	AN ACT to amend Section 1204, of the Compiled Laws of Alaska, relative to findings of fact by the Court in actions of an equitable nature	80
36	H. B. 69	AN ACT providing for the inspection of food and to prevent the re-service of food.....	81
37	H. B. 68	AN ACT to authorize the killing of dogs under certain conditions	82
38	H. B. 66	AN ACT to amend Section 1842, Chapter 98, of the Compiled Laws of Alaska. [Re to attorneys in Justice's Court.].....	82
39	H. B. 106	AN ACT repealing and re-enacting Section 162, Chapter 10, of the Compiled Laws of Alaska relating to fees for the filing of proof of labor on mining claims	83
40	H. B. 99	AN ACT providing for the institution and conduct of proceedings concerning estates subject to escheat	84
41	H. B. 91	AN ACT to ratify all provisions of Chapter 44, of Alaska Session Laws for the year 1913, entitled "An Act to provide for compulsory education of the children of Alaska, and for other purposes	84
42	H. B. 51	AN ACT to prescribe the procedure to establish claim by third persons to personal property taken under execution	85
43	H. B. 87	AN ACT to amend Section 7, of Chapter 84, of the Sessions Laws of Alaska, 1913, entitled "An Act to regulate the practice of dentistry in the Territory of Alaska, and to provide for the examination, regulation, licensing and registration of persons engaged in the practice of dentistry, and for the punishment of offenders against this act," approved April 30, 1913.....	87
44	H. B. 92	AN ACT to amend Sections 7 and 8 of Chapter 35, Alaska Session Laws, 1913, of an Act entitled "An Act to require the registration of vital statistics in the Territory of Alaska, and for other purposes," approved April 25, 1913, and to enforce and make more effectual and to rectify mistakes in said Act.....	88
45	H. B. 94	AN ACT to ratify and confirm all acts of the First Legislature for the Territory of Alaska, imposing additional duties upon the Governor, Secretary of the Territory, United States Marshals, Deputy United States Marshals, Clerks of the Courts, United States Commissioners, United States District Attorneys, and other officers	90

Ch.	Bill	Title	Page
46	H. B. 93	AN ACT to amend Section 9, Chapter 32, of Alaska Session Laws for the year 1913, entitled "An Act to establish Juvenile Courts, to provide for the care of dependent children, to create children's guardians in Alaska, and for other purposes" and to re-enact and ratify all other provisions of said Act	91
47	H. B. 95	AN ACT to provide for registration of qualified embalmers in the Territory of Alaska, and for the shipment from the Territory of Alaska of remains of person who have died in Alaska....	92
48	H. B. 97	AN ACT to repeal Section 15, Chapter 42, of Alaska Session Laws of 1913. [Re to expenses of health officer and local board of health].....	92
49	H. B. 98	AN ACT to provide disposition of personal effects left by deceased inmates of the Alaska Pioneers' Home	93
50	H. B. 104	AN ACT designating incorporated towns in the Territory of Alaska as incorporated cities of the First Class and incorporated cities of the Second Class; providing for fixing the time of municipal elections by ordinance; providing for the election of a mayor and common council in cities of the First Class; providing for the election of city officials in cities of the First Class, and repealing all acts and parts of acts in conflict therewith	94
51	H. B. 108	AN ACT to amend Section 2022, Compiled Laws of Alaska. [Re to selling liquor to Indians]	97
52	H. B. 89	AN ACT relative to bail, recognizance, stipulations, bonds and undertakings, and to allow certain corporations to become surety thereon, and for other purposes.....	98
53	H. B. 90	AN ACT to amend Chapter 56 of Alaska Session Laws for the year 1913, entitled "An Act to make uniform any reference to or citation of the Compiled Laws of the Territory of Alaska."	99
54	H. B. 96	AN ACT to amend Sections 3, 4 and 6, Chapter 11, of Alaska Session Laws of 1913, entitled "An Act regulating and prescribing fees and license tax to be paid by domestic corporations and by foreign corporations doing business in the Territory of Alaska."	100
55	H. B. 105	AN ACT to prevent the seduction and prostitution of women and girls, and providing punishment therefor; and to prevent the receipt of money, or other valuable thing, from women engaged in prostitution and prescribing punishment therefor	101

INDEX TO CHAPTERS

XXVII

Ch.	Bill	Title	Page
56	S. B. 10	AN ACT to amend Section 14 of Chapter 69 of the Session Laws of Alaska for 1913, entitled "An Act relating to the assessment, levy and collection of general taxes for school and municipal purposes by municipal corporations, and declaring an emergency," approved April 30, 1913	105
57	S. B. 43	AN ACT relating to Insurance Companies doing business in the Territory of Alaska, prescribing fees and penalties, and repealing all laws or parts of laws in conflict or inconsistent with this Act.....	105
58	S. B. 52	AN ACT providing for an expression by the Electors of the Territory of Alaska whether they are in favor, or are not in favor, of a general eight hour day for all wage and salary earners, in the Territory of Alaska.....	109
59	H. B. 71	AN ACT to amend Section 324 of Chapter 2, of the Compiled Laws of the Territory of Alaska. [Re to schools outside of incorporated towns]	110
60	H. B. 72	AN ACT to compensate J. H. Cobb for legal services rendered to the Territory of Alaska, and making appropriation therefor.....	114
61	H. B. 82	AN ACT providing for the filling of a vacancy in the office of Delegate from Alaska in the House of Representatives.....	115
62	S. B. 37	AN ACT to prevent the wanton destruction of game animals within the Territory of Alaska, and providing punishment therefor.....	115
63	S. B. 57	AN ACT to amend Section 1 of Chapter 72 of the Session Laws of Alaska, 1913, entitled "An Act to divide the Territory into mine inspection districts; to establish the office of mine inspector; to prescribe the duties, power, qualifications and compensation thereof; to regulate the operation of mines in the Territory of Alaska; to provide for the health and safety of mine workers in the Territory; to declare the violation of any of the provisions hereof a misdemeanor and prescribing punishment therefor," approved April 30, 1913.....	116
64	S. B. 13	AN ACT to provide allowances for certain aged residents of Alaska, and for other purposes	116
65	S. B. 41	AN ACT to prevent "professional jurors" serving as such in the District Court.....	121
66	S. B. 55	AN ACT to make uniform the Law of Acknowledgements to Deeds or Other Instruments taken outside the United States.....	121

Ch.	Bill	Title	Page
67	S. B. 38	AN ACT regulating the method of choosing jurors in criminal and civil causes in the District Court, and repealing all acts or parts of acts in conflict herewith.....	123
68	S. B. 61	AN ACT to make appropriations for the Territory of Alaska, for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1915, and for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1916, and, also for the quarter ending March 31, 1917, and declaring an emergency	125
69	S. B. 23	AN ACT to repeal Section 8 of Chapter 72 of the Session Laws of Alaska for 1913, entitled, "An Act to divide the Territory into mine inspection districts; to establish the office of mine inspector; to prescribe the duties, powers, qualifications and compensation thereof; to regulate the operation of mines in the Territory of Alaska; to provide for the health and safety of mine workers in the Territory; to declare the violation of any of the provisions hereof a misdemeanor and prescribing punishment therefor," approved April 30, 1913, to amend Sections 1 and 2 thereof; to add Sections 8 to 30, inclusive, prescribing duties and powers for Territorial and Federal Mine Inspectors; and to repeal all acts and parts of acts inconsistent or in conflict herewith.....	130
71	S. B. 47	AN ACT relating to the measure and recovery of compensation of injured employes in the mining industry of this Territory, and the compensation to designated beneficiaries where such injuries result in death, defining and regulating the liability of employers to their employes in connection with such industry, and repealing all acts and parts of acts in conflict with this act	146
72	S. B. 42	AN ACT to amend Section 15 of an Act entitled "An Act regulating and prescribing fees and license tax to be paid by domestic corporations and by foreign corporations doing business in the Territory of Alaska," approved April 21, 1913	173
73	H. B. 29	AN ACT to amend Section 1, Chapter 49, Alaska Session Laws, entitled "An Act for the filing of grubstake contracts and prospecting agreements."	174
74	H. B. 70	AN ACT to provide for a uniform system of schools for the Territory of Alaska.....	174
75	H. B. 43	AN ACT providing for the admission of attorneys to practice law in the Territory of Alaska and defining certain of their rights and obligations	181

INDEX TO CHAPTERS

XXIX

Ch.	Bill	Title	Page
76	H. B. 109	AN ACT to establish a system of taxation, create revenue, and provide for collection thereof, for the Territory of Alaska, and for other purposes; and to amend an act entitled "An Act to establish a system of taxation, create revenue, and provide for collection thereof for the Territory of Alaska, and for other purposes," approved May 1, 1913, and declaring an emergency	185
77	H. B. 81	AN ACT creating the office of Attorney-General of the Territory of Alaska, and prescribing his duties	191

TABLE OF

Sections of the Compiled Laws of the Territory of Alaska
1913, amended, repealed or added by the Session Laws
of Alaska for the years 1913 and 1915.

SECTION AFFECTED	CHANGE	SUBJECT	SESSION LAWS OF ALASKA			
			1913		1915	
			Chap.	Page	Chap.	Page
33	R	Road overseers and road districts	3	3		
34	R	Road overseers and road districts	3	3		
35	R	Road overseers and road districts	3	3		
36	R	Road overseers and road districts	3	3		
37	R	Road overseers and road districts	3	3		
38	R	Road overseers and road districts	3	3		
39	R	Road overseers and road districts	3	3		
*162	R	Annual improvements on mining claims			39	83
162	Am	Annual improvements on mining claims			70	144
324	Am	Schools outside of incorporated towns			59	110
382	Am	Duties of notaries public	10	13		
564	Am	Execution of wills			4	4
608-615	Am	Escheats	73	278-82		
626	Am	Filling of vacancies in Common Council	46	85	34	79
684	Am	Legal rate of interest	17	26		
695	Am	Claim of lien			5	5
886	Am	How parties severally liable on the same instrument may be sued			8	9
877	Am	Serving summons in civil actions	21	29		
985	Am	Order upon garnishee	22	30		
1009	Am	Challenges of jurors			17	45
1109	Am	Marshal may leave property in possession of judgment debtor	15	24		
1131	Am	Proceedings on order to examine garnishee	16	25		
1204	Am	Findings of fact by Court in actions of an equitable nature			35	80
1476	Am	When depositions of witnesses taken within the Territory			15	41
1548	R	Legal Holidays	2	1		
1549	R	Legal Holidays	2	1		

AMENDMENTS TO COMPILED LAWS

XXXI

SECTION AFFECTED	CHANGE	SUBJECT	SESSION LAWS OF ALASKA	
			1913	1915
			Chap. Page	Chap. Page
1550	Am	Adjournment of Court on account of non-attendance of Judge	31	38
1730	Am	Guardians of estates of spend-thrifts and missing persons....		9 9
1749½	Ad	Disposition of estates of persons who have disappeared.....	60	155
1749½	R	Disposition of estates of persons who have disappeared.....		9 9
1781	Am	Summons—Civil actions	13	22
1782	Am	Summons—Form of	19	27
1842	Am	Who may act as attorney in Justice's Courts		38 82
1843	Am	Special Deputies	18	27
1910½	Ad	False statement respecting banks	41	69
1921	Am	Larceny	62	156
1927	Am	Embezzlement by bailee	14	23
2010	Am	Unnatural carnal crimes		22 50
2014	Am	Cruelty to animals	23	30
2022	Am	Intoxicating liquors, etc., prohibited to Indians		51 97
2040	Am	Polluting waters used for domestic purposes	81	315
2046	Am	Devulging or altering dispatch....	24	31
2051	Am	Taking information from wire....	25	32
2152	Am	Indictment—Joinder of counts in	39	65
2278	Am	Motion for new trial	27	34
2287	Am	Judgment—when pronounced.....	26	33
2414	Am	When witnesses to be subpoenaed in criminal cases	20	28

*—Second paragraph repealed and re-enacted.

Abbreviations used. R—repealed; Am—amended; Ad—added.

TABLE OF

Chapters of the Session Laws of Alaska for the year 1913, amended, repealed or added by the Session Laws of Alaska for the year 1915.

SESSION LAWS 1913			SUBJECT	SESSION LAWS 1915	
Chap.	Sec.	Change		Chap.	Sec.
6	5	Am	Publication of laws.....	20	49
11	3-4-6	Am	Re to corporation fees.....	54	100
11	15	Am	Re to corporation fees.....	72	173
29	1-2	Am	Eight-hour law (mining)	6	6
32	9	Am	Juvenile Courts	46	91
35	7-8	Am	Vital statistics	44	88
42	15	R	Expenses of Health Board.....	48	92
46	—	Am	Vacancies in Councils	34	79
47	4	Am	Incorporation of cities of second Class	18	46
48	2	Am	Banks and Banking	28	70
48	7	Am	Banks and Banking	29	71
48	5-9-16	Am	Banks and Banking	16	42
48	17	Am	Banks and Banking	30	73
48	17-a	Ad	Banks and Banking	30	74
48	17-b	Ad	Banks and Banking	30	74
48	27	Am	Banks and Banking	31	75
48	33	Am	Banks and Banking	26	67
49	1	Am	Grubstake contracts	73	174
52	—	R	Revenue and taxation	76	185
56	1	Am	Citation of Compiled Laws.....	53	99
60	—	R	Disposition of Estates of Missing Persons	9	9
69	1	Am	Assessment, levy and collection of	23	51
69	14	Am	taxes by municipal corporations..	56	105
72	1	Am	Mine Inspection	63	116
72	1-2	Am	Mine Inspection	69	130
72	8	R	Mine Inspections	69	130
72	8-31	Ad	Mine Inspection	69	130-144
74	—	R	Mining law	10	11-24
79	—	R	Lien law	13	29-39
84	7	Am	Dentistry	43	87

Abbreviations used: R—repealed; Am—amended; Ad—added.

NOTE—The above tables contain lists of such sections of the Compiled Laws of Alaska, 1913, as are directly repealed, amended or added by acts of the First and Second Alaska Territorial Legislatures, and also of such Chapters of the Session Laws of Alaska, 1913, as are directly repealed, amended or added by acts of the Second Alaska Territorial Legislature, but do not assume to include such sections as may have been repealed or amended by implication or superseded by new laws on the same subject.

Index to Bills

Total Senate Bills enacted - - - - - 23;

Total House Bills enacted - - - - - 51.

Senate Bill No.	Chapter	Senate Bill No.	Chapter
10	56	37	62
11	3	38	67
13	64	40	21
17	14	41	65
21	24	42	72
22	9	43	57
23	69	47	71
24	20	48	22
28	13	52	58
30	70	55	66
33	19	57	63
		61	68

House Bill No.	Chapter	House Bill No.	Chapter
1	25	69	36
12	5	70	74
13	6	71	59
14	27	72	60
15	1	77	35
21	23	79	34
23	2	80	32
24	4	81	77
29	73	82	61
34	12	84	33
35	16	87	43
38	8	89	52
43	75	90	53
44	18	91	41
48	10	92	44
50	11	93	46
51	42	94	45
52	7	95	47
54	15	96	54
55	17	97	48
57	28	98	49
58	29	99	40
59	30	104	50
60	31	105	55
61	26	106	39
66	38	108	51
68	37	109	76

Laws
of the
Alaska Legislature
1915

Laws of Alaska

CHAPTER 1.

AN ACT

[H. B. 15.]

To compensate P. Wilberforce, M.D., for professional services rendered in preventing an epidemic of smallpox within the Territory of Alaska, and declaring an emergency.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska:

Section 1. There is hereby appropriated from the Appropriation Treasury of Alaska, the sum of Four Hundred Dollars, to P. Wilberforce, M. D., as full compensation for the professional services and efforts of said Wilberforce in preventing an epidemic of smallpox at Hoonah, Alaska, during the months of May and June, 1914.

Section 2. This Act shall take effect and become Emergency effective from and after its passage and approval. clause

Approved, March 16, 1915.

CHAPTER 2.

AN ACT

[H. B. 23.]

To make appropriation for a deficiency, and to enable the Secretary of Alaska to meet certain contingent expenses.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska:

That there be, and hereby is appropriated, out of any Deficiency ap- money in the General Fund of the Treasury of the Ter- propriation for ritory of Alaska not otherwise appropriated, the sum of Secretary's of- fice.

three hundred (\$300.00) dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of Alaska, for the following purposes, to-wit:

1. For filing cabinets, index books, blank books, stationery, Territorial printing, and other necessary Territorial contingent expenses incurred during the quarter ending March 31, 1915.

Emergency
clause.

2. An emergency is hereby declared to exist, and this Act shall, therefore, take effect, and all money appropriated hereunder become expendable, immediately upon its passage and approval.

Approved, March 24, 1915.

CHAPTER 3.

AN ACT

[S. B. 11]

To preserve the food supply of Alaska, placing a bounty on certain wild animals and providing for the payment of same.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska:

Bounty on
wolves placed

Section 1. There is hereby placed upon every wild wolf within the Territory of Alaska, a bounty of ten dollars, said sum to be paid in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Bounties—how
obtained

Section 2. To obtain said bounties, any person capturing or killing a wolf within the Territory of Alaska, after the passage of this Act, shall, as soon as possible forward the pelt or skin of such animal, properly prepared for sale, said pelts or skins must be head and tail pelts thoroughly dried, retaining "Ulna-Radius" or forearm on left fore-arm of said pelt or skin, to the Treasurer of the Territory of Alaska, Juneau, Alaska, accompanied by the following oath which shall be placed within an envelope, and securely fastened to said pelt or skin. The Treasurer of the Territory of Alaska will be provided with a suitable punch, not less than one-eighth of an inch,

five pointed star punch, and will then and there punch the left ear of said pelt or skin and remove or cause to be removed the "Ulna-Radius" or fore-arm of said pelt or skin:

"I, _____, do solemnly swear or affirm, Oath—Form that on the _____ day of _____, 191____, of I took the wolf whose skin is herewith attached, in the vicinity of _____ in the Territory of Alaska; that no poisons or other means that might cause the wanton destruction of any fur bearing animal were used in the capture of said pelt; that I have exhibited said pelt or skin to _____ and _____, who are both citizens of the United States, and residents of Alaska, and who are witnesses to this oath; that I am justly entitled to the bounty of _____ dollars under the laws of Alaska; that my Post Office address is _____, Alaska.

Witness:

I, _____, a Notary Public for the Territory of Alaska, residing at _____, certify that on this _____ day of _____, 191____, personally appeared before me _____, who signed the foregoing oath in my presence, and declared the same to be true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Notary Public for Alaska.

Section 3. Upon receipt of any pelt or skin accompanied by proper oath in accordance with Section 2 of this Act, the Treasurer of Alaska shall forward the amount due to the person capturing said animal. Treasurer to pay bounties.

Section 4. The Treasurer of Alaska shall from time to time cause to be held sales of all pelts or skins which may come into his keeping, and shall apply the proceeds of such sales, first to the expense of caring for and disposing of such pelts and the balance toward the payment of the aforesaid bounties. The Treasurer of Alaska shall sell pelts. Treasurer to sell pelts.

ka shall cause to be destroyed any skins which may prove to be worthless and unsalable.

False affidavit—Misdemeanor.

Penalty.

Section 5. FALSE AFFIDAVIT. Any person making a false affidavit for the purpose of fraudulently obtaining any money from the Treasurer of the Territory of Alaska under the provisions of this Act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of \$100.00 for the first offense or \$250.00 for a second or other offenses, or be confined in the Territorial jail for a period of six months for the first offense and for a period of one year for a second and other offenses, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

Approved March 31, 1915.

CHAPTER 4.

AN ACT

[H. B. 24.]

To amend Section 564, Chapter 15, Title XII, of the Compiled Laws of Alaska, in relation to the execution of wills.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska:

Sec. 564, Ch. 15, Title XII of Compiled Laws amended.

Wills to be in writing.

To be attested

Definition.

Proviso: Olographic wills admitted to probate.

That Section 564, Chapter Fifteen, Title XII, of the Compiled Laws of the Territory of Alaska, be, and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 564: Every will shall be in writing, signed by the testator, or by some other person under his direction, in his presence, and shall be attested to by two or more competent witnesses, subscribing their names to the will in the presence of the testator. The term 'will', as used in this Chapter, shall be so construed as to include all codicils; Provided, however, that olographic wills, with or without attestation, shall be admitted to probate the same as other wills and be proved in the same manner as other private writings."

Approved, April 2, 1915.

CHAPTER 5.

AN ACT

[H. B. 12.]

To amend Section 695, of the Compiled Laws of the Territory of Alaska, Chapter Twenty-eight, Title XII, thereof.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska:

That Section 695, Chapter 28 of Title XII of the Com-
 piled Laws of the Territory of Alaska, be and the same
 is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 695, Ch. 28
 Title XII of
 Compiled
 Laws amended

It shall be the duty of every original contractor, within
 ninety days after the completion of his contract, and of
 every mechanic, artisan, machinist, builder, lumber mer-
 chant, laborer, or other person save the original con-
 tractor, claiming the benefit of this code, within sixty
 days after the completion of the alteration or repair
 thereof, or after he has ceased to labor thereon from
 any cause, or after he has ceased to furnish materials
 therefor, to file with the recorder of the precinct in which
 such building or other improvement, or some part
 thereof, shall be situated, a claim containing a true state-
 ment of his demand, after deducting all just credits and
 offsets, with the name of the owner or reputed owner, if
 known, and also the name of the person by whom he was
 employed or to whom he furnished the materials; and
 also a description of the property to be charged with the
 lien sufficient for identification, which claim shall be
 verified by the oath of himself or of some other person
 having knowledge of the facts.

Claim of lien
 —when and
 by whom filed.

To be filed
 with precinct
 recorder.

To be verified
 by oath

Approved, April 12, 1915.

CHAPTER 6.

AN ACT

[H. B. 13.]

To amend Sections One and Two of Chapter 29 of Session Laws of Alaska for 1913, an Act entitled "An Act to declare employment in underground mines, applied to metalliferous lode mining only, underground workings, open cut workings, open pit workings, smelting, [smelters,] reduction works, stamp mills, roller mills, concentration mills, chlorination processes, cyanide processes, to be injurious to health and dangerous to life and limb; to regulate and limit the hours of employment in said occupations. To declare the violation thereof a misdemeanor and to provide penalties for the violation thereof," approved April 24, 1913.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska:

Secs. 1 and 2, Ch. 29, Session Laws 1913, amended That Sections One (1) and Two (2) of Chapter Twenty-Nine (29) of the Session Laws of Alaska for 1913, entitled, "An Act to declare employment in underground mines, applied to metalliferous lode mining only, underground workings, open cut workings, open pit workings, smelting, [smelters] reduction works, stamp mills, roller mills, concentrating mills, chlorination processes, cyanide processes, to be injurious to health and dangerous to life and limb. To regulate and limit the hours of employment in said occupations; to declare the violation thereof a misdemeanor and to provide penalties for the violation thereof," approved April 24th, 1913, be amended so as to read as follows:

Employment in certain occupations injurious and dangerous.

Section 1. Employment in underground mines, underground workings, open cut, open pit workings, smelters, reduction works, stamp mills, roller mills, concentrating mills, chlorination processes, cyanide processes, gypsum mines and other quarries, coal mines and in and around coke ovens, is hereby declared to be injurious to health and dangerous to life and limb.

Period of employment therein limited

Section 2. That the period of employment of working men in underground workings, underground mines, stamp mills, roller mills, open cut and open pit workings as applied to metalliferous mining, underground placer

mining, smelters, reduction works, concentrating mills, gypsum mines and quarries, chlorination processes, cyanide processes, coal mines and in and around coke ovens shall not exceed eight (8) hours within any twenty-four (24) hours, except on such days as change of shift is made, excluding, however, any intermission of time for lunch or meals, and excluding also the time required in descending to and ascending from, or otherwise going to or from the place where the work is actually carried on, whether going to or coming from the place of work be in going on or off shift, or in going to or returning from meals or lunch; it being the intention of this Act to limit the hours of employment in any twenty-four (24) hours to eight (8) hours of actual labor at the face or other place or places where the work or labor to be done is actually performed; except in case of emergency where life or property is in imminent danger, or in case of urgent necessity, the period may be extended during the continuance of such emergency or urgent necessity providing this Act shall also apply to and include rock quarries, gypsum quarries or workings, coal mines, metalliferous lode mining, underground workings in placer mining claims, and all other kinds of underground workings of any kind or character whatsoever.

Exceptions

Proviso—
Scope of act
extended.

Approved, April 12, 1915.

CHAPTER 7.

AN ACT

[H. B. 52.]

Providing for an expression by the people of the Territory of Alaska as to whether or not intoxicating liquors shall be manufactured or sold in the Territory of Alaska after the first day of January, 1918.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska:

Section 1. That there shall be submitted to the electors of the Territory of Alaska at the next general

Question of
sale, manufac-
ture, etc. of in-

toxicants referred to electors of Territory. election held for the purpose of electing members of the Legislature of said Territory, the question of whether they are or are not in favor of the sale, manufacture, barter or exchange of intoxicating liquors within said Territory after the 1st day of January, 1918.

Ballots to contain above question. Section 2. There shall be printed in large type upon every ticket or ballot prepared for said general election in each Division of said Territory the words: "Vote for One"; and the following explanatory note shall be printed on every ballot setting forth the manner of marking the ballot:

Note: "Against the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors in Alaska after January 1st, 1918, place cross (X) opposite 'Dry'. In favor of same, place cross (X) opposite 'Wet'."

Following this explanatory note the words "Dry" and "Wet" shall be printed, one below the other, with a marginal space in which to place a cross.

Canvass of returns Result to be transmitted to Legislature Section 3. The canvass of the returns of the will of said citizens so expressed shall be in the same manner as is prescribed for the canvassing of the returns of the election of the members of the Territorial Legislature, and the result thereof shall be certified and transmitted by the Governor to the next succeeding Legislature on the first day of the convening thereof.

If majority against sale of liquor—no licenses to be issued after January 1, 1918 Section 4. In the event the certificate of the Canvassing Board shall show that the majority of the electors voting upon this question have declared against the sale, manufacture, barter or exchange of intoxicating liquors in the Territory of Alaska, as herein provided, no wholesale or retail license shall be issued for the sale, manufacture, barter or exchange of intoxicating liquors in the Territory of Alaska after the first day of January, 1918.

Approved, April 13, 1915.

CHAPTER 8.

AN ACT

[H. B. 38.]

To amend Section Eight Hundred Sixty-six of the Compiled Laws of Alaska.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska:

Section 1. That Section Eight Hundred Sixty-six of the Compiled Laws of Alaska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 866. Persons, firms, or corporations, severally liable, or jointly and severally liable upon the same obligation or instrument, including parties to bills of exchange and promissory notes, may all or any of them be included in the same action, at the option of the plaintiff.

Sec. 866 of
Compiled laws
amended.

Persons, firms
severally lia-
ble upon same
instrument
may be sued
together or
separately.

Approved, April 16, 1915.

CHAPTER 9.

AN ACT

[S. B. 22.]

To repeal Chapter 60, "An Act to amend Chapter 88 of the Code of Civil Procedure in Respect to the Disposition of Estates of Persons Who Have Disappeared," of the Session Laws of 1913, approved April 29, 1913 (as found on page 155 of the said Session Laws of 1913), and to amend Section 1730 of the Code of Civil Procedure of the Compiled Laws of Alaska, 1913, (as found on pages 609 and 610 of said Laws).

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska:

Section 1. That Chapter 60, "An Act to amend Chapter 88 of the Code of Civil Procedure in Respect to the Disposition of Estates of Persons Who Have Disappeared," of the Session Laws of 1913, approved April 29, 1913, (as found on page 155 of the said Session Laws of 1913) be, and the same is, hereby repealed.

Ch. 60, Session
Laws, 1913, re-
pealed.

Section 2. That Section 1730 of the Code of Civil Procedure of the Compiled Laws of Alaska, 1913 (as found

Sec. 1730 of
Compiled laws
amended.

on pages 609 and 610 of said Laws), be, and the same is, hereby amended by adding at the end of said Section 1730 the following paragraphs:

Commissioners may appoint guardians of estates of missing persons.

1. That whenever any person owning property in any precinct of the Territory shall disappear and can not, upon reasonable inquiry, be found, the commissioner of the precinct, in which real property is situated or personal property is found belonging to such missing person, may upon application of any relative who would be an heir of such missing person's estate in case of his death, appoint a guardian of the estate of such missing person, and in case there be no such heir, or in the event of the failure of such heir to apply, then such guardian may be appointed upon the application of any friend or other person interested in the estate of such missing person, and in the event none of the persons above specified apply then the court of its own motion may appoint such guardian when necessary to preserve the estate or prevent waste; and in such cases the provisions of Chapter Eighty-eight of the Code of Civil Procedure of Alaska relating to the guardianship of the estates of insane persons shall be applicable and shall govern proceedings affecting such estate.

Ch. 88, Code of Civil Procedure to apply.

Persons missing six years presumed dead

2. If such missing person be not heard from for a period of six years continuously, he shall be presumed to be dead, and after the expiration of six years from the date of his disappearance, his estate may be administered in accordance with the then existing provisions of the law applicable to the administration of the estates of deceased persons.

Estate may be administered

Previous appointments ratified.

3. The appointment heretofore of any guardian of the estate of any missing person as provided by Chapter 60 of the Session Laws of 1913, whether made upon the application of a relative or other person, is hereby ratified.

Approved, April 19, 1915.

CHAPTER 10.

AN ACT

[H. B. 48.]

To supplement the mining laws of the United States in the Territory of Alaska and to repeal an Act, entitled, "An Act to supplement the mining laws of the United States in the application to the Territory of Alaska; providing for the location and possession of mining claims in Alaska and repealing all acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith to the extent of such conflicts," approved April 30, 1913.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska:

Section 1. Any person qualified under the laws of the United States, who discovers upon the public domain within the Territory of Alaska, a placer deposit of gold, or other mineral which is subject to entry and patent under the mining laws of the United States, may locate a mining claim thereon in the following manner, to-wit:

Who may locate placer claims.

1st. He shall post, or write upon the initial post, stake, or monument on the claim, a notice of location containing: Notice of location—Contents.

- a. The name or number of the claim.
- b. The name of the locator or locators.
- c. The date of discovery and of posting notice on the claim.
- d. The number of feet in length and width of the claim.

This notice shall be known as the location notice.

2nd. He shall distinctly mark the location on the ground so that its boundaries can be readily traced, by placing at each corner or angle thereof substantial stakes, or posts, not less than three feet high above the ground and three inches in diameter, hewed on four sides; or by placing at each corner or angle thereof mounds of earth or rock not less than three feet high and three feet in diameter and the stakes, posts or monuments so used must be marked with the name or number of the claim and the designation, by number, of the corner or angle. The initial stake or monument, shall be one of the corner

Marking location of ground.

stakes, posts or monuments of the claim located.

Brush or trees shall be cut or blazed. If the claim is located on ground that is covered wholly or in part with brush or trees, such brush or trees shall be cut or blazed along the lines of such claim, so as to be readily traced.

Line stakes or monuments to be used in open country. If located in an open country, the boundary lines shall be located by placing line stakes or line monuments so as to be readily traced from corner to corner of said claim.

Certificate of location to be recorded. Section 2. Within ninety days after the discovery and posting of the notice aforesaid, the locator shall record with the Recorder of the District wherein such claim is situated, a certificate of location. Such certificate shall contain:

- Contents.
- (a) The name or number of the claim.
 - (b) The name of the locator or locators.
 - (c) The date of discovery and of posting of the location notice.
 - (d) The number of feet in length and width of claim.
 - (e) It shall set forth the description with reference to some natural object, permanent monument, or well known mining claim, together with a description of the boundaries thereof so far as applied to the numbering of stakes or monuments.

Failure to record deemed abandonment. A failure to record a certificate of location of claim as herein provided shall operate as and be deemed abandonment thereof, and the ground so located shall be open to re-location; provided, that if a full compliance with the preceding provisions of this act shall have been made before any location by another, such compliance shall operate to prevent the abandonment or forfeiture of such claim and save the rights of the original locator.

Association placer claims not over forty acres. Section 3. No association placer mining claim shall hereafter be located in Alaska in excess of forty acres, and on every individual or association placer mining

claim located in Alaska after August 1st, 1912, and until patent has been issued therefor, not less than One Hundred (\$100.00) Dollars worth of labor shall be performed or improvements made during each calendar year, including the year of location for each and every twenty acres or fraction thereof and where the title of two or more contiguous placer claims has become vested in the same person or persons, or corporation, the said annual assessment work or improvements may be done or made at any place or places on said contiguous placer claims, provided, that such work or improvements inures to, and is for the benefit of the entire area of such placer claims. In computing the value of assessment work or improvements, the rate of wages paid in the vicinity for similar work, shall be allowed.

Assessment
work thereon.

Proviso.

Section 4. And it is further provided, that a survey of the claim or claims by a United States Mineral Surveyor may be credited to annual assessment work, but in no case shall the credit for such survey and its attendant expense, exceed the required assessment for one year on the claim or claims surveyed. When credit is sought for such work or improvement, the claimant must file in the Recorder's office in the district in which the claim is situated the field notes of the survey, together with a voucher showing the cost of such survey, properly attested by the surveyor, incorporated into the proof of annual labor as in case of other class of labor or improvements, as provided for in Section Seven (7) of this Act.

Survey may
be credited to
assessment
work—Limit-
ation—Re-
quirements.

Section 5. That no individual placer mining location hereafter made shall be more than thirteen hundred twenty (1320) feet in its greatest length; and no association placer mining claim hereafter located shall be more than two thousand six hundred forty (2640) feet in its greatest length.

Great st.
length of plac-
er claim.

Any location made containing an excess of ground beyond the limits prescribed in this Act, either in area or length, may be re-located as to such excess, but such re-

Excessive lo-
cation.

location shall be upon that end of the claim farthest from the initial stake, post or monument.

Power of attorney to locate placer mining claims—Requisites.

Section 6. That no power of attorney for the location of placer mining claims in Alaska shall be valid or have any force or effect whatsoever, nor shall any locations made thereunder be valid or have any force or effect unless such power of attorney be duly executed and acknowledged before an officer authorized to administer oaths and recorded in the office of the Recorder for the district in which such claim is located, prior to the date of the filing for record of any location thereunder. And no person shall be authorized to act as agent or attorney for the location of placer mining claims except under written power of attorney duly executed and acknowledged, and no person shall be competent to act as agent or attorney in fact for the location of placer mining claims for more than one individual in any one Recording District during the same calendar month. That no person shall hereafter locate, or cause to be located for himself, more than two placer mining claims in any one calendar month, in any one Recording District, one or both of which locations may be included in association claims.

Not more than two claims may be located by same person in one month.

Affidavit of annual assessment work—Contents.

Section 7. In order to hold a claim or claims after the annual assessment work has been done thereon, the owner of such claim or claims, or some other person having knowledge of the facts, shall make and file an affidavit of the performance of such assessment work with the Recorder of the district in which such claim or claims is or are located, not later than ninety (90) days after the close of the calendar year in which such work was done, or the improvements made, which affidavit shall set forth the following:

- (a) The name and number of the claim and where situated.
- (b) The number of the days work and the character and value of the improvements made thereon.

- (c) The date of the performance of such labor and the making of such improvements.
- (d) The place where such work was done and improvements made with reference to the boundaries of such claim.
- (e) At whose instance the work was done and improvements made.
- (f) The actual amount paid for such work and improvements and by whom paid, when such work was not done or improvements made by the owner.

The failure to file for record the proof of assessment work as herein provided, shall be deemed an abandonment of the location and the claim shall be subject to re-location by any other person, provided, however, that a compliance with the provisions of this section before any re-location, shall operate to save the rights of the original locator, and further provided, that if said placer claim or claims have not been re-located by any other person or persons within one year after such forfeiture, the last locator, claimant or owner of such forfeited claim may return to said forfeited claim or claims and re-locate the same as though the same had never been located.

Failure to file proof of assessment work deemed abandonment.

Proviso.

Section 8. Any person who shall make or subscribe any affidavit required to be made under the provisions of this Act, knowing the statements therein contained, or any of them, to be false, in whole or in part, or without knowing the statements therein contained to be true, shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than one year nor more than five years. Any person who shall induce or procure, or shall aid in inducing or procuring another to commit perjury as herein defined, shall be guilty of subornation of perjury and upon conviction thereof shall be punished as herein provided for perjury.

False affidavit—Perjury—Penalty.

Section 9. That any placer mining claim located or attempted to be located in violation of any of the provisions

Claim located in violation

hereof null
and void.

of this Act, shall be null and void and revert to the public domain and may be located by any qualified locator as if no such prior attempt had been made.

LODE CLAIMS.—HOW LOCATED.

Lode claims
—By whom
and how located.

Section 10. Any person who discovers upon the public domain of the United States, within the Territory of Alaska, a vein, lode, or ledge of rock in place, bearing gold, silver, cinnabar, lead, tin, copper, or other valuable mineral deposit, which is subject to entry and patent under the mining laws of the United States, may, if qualified by the laws of the United States, locate a lode mining claim upon such vein, lode, or ledge by defining and marking the discovery point and the boundaries of the claim, in the manner hereinafter described, and by posting a notice of such location at the point of discovery.

NOTICE OF LOCATION.—Contents of

Notice of location—
Contents of.

Section 11. The notice of location posted upon the claim must contain the following:

First: The name of the lode or claim.

Second: The name of the locator or locators.

Third: The number of linear feet claimed in length along the center line of the claim, each way from the point of discovery, with the width on each side of center line of the claim at the surface, and the general course of the vein or lode, as near as can be determined.

DISCOVERY.—How Defined.

Discovery—
how defined.

Section 12. The discovery upon which the location is based must, at the time of location, be defined upon the ground by the removal of so much of the surface material as may be necessary clearly to expose to view the discovery claimed, and in such manner as to perpetuate its identity, and preserve it, so far as practicable, from obliteration; also its locus must be witnessed by erecting a substantial monument or post, bearing the notice of location, as near the discovery as practicable.

BOUNDARIES AND EXTENT OF LODE CLAIMS.

Section 13. The locator must so define the boundaries of his claim upon the ground that they may be readily traced, and in no case shall the claim extend more than fifteen hundred (1500) feet along the center line of the claim, nor more than three hundred (300) feet on either side of the center line of the claim, at the surface thereof, as near as can be determined. Boundaries and extent of lode claims.

In no case shall the markings of the boundaries of the claim upon the ground consist of less than the following: Boundaries—how marked
The erection at each corner of the claim and at each angle in the side lines, if such there be, of a substantial monument or stake, or the blazing of a tree, at least three inches in diameter, each of which shall bear the initial of the lode or claim and a designation as to the point upon the boundaries of the claim which the said monument represents. The center line and both end lines shall be marked by blazing trees or by cutting brush, or the erecting of line monuments, as the nature of the country requires so that the lines of the location may be readily traced upon the ground.

Where the true point for a corner or angle corner is for any reason inaccessible or the erection of a monument thereat is impracticable, a witness monument may be erected as near to the true point as practicable, which witness monument must be so marked as to indicate with reference thereto the position of the true point for the corner or angle point. Such witness corner or monument shall not be of lesser size than is prescribed for other corners. Witness monuments

The completion of the marking of the boundaries of the claim upon the ground shall follow the posting of the notice of location within a reasonable time, not to exceed thirty (30) days. Boundaries to be marked within thirty days from date of location.

RECORD OF LOCATION.

Section 14. Within ninety (90) days of the posting of the location notice upon the claim, a certificate of location Record of location.

shall be recorded with the Recorder of the District within which the claim is located. Such certificate must contain date of location, name or names of locator or locators, and such a description of the claim, with reference to some natural object or permanent monument, as will identify the claim located, and may also contain such further matter as will serve to more completely describe the boundaries and locus of the claim.

AMENDED LOCATIONS AND CERTIFICATES.

Amended locations and certificates.

Section 15. A locator or claimant may at any time, subject to intervening rights, amend his location and make any desired change in his boundaries, by marking the location, as amended, upon the ground, and by filing an amended certificate of location, such marking and certificate to conform to the requirements of this Act with reference to an original location.

A defect in a recorded certificate of location may be cured by filing an amended certificate.

TUNNEL RIGHT.—Location of.

Tunnel right—location of.

Section 16. Any person who possesses the qualifications necessary for the locator of a lode may locate a tunnel right or location by posting a notice of location at the portal of the tunnel, which notice must contain:

Notice of location—Contents

First: The name of the locator or locators.

Second: The date of location.

Third: The proposed course or direction of tunnel.

Fourth: Such a description of the tunnel, with reference to some natural object or permanent monument as will serve to identify it.

Boundaries of tunnel locations.

Boundaries of the Tunnel Location: The boundaries of the tunnel location shall be marked upon the ground by means of stakes or monuments placed along the proposed course or direction of the tunnel at intervals of not more than six hundred (600) feet from the portal of the tunnel to the terminus of three thousand (3000) feet therefrom, and the line blazed as required under lodes.

Record of Location: Shall be performed as required under lodes. Record of location.

Assessment Work on Tunnel Sites: During each year, including the year of location, five hundred (\$500.00) dollars worth of labor shall be performed or improvements made on each tunnel site heretofore or hereafter located; and proof of such annual labor shall be made and recorded in the manner required under the provisions of this Act relating to lode claims; provided, that the cost of making survey of such tunnel site shall NOT be counted toward such annual expenditure. Assesment work on tunnel sites.
Proviso: Cost of survey not counted as assessment work.

LOCATION OF MILLSITE CLAIMS.

Section 17. The proprietor of a lode claim (or the owner of a quartz mill or a reduction works situate upon the land proposed to be located), may locate not more than five acres of non-mineral land as a millsite, by posting thereon a notice of location and by marking the boundaries thereof as hereinafter provided. Millsite claims—Location of

The notice of location must contain:

First: The name of the locator or locators.

Notice of location—Contents of.

Second: The name of the lode claim or claims to which the millsite is appurtenant, or of the quartz mill or reduction works, owned by the locator or locators.

Third: The date of location.

Fourth: The amount of surface ground claimed.

Fifth: Such a description of the millsite with reference to some natural object or permanent monument as will identify it.

The boundaries and corners of the millsite must be marked upon the ground in the same manner as required by the Act for lode locations. Boundaries to be marked

Recording shall be performed as required under lodes. Recording

Assessment Work on Millsites: During each calendar year after the year of location and until patent has been issued therefor, at least twenty-five (\$25.00) dollars worth of labor shall be performed or improvements made Assessment work on mill-sites.

upon each millsite claim heretofore or hereafter located in the Territory of Alaska.

Affidavit of
annual assess-
ment work.

And the locator or owner of such claim, or some person having knowledge of the facts, shall make and file with the Recorder of the District in which the claim is situate an affidavit showing the performance of labor or making of improvements to the amount of twenty-five (\$25.00) dollars as aforesaid, and specify the character and extent of such work in the manner set forth in this Act under the provisions relating to proof of labor on lode claims.

Fee for filing
proof of labor.

And the Recorder shall collect a fee for filing, indexing and recording each such proof of annual labor on mill-sites, of the same amount and in a similar manner as hereinafter provided under the section of this Act relating to proofs of labor on lode claims.

Proviso: Pay-
ment of money
in lieu of im-
provements.

PROVIDED, that the claimant or owner of any mill-site claim in the Territory of Alaska shall have the privilege of paying on or before the 31st day of December of the current year to the Territorial Treasurer of Alaska the sum of twenty-five (\$25.00) dollars, lawful money of the United States in lieu of expending the said amount on labor or improvements on the said millsite claim in said current year.

Territorial
Treasurer to
issue receipt.

The Territorial Treasurer shall issue a receipt therefor, which receipt shall bear upon its face the name of the said millsite claim, the name of the claimant thereto, the name of the person making the payment, and such description of, or reference to the location notice of the said claim as will positively identify it; and the recording of such receipt with the Recorder of the District in which such claim is situate, within ninety (90) days after the issue thereof, shall be deemed the equivalent of the performance of twenty-five (\$25.00) dollars worth of annual labor or making of improvements on or for the benefit of said millsite claim.

Proviso: Cost
of survey of
millsite claim
deemed an im-

PROVIDED, also, that the cost of making a survey of such millsite claim by a United States Mineral Surveyor shall be deemed to fall within the meaning of the term

"making of improvements" as hereinbefore used; the improvement of procedure in such case to follow the requirements of this claim. Act relating to the survey of lode claims in all respects.

SURVEY OF MINING CLAIMS.

Section 18. Where a locator or owner of a lode, tunnel site or millsite claim has all the exterior lines, or the boundaries of his claim surveyed, and the corners established by a United States Mineral Surveyor; corner No. 1 of the location should be connected by course and distance with the nearest corner of the public survey or with a United States Monument, if the claim lies within two miles of such corner or monument. In case the claim is situated in a district where there are no corners of the public survey and no monuments within the prescribed limits, the United States Mineral Surveyor will proceed to establish such mineral monument in accordance with the requirements of the United States Mining Laws. The locator will incorporate into his amended location notice the field notes of said survey which shall contain a certificate by said Mineral Surveyor, setting forth:

First: That such survey was actually made by him in his own proper person, giving the date thereof, and the name of all assistants. Certificate of Mineral Surveyor—Contents of.

Second: The name of the claim and locator or locators thereof.

Third: That the description incorporated into the amended location notice is sufficient to identify the locus of the claim.

An amended location notice, including said field notes and accompanying certificate, is prima facie evidence of the facts therein contained, and shall be recorded with the Recorder of the district within which the claim is located. To be recorded

ANNUAL ASSESSMENT WORK.

Section 19. On each location one hundred (\$100.00) dollars worth of labor shall be performed or improvements made during each calendar year until the Register's final certificate therefor has been issued. Annual assessment work.

Proviso

PROVIDED, that the period within which the work required to be done annually on all unpatented lode claims shall commence on the first day of January succeeding the date of location of such claim; and if the claim includes more than one location, under one ownership, and the locations are contiguous the annual assessment work, to an amount of one hundred (\$100.00) dollars for each included location, may be done in common, provided such work and improvement tends to the benefit of the entire group, in accordance with a systematic plan therefor.

Surveys may
be credited as
assessment
work—Limit-
ation.

Section 20. And it is further provided, that a survey of the claim or claims by a United States Mineral Surveyor may be credited to annual assessment work, but in no case shall the credit for such survey and its attendant expense, exceed the required assessment for one year on the claim or claims surveyed. When credit is sought for such work or improvement, the claimant must file in the Recorder's Office in the district in which the claim lies, the field notes of the survey, together with a voucher showing the cost of such survey, properly attested by the surveyor, incorporated into the proof of annual labor, as in case of other classes of labor or improvements, as provided for in Section 19 of this Act.

RECORDING OF AFFIDAVIT OF ANNUAL LABOR.

Affidavit of as-
sessment work
to be recorded

Section 21. The owner of a lode claim or claims, or some other person having a knowledge of the facts, shall record with the Recorder of the District wherein such lode claim or claims is or are situated, an affidavit showing the performance of annual labor or the making of improvements to the value of one hundred (\$100.00) dollars upon or for the benefit of each claim.

Proviso: Sin-
gle affidavit on
contiguous
lode claims—
Contents

PROVIDED, that the owner of a group of contiguous lode claims may incorporate within a single affidavit his proof of labor performed or improvements made upon or for the benefit of each, any or all of the locations embraced within such groups.

In all cases the affidavit shall set forth the following:

First: The name of the claim or claims, and where situated.

Second: A detailed description of the work done or improvements made upon, or for the benefit of each claim, together with the location of the same with reference to the boundaries of the claim.

Third: The date of performance of such labor or of making of improvements.

Fourth: The number of days work done on or for the benefit of the claim, and the character and value of the improvements made.

Fifth: At whose instance the work was done and improvements made.

Sixth: The actual amount paid for such work and improvements, and by whom paid.

Seventh: The wages charged which shall be at the customary daily rate prevailing in the district in which the work is done.

Eighth: A declaration that the time or expense of traveling to and from the claims has not been included in computing the cost of such assessment work.

Ninth: That not more than eight hours work per man in any one day has been charged to such assessment work.

Such affidavit shall be filed with the Recorder of the District within which the claim or claims are located, not later than ninety (90) days from the close of the calendar year during which the work was done or improvements made. To be filed
with recorder

For the filing, recording and indexing of such affidavit ^{Fee} the Recorder shall receive the customary fee for the filing of a notice of location of a mining claim in the district wherein he is Recorder, and in addition thereto, the sum of twenty-five (25c) cents for each and every claim included in the affidavit above a single claim, when such affidavit covers a group of contiguous locations.

Should the locator of a lode claim, tunnel site or mill-site, (or his heirs or assigns) fail to comply with any of the provisions of Sections ten (10) to twenty-one (21) ^{Failure to comply with provisions hereof} places burden

of proof upon
owner of claim

inclusive of this Act, the burden of proof shall be upon the owner of such claim or claims as to the compliance with the provisions hereof. In the event of any failure, a re-location of the lands involved shall be void if made directly by or indirectly in the interest of, such delinquent locator or his successors in interest, until one calendar year shall have elapsed since the failure obtained.

Ch. 74, Session
Laws, 1913, Re-
pealed.

Section 22. That Chapter 74, Alaska Session Laws, 1913, and all other Acts or parts of Acts in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.

Approved, April 20, 1915.

CHAPTER 11.

AN ACT

[H. B. 50.]

To provide for local self-government in certain native villages in the Territory of Alaska.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska:

Self-govern-
ment in certain
native villages
authorized.

Section 1. That any village in the Territory of Alaska, whose inhabitants are members, or descendants of members, of the Thlinget, Tsimpsean, or Hydah Indian Tribes, or other native tribes of Alaska, having not less than forty permanent inhabitants above the age of twenty-one years, may form a self-governing village organization for the purpose of governing certain local affairs, as hereinafter described and in the manner hereinafter provided.

Petition for or-
ganization—
Contents of.

Section 2. A petition praying for such village organization shall first be presented to the commissioner, ex-officio probate judge, for the recording district in which such village is situated, which petition shall be signed by at least fifteen adult members or descendants of members of said Thlinget, Tsimpsean, or Hydah Indian Tribes, or other native tribes of Alaska, who are bona fide residents of such village, and shall specify the boundaries and the

number of inhabitants of the proposed organized village and shall specify the name by which such village is to be known, and such other facts as may tend to show good grounds for such organization. The commissioner, ex-officio probate judge, shall thereupon fix a time and place for considering said petition, which time shall not be less than fifteen, nor more than thirty days after the date of such order. At the time and place fixed for considering said petition, the commissioner, ex-officio probate judge, shall give a reasonable hearing to those who are in favor of, and those who are opposed to the same, and if he is satisfied that it is to the best interests and welfare of such village to be so organized, he shall, by an order, so judge; and he may, by the order, change or modify the proposed boundaries, which shall in no case embrace more than six hundred and forty acres. He shall also, by said order, designate the name and the boundaries of the proposed organized village, and the time and place, when and where, an election shall be held to determine whether the people of the village desire to be so organized; and he shall also, by said order, appoint three qualified residents of such village to act as judges of such election. A copy of said order shall be posted at three public places within the limits of the proposed organized village, at least fifteen days prior to the day of election, and such posting shall be deemed a sufficient notice of such election. In case said commissioner, ex-officio probate judge, shall refuse to consider such petition, or after considering the same, shall refuse to make such order, or any order hereinafter provided for, the said petitioners may appeal from such action by the commissioner to the judge of the district court for the division in which said village is situated, in the manner provided by law for appeals from justice's courts.

Section 3. That the qualifications of an elector hereunder shall be as follows: He or she shall be a member, or descendant of members, of the Thlinget, Tsimpsean, or Hydah people, or people belonging to other Alaska

Indian Tribes, and shall be over twenty-one years years of age, and shall have resided within the limits of the village proposed to be organized for a period of six months.

Ballot—form
of

Section 4. That said election shall be by written or printed ballot in the following form:

“For organization of the village (name of village proposed to be organized) ()

Against the organization of the village of (name of village proposed to be organized) ()”

Election of
council

At the same election by separate ballot, twelve of the said members of the village shall be elected as councilmen and said council shall have the following powers:

Powers of
council

To make rules and regulations for the conduct of its own proceedings;

Election of
officers

To elect from its membership a mayor, a secretary, a municipal magistrate and a treasurer, all of whom shall serve without pay; and to prescribe their duties and the rules by which they shall be governed;

Ordinances for
government of
villages not to
conflict with
existing laws

To pass such ordinances for the government of the village as shall not be in conflict with federal or territorial laws, and shall pass ordinances to prevent the practice of witchcraft;

Poll tax

To levy and collect a poll tax not exceeding three dollars per annum on all able-bodied male residents above twenty-one and under fifty years of age;

Tax on dogs
and general
tax

To levy and collect a tax on dogs, and a general tax not to exceed one per cent per annum on assessed valuation of houses, boats, and canoes (but all household goods shall be exempt from taxation);

Appointment
of constables

To appoint constables and prescribe powers and duties as it may deem necessary;

Punishment
for violation of
ordinances

To provide for the punishment of any violation of its ordinances by fine or imprisonment in the village jail or both such fine and imprisonment, but no such fine shall exceed twenty dollars nor any such imprisonment five days;

Improvements—

To provide for necessary street improvements, water

supply, fire protection, lights, public health, and relief of destitution and indigents; water supply,
fire protection

To fill vacancies in the council until the time of next election, and to provide rules and regulations governing place and conditions of the annual election; Provided, that public notice of said election shall be given at least ten days prior to such election. Vacancies in
council.—
How filled.

The commissioners, ex-officio probate judges, shall for acts rendered in pursuance of this Act receive the same fees and commissions as are prescribed for similar services when acting as probate judges. Fees to Com-
missioners

Approved, April 21, 1915.

CHAPTER 12.

AN ACT

[H. B. 34.]

To prevent and punish family desertion and to provide support bonds.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska:

Section 1. Any person who shall, without lawful excuse, desert or wilfully neglect or refuse to provide for the support or maintenance of his wife, who is in destitute or necessitous circumstances, or any person who shall, without lawful excuse, desert or wilfully neglect or refuse to provide for the support and maintenance of his or her minor children under the age of eighteen years who are in destitute or necessitous circumstances, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the jail, in the division wherein said sentence is imposed, for not more than twelve months, or by both such fine and imprisonment; and should a fine be imposed it may be directed by the Court to be paid whole or in part to the wife or to the guardian or custodian of the minor chil- Family deser-
tion and non-
support a mis-
demeanor

Penalty

Proviso

dren; Provided, that before the trial, with the consent of the defendant, or after conviction, instead of imposing the punishment hereinbefore provided, or in addition thereto, the Court in its discretion, having regard to the circumstances and to the financial ability or earning capacity of the defendant, shall have the power to make an order, which shall be subject to change by it from time to time as circumstances may require, directing the defendant to pay a certain sum weekly during such time as the Court may direct, to the wife or to the guardian or custodian of the minor child or children or to an individual approved by the Court as trustee, and to release the defendant from custody or probation during such time as the Court may direct upon his or her entering into a recognizance, with or without sureties, in such sum as the Court may direct. The condition of the recognizance shall be such that if the defendant shall make his or her personal appearance in court whenever ordered to do so and shall further comply with the terms of the order and of any subsequent modification thereof, then the recognizance shall be void.

Violation of
order of Court

Section 2. If the Court be satisfied by information or complaint and due proof, under oath, that at any time the defendant has violated the terms of such order, it may forthwith proceed with the trial of the defendant under the original indictment or information, or sentence him under the original conviction, or enforce the original sentence, as the case may be. In case of a for-

Forfeited recognizance to be paid to wife or guardian of minor children

feiture of a recognizance and enforcement thereof by execution, the sum recovered may, in the discretion of the Court, be paid in whole or in part to the wife or to the guardian or custodian of the minor child or children.

Evidence required

Section 3. No other evidence shall be required to prove marriage of such husband and wife, or that such person is the lawful father or mother of such child or children, than is or shall be required to prove such facts in a civil case. In all prosecutions under this Act, any existing provisions of law prohibiting the disclosure of

Husband and wife compe-

confidential communications between husband and wife shall not apply, and both husband and wife shall be competent witnesses to testify for or against each other to any and all relevant matters, including the fact of such marriage and the parentage of such child or children. Proof of the desertion of such wife, child or children in destitute or necessitous circumstances or of neglect to furnish such wife, child or children necessary and proper food, clothing or shelter is prima facie evidence that such desertion or neglect is wilful.

Approved, April 21, 1915.

CHAPTER 13.

AN ACT

[H. B. 28.]

To provide for the liens of Laborers and Miners working on, in and about Mines and Mining Property, Repealing the Act of the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, entitled "An Act to create, establish and provide for liens in favor of laborers and material men, and repealing all Acts in conflict herewith," approved April 30, 1913, and declaring an emergency.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska:

Section 1. Every person who at the instance of the owner performs work or labor in, on or about a mine or mining claim in opening up, developing, sinking, drifting, stoping, mucking, shoveling, mining, hoisting or performs any other class or kind of work on, in or about a mine or mining claim necessary or convenient to the development, operation, working or mining thereof, or the extraction of the earth, rock, quartz, ore, minerals, or mineral bearing sands or gravels therefrom, or performs any work or labor in or about such mine or mining claim tending to or assisting in the separation or reduction to a commercial value of the minerals contained therein, or thereon or extracted therefrom, shall have a lien on such mine or mining claim to secure the payment of the amount due for

Mill, dredge,
steam shovel,
etc. workers'
lien.

such work or labor. And every person, who at the instance of the owner of any dredge, steam shovel, mill or machine used in mining, performs work or labor in any capacity requiring manual labor on, in or about such dredge, steam shovel, mill or machine, either in the alteration or repair thereof, or in the operation or working "thereof, while the same is used in or about a mine or mining claim, as a means of mining or the extracting of the minerals contained therein, shall have a lien on such dredge, steam shovel, mill or machine to secure the payment of the amount due for such work or labor. And

Lien on dump

every person who shall labor in or upon any mine or mining ground for another, in digging, conveying, thawing, hoisting, piling and cleaning up, or in any other kind of work in the production of any minerals or mineral bearing sands, gravels, earth, ore rock, gold or gold dust or other mineral, or shall aid or assist therein by his labor as cook, engineer, or fireman, or in cutting wood used in such work, or in like capacity in the production of a dump or mass of minerals, mineral bearing sands, gravels, earth, ore, rock, gold and gold dust therein or extracted therefrom, shall have a lien on such dump or mass of minerals, mineral bearing sands, gravels, earth, rock, ore, gold and gold dust or other minerals contained therein and extracted therefrom, to secure the amount due the said laborer in the production of the same. Such lien shall attach to the dump or mass of minerals, mineral bearing sands, gravel, earth, ore, rock and gold or gold dust or other minerals therein, whether the same be deposited on the ground in a mass or dumped into bunkers or hoppers, or placed in sluice boxes at the mine, and the gold, gold dust and other minerals therein, so long as the same is in one mass and can be identified as being produced through the labor of the lienor. And every person who

Workers on
ditch, flume,
pipe line, etc.
to have lien on
mine or min-
ing claims.

at the instance of the owner of any mine or mining claim, performs work or labor on a ditch, flume, pipe line, tram, tamway, road or trail, owned or used in connection with the opening up, development or operation of such mine or mining claim, for the benefit thereof or to facilitate

the opening up, operation or development thereof, or the extraction of the ore or minerals therefrom, including the cook at the camp, shall be deemed to have performed the same for necessary and convenient working, mining operation and development of such mine or mining claim and shall be entitled to a lien accordingly.

Section 2. When two or more mining claims, lodes or deposits are contiguous and are owned or claimed by the same person or persons, and are worked through a common shaft, pit, tunnel, incline or other opening, or over one tram, or at one mill or reduction works, then all mining claims, lodes or deposits, so owned, claimed and worked, and all roads, trams, tramways, ditches, flumes, pipe lines, buildings, structures, superstructures and machinery which is a fixture thereto, thereon and used in connection with the working thereof, shall, for the purpose of this Act, be considered one mine.

Contiguous mining claims, worked through common shaft, pit, etc., owned by same person, considered one mine.

Section 3. The liens provided for in Section one of this Act shall not be deemed one exclusive of the other, but the lien shall attach and may be claimed for the same labor upon the mine or mining claim, and the dredge, steam shovel, mill or machine used in mining, and the dump or mass of mineral bearing sands, gravels, earth, ore, rock and gold or gold dust, should the facts relative to the labor warrant the same; and it shall be optional with the lienor to claim a lien on one or all the different classes of property subject to his lien for the same labor.

Lien, at option of lienor, on one or all classes of property.

It is hereby declared the intent of this Act to be remedial and to secure the laborer or miner the amount due for his labor, and should one class or kind of property be insufficient security therefor, then any other class or kind which may be lienable under this Act, may be concurrently concomitantly claimed and subjected thereto.

Section 4. The liens provided for in this Act shall bind all the right, title and interest of the person or persons at whose instance or request or for whom the work or labor was performed, to the full extent of the interest which such person or persons had at the commencement of the work for which the lien is claimed, or subsequently

Lien to bind right, title, etc. of person for whom work was performed

acquired, up to the time of foreclosure as hereinafter set forth, in the mine or mining claim in or about which the work or labor was performed; and shall bind all the right, title and interest of the person or persons at whose instance or for whom the work and labor was done in and about a dredge, steam shovel, mill, or machine used in mining, to the full extent of such person's interest at the commencement of the work for which the lien is claimed, and all interests which may be subsequently and up to the time of foreclosure thereof acquire, in such dredge, steam shovel, mill or machine; and shall bind all the right, title and interest of the person at whose instance or for whom the dump or mass of gold bearing sands, gravels, earth, ore, rock and gold and gold dust or other minerals was extracted from the commencement of the work of the lien claimant thereon, and all interest which such person may subsequently acquire in the said dump or mass of gold bearing sands, gravels, earth, ore, rock and gold and gold dust or other minerals as security for the payment of work and labor performed thereon, within a period of nine months immediately preceding the filing for record of the lien claim hereinafter provided for. Such liens shall be preferred liens and prior and superior to any mortgage, attachment, claim or demand made or filed for record in the recorder's office of the precinct wherein the property subject to such lien may be situate, subsequent to the commencement of the work or labor for which such liens are claimed, and no sale, transfer, mortgage, assignment or attachment filed for record subsequent to the commencement of such work or labor shall have the effect of postponing such liens.

Lien to be preferred.

Owner of mine responsible

Section 5. All work and labor performed in, on or upon a mine or mining claim at the instance of any person in privity with, or having the right of possession, or privilege of working or mining thereon from the owner or his authorized agent, in prospecting, opening up, developing, mining, or in doing any other class of work necessary or convenient to the opening up, development or mining of such mine or mining claim, or the separation or reduction

to a commercial value of the minerals therein, thereon, or extracted therefrom, shall be deemed to have been done at the instance of the owner of the mine or mining claim, and such owner's interests therein shall be subject to any lien filed in accordance with the provisions of this Act, unless such owner shall, within ten days after he shall have obtained knowledge of such work or labor being performed, give notice that he will not be responsible for the same, by posting notices in writing to that effect, in three conspicuous places on such mine or mining claim; and should said mine or mining claim be worked or mined by a lessee under a written lease or lay, or under a bond or contract of sale from the owner or executed by his authority, such lease, bond or contract must be recorded in the precinct records of the precinct wherein the mine or mining claim is situated, and the notice of non-liability aforesaid shall refer to the record of such recorded instrument. All work and labor done on, in and about a dredge, steam shovel, mill or machine, used in mining and on account of which the same is subject to a lien under the provisions of this Act, at the instance of any person having the right of possession or right of use thereof from the owner thereof, shall be deemed to have been done at the instance of the owner of said dredge, steam shovel, mill or machine, and the interest of such owner therein shall be subject to the lien provided for herein, unless such owner shall within ten days after he shall have obtained knowledge of such use give notice of his interest therein, and that he will not be responsible for the work and labor involved in such use by posting a notice in writing to that effect in a conspicuous place on such dredge, steam shovel, mill or machine, and no chattel mortgage, conditional sale agreement, reserving title in the vendor, or other agreement reserving title in other than the possessor of such dredge, steam shovel, mill or machine, shall take precedence of the lien provided for herein thereon, unless the same be in writing and shall have been filed or recorded in the precinct records of the precinct wherein the said dredge, steam shovel, mill or machine was used for min-

Exceptions

Owners' notice of interest

ing, prior to the commencement of the labor for which the lien may be claimed, and the notice so posted thereon refer to such instrument so filed or recorded. All labor performed in any manner directly aiding or assisting in the production of dump or mass of gold bearing sands, gravels, earth, ore or rock, shall be deemed to have been performed at the instance of the owner thereof, and the same shall be prior and preferred over any deed, mortgage, bill of sale, attachment or other claim whether made or given prior to such labor or not.

Claim of lien—
when filed—
Contents.

Section 6. Every person claiming the benefit of this Act shall within thirty days after the rendition of the services or the cessation of the work or labor mentioned in Section One, file for record in the recorder's office of the precinct in which the mine or mining claim, or other property on which the lien is claimed was situated or used, his claim of lien, which claim of lien shall contain a true statement of his demand and the amount thereof, after deducting all just credits and offsets, with the name of the person by whom he was employed and a statement of the terms and conditions of his contract of employment, together with a description of the property on which the lien is claimed sufficient for identification, and the name of the owner or reputed owner thereof. The lien claim shall be verified by the oath of the lien claimant or some one in his behalf having personal knowledge of the facts, and in case there is no express contract of employment the claim shall state what the work, labor and services were reasonably worth. Should the employment be continuous or there be one contract of employment, the lien claimant may in one lien notice claim his lien against more than one of the different classes of property mentioned in Section One of this Act, provided the amount claimed against each separate class of property be specified, the property sought to be charged be identified sufficiently, and the name of the owner or reputed owner thereof be stated.

Lien claim to
be recorded.

Section 7. The recorder shall record the lien claim in a record book kept for the purpose, which record shall be

indexed, and for which he shall receive the same fees as are allowed by law for recording deeds and other instruments.

Section 8. No lien provided for by this Act shall bind any mine, mining claim or other property for a longer period than six months after the same shall have been filed for record, unless suit be brought before the proper court within that time to enforce the same, or if credit be given, then within six months after the expiration of such credit; but no lien shall be continued in force for a longer period than one year from the time of cessation of the work or labor by any agreement to give credit.

Lien shall not bind property longer than six months, unless—

Section 9. The liens provided for in this Act shall be enforced by action in the District Courts of the Territory having jurisdiction to enforce liens, and the pleadings process, practice and other proceedings shall be governed by the laws of the Territory regulating the mode and manner of trial of actions to secure property so as to hold it for the satisfaction of any lien against it. And in all actions the District Court in entering judgment shall allow as part of the costs all moneys paid for drawing the lien, not exceeding Five Dollars; also all moneys paid for filing and recording of the lien claim and a reasonable attorney fee for the foreclosure thereof.

Enforcement of lien

Costs.

Section 10. Any number of persons claiming liens under this Act against the same property, may join in the same action, and when separate actions are commenced the Court may consolidate them. Should a lien claim be filed for the same labor against two separate kinds of property owned or claimed by different persons, the Court may adjudge the liability of each kind of property and designate which shall be sold first to discharge the amount of the lien claim. All actions to enforce any lien created by this Act shall have preference upon the Calendar of Civil Actions before the District Court and shall be tried without unnecessary delay.

Joint liens

In all actions to foreclose any lien created by this Act, all persons personally liable and all persons interested in the matter in controversy or the property sought to be

Foreclosure of liens.

charged with the lien may be made parties and such as are not made parties shall not be bound by the proceedings.

Action not to be dismissed nor delayed through lack of formality, etc.

Section 11. No mistake in formality or lack of statement, either in the lien notice or pleadings, shall be ground for dismissal or unnecessary delay in the action to foreclose the lien. But substantial compliance with Section Six of this Act relative to the contents of the lien notice shall be deemed sufficient, provided that such notice shall satisfactorily show the name of the claimant, the amount of his demand, the time of his employment, the property sought to be charged with the lien sufficient for identification and the name of the owner or reputed owner thereof. And the inclusion of non-lienable items in the amount of the claimant's demand or error in the terms and conditions of the contract of employment, if there be any contract of employment, or other error in said lien notice made in good faith shall not be deemed material, unless such error shall effect the substantial rights of the adverse party acquired in good faith without notice; and the lien notice and pleadings may be amended at any time before judgment, and Section 924 of the Compiled Laws of Alaska shall apply to such amendments, provided, if it be shown that a material statement or averment has been omitted or mis-stated, it may be ground for a reasonable delay or continuance to enable opposing parties opportunity to meet such amendment.

Employment to be deemed continuous—When

Section 12. The fact that the lien claimant may have been employed at different kinds of labor or at different rates of wages during the period of his general employment, shall not be deemed an interruption of the continuity of his employment; and no temporary cessation of employment of the lien claimant under an understanding of resumption thereof within a reasonable time, shall be considered an interruption of the continuity of employment so as to cause the time to run within which the notice of the lien shall be filed for record as herein provided.

Definitions:
"Mine"

Section 13. The term "mine" whenever used in this Act unless otherwise designated in the lien notice, shall

be construed to include one or more contiguous mining claims possessed, appropriated or acquired under the mining laws of the United States, and held under one ownership or mined under one management; and all valuable mineral deposits, including coal, and all lodes, veins or rock in place containing minerals therein; and all shafts, tunnells, [tunnels,] stopes, ways, and other openings, roads, appliances, machinery, timbering and structures below the surface of the ground; and all structures, buildings and machinery on the surface of the ground and affixed thereto and used in the mining and development thereof; and all ditches, pipe lines, roads, trams, flumes and other appurtenances thereto. And when designated as "other than a mining claim" it shall include any "Other than valuable mineral deposits, including coal, and all lodes, mining claims" veins; or rock in place, in or on which mining may be carried on under one management at the place designated, together with sufficient surface of the ground for the reasonable operation of the mine so designated; and all underground workings, excavations; shafts, tunnels, stopes, ways and openings sunk or driven; and all roads, ways, appliances, structures, superstructures and machinery below the surface of the ground; and all structures, buildings and machinery above the surface of the ground in the nature of fixtures and used in mining the mineral contents of the deposits, veins or lodes so designated; and all roads, trams, ditches, flumes, pipe lines and appurtenances thereto.

And the term "mining claim" shall be construed to "Mining mean any parcel of land containing minerals, which has claim" been acquired, or possessed or held under the mining laws of the United States, together with all deposits, veins or lodes contained therein; and all machinery, structures or superstructures beneath the surface of the ground; and all shafts, tunnels and openings sunk or driven thereon; and all machinery, structures and superstructures on the surface of the ground and affixed thereto; and all ditches, pipe lines, tramways, roads,

flumes and appurtenances thereto and used in the working, mining and operation of such claim.

"Mineral"

The term "mineral" when used in this Act shall be construed to include coal and all inorganic substances subject to location or appropriation under the mining

"Mill"

laws of the United States. And the term "mill" or "machine" shall be construed to include any hoist, engine and boiler, roasting or reduction works, stamp, roller or other mill, concentrator, conveyor, elevator, or other machinery used in and about a mine in digging, hoisting, conveying, washing, or blocking out mineral contents thereof, or reducing the same to a commercial value, while the said mill or machinery is at the mine or on the mining claim and used in connection with the operation thereof and which are not fixtures and included in the term "mine" as hereinabove defined. And the term

"Machine"

"Dump"

"dump" shall be construed to mean the mineral bearing sands, earth, ore, rock and minerals extracted, hoisted and raised from a mine, including coal while in mass at the mine or on the mining claim from which extracted, whether the same be deposited in dumps or piles, or placed in hoppers or tanks, or in sluice boxes or bunkers, or other receptacles, and whether partially reduced from its primary state or not. And whenever the phrase "different classes or kinds of property subject to lien" is used in this Act, the same shall refer to mines and mining claims as hereinbefore designated as one class; dredges, steam shovels, mills and machines as another class; and dump or mass of mineral bearing sands, earth, ore, rock, etc., as a third class.

"Different classes or kinds of property subject to lien."

Lien claims now pending not to be affected.

Section 14. That all lien claims now claimed under existing law or pending in the court, shall not be affected by this Act, except that the same may be enforced and foreclosed under the provisions hereof, or under the provisions of law under which the same shall be claimed or filed, as may be deemed most convenient.

Ch. 79, Session Laws, 1913, repealed.

Section 15. That the act of the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, entitled "An Act to create, establish and provide for liens in favor of laborers and material

men, and repealing all acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith," approved April 30, 1913, hereby repealed; except that this repeal shall not be construed to affect any liens claimed or filed for record under provisions of said Act. This Act is not to be construed as repealing Chapter 28, Section 691 to 704 inclusive, of the Compiled Laws of Alaska, relative to the liens of material men on mines, or to modify or repeal any part of said chapter relating to the liens of mechanics and others, except that hereafter all liens for labor performed in the operation and development of mines shall be governed by the provisions of this Act, except that the provisions of said Chapter 28, relative to the enforcement of liens in the court and the relative rights of contractors and subcontractors and laborers where the same are not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, shall be made applicable to and construed in connection herewith. Laws not affected.

Section 16. In as much as uncertainty and confusion exists because of existing laws relating to liens of miners and laborers in mines, an emergency is hereby declared to exist, and this Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and approval. Emergency clause.

Approved, April 21, 1915.

CHAPTER 14.

AN ACT

[S. B. 17.]

Making it a misdemeanor to procure board or lodging from hotels, inns, boarding houses or lodging houses by false representation, and providing punishment for the violation of the provisions of this act.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska:

Section 1. Any person who shall put up at any hotel, inn, boarding house or lodging house and shall procure any fare, board or lodging from the owner or keeper of the same by means of any trick, deception or false rep- Procuring board or lodging by false representation. Misdemeanor

resentation or any false show of baggage or effects brought thereto, with the intent to cheat or defraud the owner or keeper of such hotel, inn, boarding or lodging house out of the pay for such fare, board, lodging or accommodation; or who shall with such intent abscond, surreptitiously remove, or cause to be removed, any baggage or effects from any hotel, inn, boarding or lodging house without first paying the proper charges due from him or her for such fare, board, lodging or accommodation furnished therein, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars or by imprisonment not to exceed six months or by both such fine and imprisonment; Provided, however, that the words "fare, board or lodging", as used in this Act, do not include liquors either spirituous or malt or intoxicants of any description.

Penalty

Proviso: Li-
quors not in-
cluded.

Printed copy
of act to be
posted.

Section 2. It shall be the duty of every hotel, inn, boarding or lodging house keeper in the Territory of Alaska to post a printed copy of this Act in a conspicuous place in each room of his or her hotel, inn, boarding or lodging house, and no conviction shall be had under the foregoing section until it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the Court that the provisions of this section have been substantially complied with by the owner or keeper of any hotel, inn, boarding or lodging house or his or her managing agent making the complaint.

Approved, April 21, 1915.

CHAPTER 15.

AN ACT

[H. B. 54.]

To amend Section 1476, Chapter 61, Code of Civil Procedure, of the Compiled Laws of Alaska, providing for taking depositions of witnesses within the Territory.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska:

That Section 1476, Chapter 61, Code of Civil Procedure, of the Compiled Laws of Alaska be, and the same is hereby amended, to read as follows: Sec. 1476 of Compiled Laws amended

Section 1476: The testimony of witnesses in the District may be taken by deposition in an action at any time after the service of the summons for the appearance of the defendant, and in a special proceeding AT ANY TIME after a question of fact has arisen therein, in the following cases: When depositions may be taken within the District

First: When a witness is a party to the action or proceeding, by the adverse party.

Second: When the witness is an officer, agent, or employee of the corporation that is a party to the action or proceeding by the adverse party.

Third: When the witness' residence is such that he is not obliged to attend in obedience to subpoena, as provided in Section 1462.

Fourth: When the witness is about to go more than one hundred miles beyond the place of trial.

Fifth: When the witness, otherwise liable to attend the trial, is nevertheless too infirm to attend.

Sixth: When the testimony is required upon a motion, or in any other case where the oral examination of the witness is not required.

Approved, April 21, 1915.

CHAPTER 16.

AN ACT

[H. B. 35.]

To amend Chapter Forty-eight of the Session Laws of the Territory of Alaska for the year 1913, entitled, "An Act to provide for the formation of banking corporations, and to regulate the business of banking in the Territory of Alaska, and securing supervision thereof; for the appointment of a Territorial Banking Board, defining its duties and fixing penalties for the violation of this act."

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska:

Sec. 5, Ch. 48,
Session Laws,
1913, amended

Section 1. That Section five of Chapter Forty-eight, of the Session Laws of the Territory of Alaska for the year 1913, be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

Capital requir-
ed for Banks

Section 5. It shall be unlawful for any corporation, foreign or domestic, or any partnership or individual to transact a banking business in this Territory unless, in the case of corporation, such corporation have a paid-up capital of at least twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000.00) in lawful money of the United States or in gold bullion of the value thereof, or in the case of a partnership or individual, unless such partnership or individual has actually invested in such banking business the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000.00) lawful money of the United States or in gold bullion of the value thereof.

Proviso—
Banks in cities
having a popu-
lation between
500 and 1,000

Provided, however, that in cities, towns and communities having a population of five hundred (500) and not over one thousand (1,000) inhabitants, the paid-up capital of such corporation, may, with the consent of the Territorial Banking Board, be not less than fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000) and such partnership or individual shall have actually invested in such banking business not less than fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000).

Proviso— In-
crease and de-

Provided, further, that any bank, the deposits in which have not at any time during the last fifteen (15)

months of its existence as a bank, been larger in amount than the total sum of one hundred thousand (\$100,000) dollars, may, with the permission of the Territorial Banking Board, reduce its capital stock to fifteen thousand (\$15,000) dollars. In event the deposits of any bank have exceeded one hundred thousand (\$100,000) dollars for a period of fifteen (15) months shall, on being notified by the Territorial Banking Board, increase their capital stock to twenty-five thousand (\$25,000) dollars. The increase to be made within ninety (90) days after receiving such notice or discontinue receiving deposits until the total amount of their deposits are reduced to one hundred thousand (\$100,000) dollars.

Section 2. That Section Nine of Chapter Forty-eight of the Session Laws of Alaska, 1913, be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows: Sec. 9, Ch. 48, Session Laws, 1913, amended

No bank incorporated under this Act shall be authorized to commence business until the capital stock required by Section Five of Chapter Forty-eight is actually paid in in lawful money of the United States or in gold bullion of the value thereof. Payments so made to the capital stock of such bank shall be certified to the Territorial Banking Board by the President, Cashier or Treasurer of such bank. Any such president, cashier or treasurer, or any person purporting to act as such, who who shall make and file, or cause or permit to be made or filed with said Territorial Banking Board, any certificate, such as is required by this section, which shall be false in whole or in part, shall be guilty of a felony and punished by a fine of not less than one thousand (\$1,000) dollars or more than five thousand (\$5,000) dollars, and by imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than one or more five years. When capital stock must be paid in

Section 3. That Section Sixteen of Chapter Forty-eight of the Session Laws of Alaska, 1913, be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows: Sec. 16, Ch. 48, Session Laws, 1913, amended

The affairs of every bank incorporated under this Act shall be managed by not less than three (3) directors Directors: their qualifications, elec-

tions and powers.

who shall be elected by the stockholders and hold office for one year, and until their successors are elected and have qualified. A majority of the Board of Directors shall be bona fide residents of the Territory of Alaska and a majority of such board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. In the first instance the directors shall be elected at the meeting held before the bank is authorized to do business by the Territorial Banking Board and afterwards at the annual meetings of the stockholders, to be held on the second Tuesday in July in each year. If, for any reason, no election is held at that time, it may be held at an adjourned meeting or at a subsequent meeting called for that purpose, of which due notice shall be given as may be provided in the by-laws of such bank. At all of the meetings of the stockholders each share shall be entitled to one vote, and any stockholder may vote by proxy in writing signed by him. Every director shall be a bona fide stockholder, and be the owner of shares of the capital stock of the value of one thousand (\$1,000) dollars, except when the capital stock of the bank is only fifteen thousand (\$15,000) dollars, in which latter case it shall not be required that a director hold more than five hundred (\$500) dollars worth of stock at par. He shall take an oath that he will faithfully and honestly perform the duties of such office and will not violate or permit to be violated any provisions of this Act. Such oath shall be transmitted to the Territorial Banking Board and filed in its office. Vacancies in the Board of Directors shall be filled by the Board, and the directors so appointed shall hold office until the next election or until their successors have been elected and qualified.

Approved, April 22, 1915.

CHAPTER 17.

AN ACT

[H. B. 55.]

To amend Section 1009, Chapter 16, Code of Civil Procedure, of the Compiled Laws of Alaska, prescribing the causes for which challenges for implied bias of jurors may be taken.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska:

Section 1. That Section 1009, Chapter 16, Code of Civil Procedure of the Compiled Laws of Alaska be, and the same hereby is, amended to read as follows:

Sec. 1009, Compiled Laws, amended.

Section 1009: A challenge for implied bias may be taken for any or all of the following causes, and no other:

Challenges for implied bias of jurors.

First: Consanguinity or affinity within the fourth degree to either party, or his attorney.

Second: Standing in the relation of guardian and ward, attorney and client, master and servant, debtor or creditor, or landlord and tenant, to the adverse party or his attorney; or being a member of the family of, or a partner in business with, or in the employment for wages of the adverse party, or his attorney; or being a surety or bail in the action called for trial, or otherwise, for the adverse party; or being an officer, agent or employee of a corporation which is under the same general management of a corporation which is an adverse party to the action; or being a member of the family of, or a partner in business with, or in the employ for wages of any stockholder of a corporation which is an adverse party in the action.

Third: Having served as a juror on a previous trial in the same action, or in another action between the same parties for the same cause of action, or in a criminal action against either party upon substantially the same facts or transaction.

Fourth: Interest on the part of the juror in the event of the action on the principal question involved therein.

Approved, April 23, 1915.

CHAPTER 18.

AN ACT

[H. B. 44.]

To amend Chapter 47 of the Alaska Session Laws of 1913, entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation of cities of the Second Class in the Territory of Alaska."

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska:

Ch. 47, Session
Laws, 1913,
amended.

Ballot—
Form of

Section 1. That Section 4 of Chapter 47, Alaska Session Laws of 1913, be amended to read as follows:

Section 4. That said election shall be by printed or written ballot in the following form, to-wit:

For Incorporation as a City of the second class of the Town of

(Name of proposed second class incorporation)

Against Incorporation as a City of the second class of the Town of

(Name of proposed second class incorporation)

Trustees to Be Chosen:

Trustees to
be chosen

The qualified electors of the vicinity proposed to be incorporated as a city of the second class shall also at said election by a separate ballot choose three trustees who shall be qualified electors of the community. The said trustees shall have the following powers:

Powers of Trustees:

Powers of
trustees.

First: To provide suitable rules governing their own body and to elect one of their members president, who shall be ex-officio mayor.

Second: To make rules for all municipal elections in said city of the second class.

Third: To provide for necessary street improvements, fire protection, water supply, all lights, wharfage, sewerage, protection of public health, and expense of assessment and collection of taxes.

*Fourth: To assess, levy and collect a poll tax of not more than four dollars per year on all male residents

*—Form changed to conform to Compiled Laws, Section 627, 7th Sub-division.

over twenty-one and under fifty years of age. Such tax shall be a lien upon and may be collected from any real or personal property of the person against whom the tax is levied except wearing apparel and household furniture, less than three hundred dollars in value.

Fifth: To provide for impounding dogs, horses, and other stock when found running at large within the incorporated limits of said town; to provide for advertising and selling the same if not redeemed by the owner, his agent or person having such stock in charge.

Sixth: To assess, levy and collect a general tax for municipal purposes, not to exceed one per centum of the assessed valuation, upon all real and personal property, and to declare the same a lien upon such property and to enforce the collection of such lien by foreclosure, levy, distress and sale, in the manner provided for the collection of taxes in municipal incorporations in the Territory of Alaska; Provided, however, that all property belonging to the municipality, all property used exclusively for religious, educational and charitable purposes, and the household furniture of a head of a family, not exceeding two hundred dollars in value, shall be exempt from such tax.

Seventh: To appoint a clerk, a treasurer, an assessor, a municipal magistrate, a chief of police, and such other officers or employees as may be necessary, but none of such officers or employees shall be appointed for a longer term than one year; Provided, however, the said Board of Trustees may, if it so elects, itself make all assessments for taxes, and may select such clerk, treasurer and municipal magistrate from among its own number, but no member of the said Board of Trustees shall receive compensation for performing the duties of any of the said offices.

Eighth: To prohibit drunkenness, gambling, houses or places of ill fame, disorderly conduct, or conduct endangering the public peace, public health, or public safety, and define such offenses, and to prescribe the

punishment therefor, but such punishment shall not exceed in any case a fine of one hundred dollars or imprisonment in the municipal jail not exceeding ninety days, or both, in the discretion of the court, together with the costs of prosecution. All fines and costs imposed and collected for violation of municipal ordinances shall belong to the municipality and be paid over to its treasurer. The municipal magistrate shall have jurisdiction of all actions for violations of municipal ordinances, and appeals shall lie from his judgments to the commissioner for the precinct in which such city of the second class is situate, in the same manner as appeals from the judgments of the ex-officio justices of the peace to the district court.

Ninth. To make due provision for the maintenance of a municipal jail and to provide the same with a keeper.

Tenth: To take such action by ordinance, resolution, or otherwise, as may be necessary to protect and preserve the lives, the health, the safety, and the well-being of the people of the town, and to publish all ordinances.

Eleventh: All assessments made by the assessor of the corporation of the second class shall be subject to review by the Trustees; but no bonded indebtedness shall be authorized for any purpose.

Approved, April 23, 1915.

CHAPTER 19.

AN ACT

[S. B. 33.]

Relating to the competency of co-defendants as witnesses, and repealing all laws in conflict herewith.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska:

Competency of
co-defendants
as witnesses.

Section 1. The fact that two or more persons are jointly indicted shall not render any one so indicted incompetent as a witness for or against his co-defendant.

whether said co-defendants are tried jointly or severally.

Section 2. All laws or parts of laws in conflict herewith are hereby repealed. Repealing
clause.

Approved, April 23, 1915.

CHAPTER 20.

AN ACT

[S. B. 24.]

To amend Section Five (5) of Chapter Six (6) of the Session Laws of Alaska for 1913, entitled, "An Act relating to the filing, publication and citation of the laws of the Territory, and declaring an emergency," approved April 11, 1913.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska:

Section 1. That Section Five (5) of Chapter Six (6) of the Session Laws of Alaska for 1913, entitled "An Act relating to the filing, publication and citation of the laws of the Territory, and declaring an emergency," approved April 11, 1913, be, and the same hereby is, amended by striking out in lines three (3) and four (4) of said section, as printed on page seven (7) of the said Session Laws of Alaska for 1913, the words, "be an attorney-at-law" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "in his opinion be competent". Ch. 6, Session
Laws, 1913,
amended

Person index-
ing laws need
not be an at-
torney.

Section 2. An emergency is hereby declared to exist and this act shall take effect immediately. Emergency
clause.

Approved, April 24, 1915.

CHAPTER 21.

AN ACT

[S. B. 40.]

To prevent minors under a certain age frequenting or loitering in or about pool table, billiard or card rooms, and to provide the punishment therefor.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska:

Minors under
seventeen not
allowed in pool,
billiard and
card rooms.

Proprietor,
etc., liable.

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any minor, under the age of seventeen (17) years, to frequent or loiter in or about public pool table, billiard or card rooms, conducted for profit, in the Territory of Alaska. Every proprietor, keeper, manager, conductor, clerk or person having control of any pool table, billiard or card room or hall, conducted for profit, in the Territory of Alaska, who allows any minor under the age of seventeen (17) years to frequent or loiter in or about such pool table, billiard or card room or hall is deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. Every minor, under the age of seventeen (17) years, who frequents or loiters in or about any pool table, billiard or card room or hall, conducted for profit, in the Territory of Alaska, is deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

Repealing
clause.

Section 2. All acts or parts of acts in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Approved, April 26, 1915.

CHAPTER 22.

AN ACT

[S. B. 48.]

Amending Section 2010 of the Compiled Laws of Alaska, 1913, denouncing unnatural carnal crimes.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska:

Sec. 2010,
Compiled Laws
amended.

Section 1. That Section 2010 of the Compiled Laws of Alaska, 1913, is amended so as to read as follows:

Section 2010. That if any person shall commit

sodomy, or the crime against nature, or shall have un- Penalty for carnal crimes
 natural carnal copulation by means of the mouth, or
 otherwise, either with beast or mankind of either sex,
 such person, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished
 by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than one
 year nor more than ten years.

Approved, April 26, 1915.

CHAPTER 23.

AN ACT

[H. B. 21.]

To amend Section One (1) of Chapter Sixty-nine (69) of the Alaska Session Laws, 1913, entitled, "An Act relating to the assessment, levy and collection of general taxes for school and municipal purposes by municipal corporations, and declaring an emergency."

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska:

Section 1 of Chapter Sixty-nine (69) of the Alaska Sec. 1, Ch. 69, Session Laws, 1913, amended
 Session Laws 1913, shall be amended to read as follows:

Section 1. That the power granted to the common Taxation in municipalities
 council of municipal corporations in the Territory of
 Alaska, to assess, levy and collect a general tax for school
 and municipal purposes, by subdivision ninth, of Section
 Four (4) of the Act of Congress of the United States
 entitled "An Act to amend and codify the laws relating
 to municipal corporations in the District of Alaska," ap-
 proved April 28, 1904, shall be exercised by means of How exercised
 general ordinances duly passed by common councils of
 such corporations, provided that the rate of levy and the
 date of equalization and date when taxes shall become
 delinquent may be fixed by resolution, and the levy for
 school and municipal purposes may be separately made
 and fixed, but the aggregate thereof shall not exceed two
 per cent of the assessed value of the property assessed.

In case the levy of taxes for school and municipal Council and

School Board
to meet and
agree upon
school budget

purposes is not made and fixed separately, and as soon as a city council and a city school board shall have organized after their election, the two bodies shall meet and agree upon an estimate of the amount of money necessary for school purposes for the coming school year, over and above the fifty per cent of all license money payable to the school treasurer according to the Organic Act.

The minimum amount of this estimate shall be furnished the school board by the city council from time to time during the current school year as it becomes necessary for the school board to expend the same for maintenance of schools.

The city council shall also take this amount into consideration when determining the amount of money necessary to be raised by tax for school and municipal purposes and when fixing the number of mills upon each dollar of taxable property within the incorporated limits of the town.

School Board
to account to
Council monthly
for moneys
expended
Emergency
clause

Section 2. That the school board shall give an itemized accounting to the city council each month for moneys expended during the previous month.

An emergency is hereby declared and this amendment shall take effect immediately on its passage and approval.

Approved, April 26, 1915.

CHAPTER 24.

AN ACT

[S. B. 21.]

To define and establish the political status of certain Native Indians within the Territory of Alaska.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska:

Native Indians,
citizens under
provisions of
Sec. 6, Ch. 119,

Section 1. Every native Indian born within the limits of the Territory of Alaska, and who has severed all tribal relationship and adopted the habits of a civilized

life in accordance with Section Six (6), Chapter One hundred and nineteen (119), 24 Stat. at Large Three hundred ninety (390), may, after the passage and approval of this act, have the fact of his citizenship definitely established by complying with the terms hereafter set forth.

Section 2. Every native Indian of the Territory of Alaska who shall desire a certificate of his citizenship shall first make application to a United States Government, Territorial or municipal school, and shall be subjected to an examination by a majority of the teachers of such school as to his or her qualifications and claims for citizenship. Such examination shall broadly cover the general qualifications of the applicant as to an intelligent exercise of the obligations of suffrage, a total abandonment of any tribal customs or relationship, and the facts regarding the applicant's adoption of the habits of a civilized life.

Section 3. Any native Indian of the Territory of Alaska who shall obtain a certificate in accordance with Section two (2) of this act, which certificate shall set forth that a proper examination has been duly held and the applicant found to have abandoned all tribal customs and relationship, to have adopted the ways and habits of a civilized life and to be properly qualified to intelligently exercise the obligations of an elector in the Territory of Alaska, shall thereupon obtain an endorsement upon said certificate by at least five white citizens of the United States who have been permanent residents of Alaska for at least one year, who were not members of the examining board as provided in Section 2, to the effect that such citizens have been personally acquainted with the life and habits of such Indian for a period of at least one year and that in their best judgment such Indian has abandoned all tribal customs and relationship, has adopted the ways and habits of a civilized life, and is duly qualified to exercise the rights, privileges and obligations of citizenship.

24 Stat. L., p. 390, may have fact of citizenship established.

Certificate to be endorsed by five white citizens.

**Application to
District Court**

Section 4. Upon securing such certificate as provided by sections two (2) and three (3) of this act properly signed in ink, the applicant shall forward the same together with an oath duly acknowledged to the effect that such applicant forever renounces all tribal customs and relationships, to the United States District Court for the Division in which the applicant resides praying for the granting of a certificate of citizenship.

Hearing

Section 5. Upon receiving such application the Judge of the District Court shall set a day of hearing on such application which shall not be less than sixty (60) days from the date of receipt of such application, whereupon the Clerk of the District Court shall post a notice in his office containing the name of the applicant and the facts set forth in his application, and the date set for the hearing upon the application, and shall immediately forward a copy of such notice to the applicant, whereupon the applicant shall post such notice or a copy thereof in a conspicuous place at the Post Office nearest to his or her residence.

**Final certifi-
cate.**

Section 6. Upon approval of such application by the Judge of the United States District Court for the Division in which the applicant resides, the said Judge shall issue a certificate, certifying that due proof has been made to him that the said applicant is "an Indian born within the Territorial limits of the United States, and that he has voluntarily taken up, within said limits, his residence separate and apart from any tribe of Indians therein, and has adopted the habits of civilized life." Said certificate, when presented in court or otherwise, shall be taken and considered as prima facie evidence of the truth of the statements therein contained.

Approved, April 27, 1915.

CHAPTER 25.

AN ACT

[H. B. 1.]

To provide official ballots for elections in the Territory of Alaska.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska:

Section 1. That after the passage of this Act, for all elections in the Territory of Alaska provided for in an Act of Congress entitled: "An Act to create a Legislative Assembly in the Territory of Alaska, to confer Legislative Power thereon, and for other purposes," approved August twenty-fourth, nineteen hundred and twelve, the Clerk of the District Court of each judicial division of the Territory shall prepare ballots for use in their respective divisions.

Ballots for territorial elections to be prepared by Clerks of District Courts.

Section 2. That every ballot printed under the provisions of this Act shall be printed upon white paper of sufficient width and length to afford space for the names of all the candidates to be voted for, and blank spaces for the insertion of names of candidates not printed upon the ballots. The names of all candidates nominated in accordance with the provisions of this Act shall be printed upon the ballots.

To be printed on white paper

Section 3. The ballots shall be headed: "Official Ballot" of the judicial division in which it is issued, and at the top thereof, above a perforated line, shall be duplicate stubs bearing consecutive numbers; one of said stubs to be retained by the election judges upon presenting the ballot to the voter; the other stub to be torn from the ballot by the election judges and compared and retained upon the return of the voter from the voting booth, and each official ballot shall contain under the title of each office one blank space for as many candidates as may be voted for to fill such office, below the printed names of candidates upon which may be written names of candidates or persons whose names are not printed upon the "Official Ballot." The Clerk of the Court shall, in pre-

Form of ballot

paring said ballot, provide space in conformity with this Act for the names of candidates for any additional offices which may hereafter be created for the Territory.

No.....	No.....
(Perforated Line.)	
OFFICIAL BALLOT	
.....Judicial Division.	
<p>Mark "X" in the square at the left of the name of the candidate for whom you desire to vote. If names of candidates for whom you desire to vote do not appear on the ballot, insert with pencil in blank spaces.</p>	
For Delegate to Congress (Vote for one)	
	Brown, Richard
	Doe, John
For Territorial Senator (Vote for)	
For Territorial Representatives (Vote for 4)	

PROVIDED, that in case there are two Territorial Senators to be elected, the terms for which the candidates are to be elected shall be printed on the ballot in the following manner:

John Doe (Long term)

Richard Moe (Short term)

Instructions to
voters

Section 4. At the top of the ballot shall appear the following instructions to the voters: "Mark X in the

square at the left of the name of the candidate for whom you desire to vote. If names of candidates for whom you desire to vote do not appear on the ballot, insert with pencil in blank spaces."

Section 5. That the names of candidates for the several offices shall be printed upon the ballots in alphabetical order of the first letters of their family names. Names of candidates in alphabetical order.

Section 6. That black lines shall be printed upon the ballots to separate the spaces wherein are printed the names of candidates, and at the left hand end of each space provided for the names of candidates, shall be printed in black lines a square wherein the voter shall mark "X" to designate the candidate for whom he desires to vote. Names to be separated.

Section 7. That the first list of names printed upon the ballots in alphabetical order, as provided for in Section 6 of this Act, shall be the names of candidates for the office of Delegate to Congress, and at the top of the list shall be printed the words: "For Delegate to Congress" and "Vote for one." Delegate to Congress.

Section 8. That the second list of names printed upon the ballots in alphabetical order, as provided for in Section 6 of this Act, shall be the names of candidates for the office of Territorial Senator, and at the top of the list shall be printed the words: "For Territorial Senator" and "Vote for —."

Section 9. That the third list of names printed upon the ballots in alphabetical order, as provided for in Section 6 of this Act, shall be the names of candidates for the office of Representatives to the Territorial Legislature, and at the top of the list shall be printed the words: "For Representative to the Legislature" and "Vote for four." Representatives

Section 10. That on the back and outside of every ballot shall be printed the words: "Official Ballot" followed by the designation of the judicial division for which the ballot is prepared, the date of the election, the official endorsement of the Clerk of the Court and blank certi- Certificate of judges of election

ificates in the following form: "We certify that the within ballot was marked by us for an elector incapable under the law of marking his own ballot, and as directed by him," and "signed Judges of Election."

Nomination papers for Delegate to Congress

Section 11. That the name of any candidate for the office of Delegate to Congress shall be placed upon the official ballot upon the filing of nomination papers bearing the signatures of not less than two hundred and fifty (250) qualified voters of the Territory, not less than seventy-five (75) days before the date of the election with the Clerk of the District Court of the judicial division in which the candidate resides, and such Clerk shall immediately forward certified copies of the nomination papers to the Clerks of the Court of the other judicial divisions, and such certified copies shall be accepted for filing and have the same force and effect as the original nomination papers.

Nomination papers for members of Legislature

Section 12. That the name of any candidate for the office of Territorial Senator, or for the office of Representative to the Territorial Legislature, shall be placed on the official ballot upon the filing of nomination papers bearing the signatures of not less than one hundred (100) qualified voters of the judicial division in which the candidate resides, not less than seventy-five (75) days before the election, with the Clerk of the District Court of the judicial division in which such candidate resides.

Clerk of Court to forward ballots to proper officials

Section 13. That the Clerk of the District Court shall forward to each United States Commissioner in the division and to every election board or authorized official in incorporated towns, at least one hundred (100) ballots for each fifty (50) voters in the recording districts and incorporated towns.

Sample ballots

Section 14. That the Clerk of the District Court shall have printed upon tinted paper sample ballots upon which shall be printed in large type, the words: "Sample Ballot," twenty-five of which shall be sent to each voting precinct in the division and shall be posted or distributed

in conspicuous places at any time on or before the date of election, by the judges of election.

Section 15. That the United States Commissioner of each recording district shall deliver to the election judges or the authorized officials in incorporated towns the required number of ballots for each voting precinct.

Commissioners to deliver ballots to election judges

Section 16. That every polling place in the Territory shall be provided with booths or screens wherein the voter shall mark his or her ballot. Provided, that not less than one booth shall be furnished for each 100 votes or fractional part thereof, cast at the previous election.

Voting booths

Section 17. That when a voter enters the polling place he shall be given an official ballot by one of the election judges with which he shall retire to the booth or screen and there mark the same for the candidates of his choice.

Ballots to be marked in booths

Section 18. That when any voter mars a ballot so that the legibility is destroyed, he may receive a second ballot from the judges of the election, and if necessary, a third ballot, but no more than three will be allowed, and the marred ballots must be preserved by the judges of the election and placed with the unused ballots.

Marred ballots may be replaced

Section 19. That any voter who is blind or otherwise incapable of marking his or her ballot, may demand that the judges of election assist him or her, and the judges of the election shall do so.

Judges may assist voters—When

Section 20. That the Act of Congress entitled "An Act providing for the election of a Delegate to the House of Representatives from the Territory of Alaska," approved May seventh, nineteen hundred and six, or any acts amendatory thereof shall continue to apply to all elections except insofar as it is modified or amended by this Act.

34 Stat. L., 169-175 to apply, as amended hereby

Section 21. That in any precinct where the election has been legally called and no official ballots have been received, the voters are permitted to write or print their ballots, but the judges of election shall in this event certify to the facts which prevented the use of the official

When other than official ballots may be used
Judges of election to certify

ballots, which certificate must accompany and be made a part of the election returns.

Registration
book—Con-
tents.

Section 22. The Clerk of the Court shall provide each polling place with a book to be known as the "Registration Book" on the first page of which shall be printed the qualifications of the voter as follows: "Any person of the age of twenty-one (21) years or more who is a citizen of the United States, who has lived in the Territory of Alaska one year and in the judicial division in which he or she offers to cast his or her vote thirty (30) days immediately preceding such election, shall be entitled to vote at all elections held therein; Provided, that all idiots, insane persons, and persons who have been convicted of an infamous crime are excluded from such right and privilege, and provided further that no person shall be deemed to have lost his residence by reason of his absence while in the Civil or Military service of the Territory, or the United States, nor while a student at any institution of learning, nor while kept a public charge at any poor-house or any other asylum, nor while confined in any public prison, nor while engaged in navigation of the waters of this Territory, of the United States or the high seas; absence from the Territory or said judicial division or city or town wherein election is held, on business, shall not affect the question of residence; provided he or she has not claimed such right elsewhere. One of the said judges shall keep said registration book, and before any voter shall receive his or her official ballot, he or she shall sign his or her name in said book, which signature shall be a statement of said voter to the effect that he or she is qualified to vote under this Act.

Electors may
vote in any
precinct in di-
vision.

Section 23. Any person who can qualify as a legal voter in the division in which he or she attempts or offers to vote, may qualify and vote in any election precinct in such division by subscribing to the qualifications required for registration in this section. Any person who makes a false statement of his or her qualifications to vote, shall be punished, upon conviction by a fine of not less than

False state-
ment of quali-
fications—
Penalty.

twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) nor more than two hundred dollars (\$200.00), or by imprisonment in the federal jail for not less than ten (10) days nor more than sixty (60) days, or by both fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the Court.

Section 24. PENALTY FOR VIOLATION OF ELECTION LAWS: Any person or officer who has assumed the duties of any officer under the provisions of this Act, who shall wilfully and corruptly fail, neglect or refuse to perform any duty or do anything required of him by this Act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars (\$100.00) nor more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00), or by imprisonment in the federal jail for a period of not less than one month, nor more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment; provided, however, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to any case where special punishment is provided by this Act. Penalty for violation of election laws

Section 25. INTIMIDATION OF VOTERS: No person shall in any way directly or indirectly, by menace or other corrupt means or device (directly or indirectly), attempt to influence any person in giving or refusing to give his vote in any such election, or to deter or dissuade any person from giving his vote therein, or to disturb, hinder, persuade, threaten or intimidate any person from giving his vote therein, nor shall any person at any such election, knowingly and wilfully make any false assertion or propagate any false report concerning any person who shall be a candidate thereat, which shall have a tendency to prevent his election, or with a view thereto, and if any person shall be guilty of any act forbidden or declared to be unlawful by this section, he shall be deemed and taken to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be punished by fine or imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the Court, before [whom] such conviction shall be had; Provided, that in no case shall such fine ex- Intimidation of voters

ceed the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250.00), or such imprisonment the term of six months.

Fraudulent
voting

Section 26. **FRAUDULENT VOTING:** If any elector shall vote, or attempt to vote more than once at any election, or shall knowingly hand in two or more tickets together, or having voted in one division, precinct, town or ward, shall afterward on the same day, vote, or attempt to vote in another division, precinct, town or ward, such person shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be prohibited from voting at any election or holding any public office for two years thereafter.

Disqualified
persons voting

Section 27. **DISQUALIFIED PERSONS VOTING:** If any person, knowing that he does not possess the legal qualifications of a voter, at any election authorized by law to be held in this Territory for any office whatever, shall vote at such election, such person shall be guilty of a felony.

Collusion of
election officers.

Section 28. **COLLUSION OF ELECTION OFFICERS:** If any inspector or judge of any such election shall knowingly permit any elector to cast a second vote at any such election, or shall knowingly permit any person not a qualified elector to vote at any such election, such inspector or judge of election shall be guilty of a felony and be incapable of holding any public office in this Territory for five years thereafter.

Officers at-
tempting to in-
fluence voters

Section 29. **OFFICERS ATTEMPTING TO INFLUENCE VOTER:** If any inspector, judge, or clerk of an election shall attempt to induce, by persuasion, menace, or reward, or promise thereof, any elector to vote for any person, such inspector, judge, or clerk shall be guilty of a felony.

Tampering
with ballot by
officer

Section 30. **TAMPERING WITH BALLOT BY OFFICER:** If any judge, inspector, clerk or any other officer of an election shall open or mark, by folding or otherwise, any ticket presented by such elector, at such election, or attempt to find out the names thereon, or suffer the same to be done by any other person, before such

ticket is deposited in the ballot box, such judge, inspector, or clerk shall be guilty of a felony.

Section 31. INTIMIDATING OR BRIBING VOTER: Intimidating or bribing voter
If any person shall use menace, force, threat or corrupt means at or previous to any election held pursuant to the laws of the Territory toward any elector, to hinder or deter such elector from voting at said election, or shall directly or indirectly offer any bribe or reward of any kind to induce any elector for or against any person, or proposition, or shall authorize any person so to do, such person shall be guilty of a felony.

Section 32. FRAUDULENT ATTEMPT TO INFLUENCE VOTER: Fraudulent attempt to influence voter
If any person shall fraudulently cause or attempt to cause, any elector, at any election held pursuant to law in this Territory, to vote for a person different from the one he intended to vote for, such person so offending shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars (\$100.00) nor less than ten dollars (\$10.00).

Section 33. INDUCING CERTAIN INDIANS TO VOTE: Inducing certain Indians to vote
If any person shall induce, or attempt to induce, any Indian or descendant of the aboriginal races, or any other person to vote or offer his vote at any such election, when he is not legally entitled so to do, such person so offending, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in the sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, to which may be added imprisonment in the federal jail not to exceed three months; Provided, that this section shall not be so construed as to include Indians or descendants of the aboriginal races inhabiting Alaska who are or who shall have become citizens and entitled to vote under the laws of the United States and the Territory of Alaska.

Section 34. NONFEASANCE OR MALFEASANCE OF ELECTION OFFICERS: Nonfeasance or malfeasance of election officers
Every person charged with the performance of any duty under the provisions of any law of this Territory relating to elections, or to any primary or any other primary election held pursuant to law, who wilfully neglects such duty, or who, in the performance of such duty, or in his official capacity, knowingly

violates any of the provisions of law relating to such duty, shall be guilty of a felony and shall be punished by a fine of not more than one thousand (\$1,000.00) dollars, or imprisonment in a penitentiary for a period not to exceed two years, or both such fine and imprisonment.

Sale of liquor
on election
day

Section 35. SALE OF LIQUOR ON ELECTION DAY:
Any person who shall barter, sell, give away, or in any manner dispose of any intoxicating liquors, on the day of any general or special election of Territorial, Divisional or Municipal officers within the territory, division or municipal corporation in which said election is held, and before the polls have closed, shall upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the federal jail not less than ten nor more than thirty days, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Bribery or in-
fluencing voter

Section 36. BRIBERY OR INFLUENCING VOTER:
If any candidate for office, in any election as hereafter mentioned under the laws of this territory, or any other person, shall directly or indirectly offer, promise, procure, confer or give any money, property, thing of action, victuals, drink, preferment or other consideration or valuable thing, by way of fee, reward, gift or gratuity, for giving or refusing to give any vote in any election of any public officer, territory, division or municipal whatever, or any person who shall carry voters to any polling place by wagon, steamboat or otherwise, for the purpose of influencing their votes, such person shall be deemed and taken to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine or imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the court, said fine not to exceed one thousand dollars, nor such imprisonment to exceed six months in a federal jail, PROVIDED FURTHER, such person shall, on such conviction, and as part of the judgment of the court, be deprived of the right of suffrage, and such candidate for office shall be disqualified to hold any office to which he was elected at such election, and provided further, if any person shall directly or indirectly ask for, ac-

cept, receive or take any such bribe, or the promise thereof, for giving or refusing to give his vote in any such election, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and punished with the like penalties as hereinbefore prescribed.

Section 37. UNLAWFUL PRINTING OR DISTRIBUTING OF OFFICIAL BALLOTS: Any printer, business manager or publisher employed by any officer authorized by the laws of this territory to procure the printing of any official ballot, or any person engaged in printing the same who shall appropriate to himself or give or deliver or knowingly permit to be taken any of said ballots by any person other than such officer so authorized by law to receive the same, or who shall wilfully print or cause to be printed any official ballot in any other form than that prescribed by law or as directed by the officer so authorized to procure the said printing, or with any other names thereon or with the names spelled otherwise than as directed by such officer, or the names or printing thereon arranged in any other way than that authorized and directed by law, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars nor less than five hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the federal jail for a term not exceeding one year nor less than six months, or both at the discretion of the court.

Unlawful
printing or dis-
tributing of of-
ficial ballots

Section 38. UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OR COUNTERFEITING OF OFFICIAL BALLOTS: Any person other than the officer charged by law with the care of ballots, or a person intrusted by any such officer with the care of the same for the purpose required by law, who shall have in his possession outside of the voting room any official ballot, or any person who shall make or have in his possession any counterfeit of any official ballot, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not exceeding one thousand dollars nor less than five hundred, or to undergo imprisonment in the federal jail for a term not

Unlawful pos-
session or
counterfeiting
of official
ballots

less than six months or more than one year, or both at the discretion of the court.

Penalty where
no other is
provided

Section 39. **PENALTY WHERE NO OTHER IS PROVIDED:** In the event that any person shall be convicted of the violation of any one or more of the provisions of the election laws and no other penalty therefor shall be named herein, he shall pay a fine of not more than one thousand dollars or be imprisoned in the federal jail for not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

Allowance of
time for em-
ployees to vote

Section 40. **ALLOWANCE OF TIME FOR EMPLOYEES TO VOTE:** Any person entitled to vote at a general or special election held within this territory, as herein provided, shall on the day of such election be entitled to absent himself from any service or employment, in which he is then engaged or employed, for a period of at least two hours while the polls of such election are open. If such elector shall notify his employer before the day of such election of such intended absence and, if thereupon two consecutive hours for such absence shall be designated by the employer and said absence shall be during such designated hours, or if the employer upon the day of such notice makes no designation and such absence shall be during any two consecutive hours while such polls are open, no deduction shall be made from the usual salary or wages of such voter, and no other penalty shall be imposed by reason of such employer or person having the direction of or being in charge of persons employed by another shall violate the provisions of this section, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the federal jail for not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Repealing
clause

Section 41. All acts or parts of acts in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed insofar as they affect this Act.

Approved, April 27, 1915.

CHAPTER 26.

AN ACT

[H. B. 61.]

To amend Section 33, Chapter 48, Session Laws of Alaska, 1913, of an Act, entitled, "An Act to provide for the formation of banking corporations, and to regulate the business of banking in the Territory of Alaska, and securing supervision thereof; for the appointment of a Territorial Banking Board, defining its duties and fixing penalties for the violation of this Act," approved April 29, 1913.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska:

Section 1. That Section 33, Chapter 48, Session Laws of Alaska, 1913, of an Act, entitled "An Act to provide for the formation of banking corporations, and to regulate the business of banking in the Territory of Alaska, and securing supervision thereof; for the appointment of a Territorial Banking Board, defining its duties and fixing penalties for the violation of this Act", approved April 29, 1913, be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 33. Until and unless otherwise provided by law, the Banking Board shall be authorized to employ all necessary legal counsel to conduct all actions, suits or proceedings under the provisions of this act, and all civil actions, suits and proceedings begun under this act shall be begun and carried on in behalf and in the name of the Territory of Alaska.

Approved, April 27, 1915.

CHAPTER 27.

AN ACT

[H. B. 14.]

(reating four road districts in the Territory of Alaska, and creating the office of Road Commissioner for each road district and appropriating moneys derived from that certain fund in the Treasury of the Territory of Alaska, known as the "Forest Reserve Fund," for the purpose of building, repairing and maintaining of trails, roads and bridges in the Territory of Alaska, and declaring an emergency therefor.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska:

Four road districts and office of Road Commissioner for each district created

Section 1. That four road districts are hereby created in the Territory of Alaska, and the office of one Road Commissioner for each of said road districts is hereby created.

Road District Number One

Road district Number One shall comprise and contain all of the area included within the limits of the present First Judicial Division of the Territory of Alaska.

Road District Number Two

Road district Number Two shall comprise and contain all of the area included within the limits of the present Second Judicial Division of the Territory of Alaska.

Road District Number Three

Road district Number Three shall comprise and contain all of the area included within the limits of the Third Judicial Division of the Territory of Alaska.

Road District Number Four

Road district Number Four shall comprise and contain all of the area included within the limits of the Fourth Judicial Division of the Territory of Alaska.

Road Commissioners—How selected—
Term of office—
Election of

Section 2. The Road Commissioners herein provided for shall be selected, one for each road district, by Joint Resolution of the House and Senate of the Alaska Legislature, at the present session. Said Road Commissioners shall hold office until their successors are elected and qualified. At each general election in the Territory of Alaska hereafter held, one Road Commissioner shall be elected for each road district by the voters of each district, said Road Commissioner so elected shall qualify by and take office March 1st, following such general election.

Section 3. That the Road Commissioners above provided for shall receive as full compensation for all services five (5) per cent of all money expended through their offices.

Section 4. That said Road Commissioners shall furnish a good and sufficient bond for the safeguarding of all moneys entrusted to their keeping, and for the faithful performance of their duties. Said bond to be approved by the Judge of the District Court of the division in which such Road Commissioner is situated. Each Road Commissioner shall appoint two competent citizens in the precinct in which work is performed who shall act as his assistants in letting contracts and who shall inspect all work before the same shall be accepted by the Road Commissioners.

Section 5. All road work performed under the provisions of this Act shall be by contract, which such contracts shall be let to the lowest and best bidder after the same has been duly advertised.

Section 6. There is hereby appropriated for the building, repairing and maintaining of trails, roads and bridges throughout the Territory of Alaska, seventy-five (75) per cent of all moneys now paid into the Treasury of the Territory of Alaska, or that may be paid in in the future by the United States Government as the proportion of receipts of [to] which this Territory is entitled under Act of Congress approved May 23, 1908, making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909; and amendments thereto, from the receipts of the Chugach and Tongass National Forests.

Section 7. The moneys or funds appropriated in Section Six of this Act shall be divided or apportioned equally among the four road districts above provided for.

Section 8. The Treasurer of the Territory of Alaska shall pay out of the funds set apart for each road district, the amounts due for work performed in said districts, upon vouchers properly signed by the parties to

whom such money is due, and witnessed by the Road Commissioners of said districts and countersigned by the Governor of the Territory of Alaska.

Vacancies—
how filled

Section 9. In case any vacancy shall occur in the office of Road Commissioner in any of the road districts above provided for, the Governor of the Territory of Alaska is hereby empowered to fill such vacancy by appointment. Such appointee to hold office until his successor is elected and qualified.

Adjudication
of invalidity of
portion of act
shall not affect
entire act

Section 10. If it shall be adjudicated that any portion, section, or part of any section of this Act, is unconstitutional or invalid for any reason, an adjudication or [of] invalidity of such portion, section, proviso, or part of any section of this Act shall not affect the validity of the Act as a whole or any part thereof.

Emergency
clause

Section 11. An emergency is hereby declared to exist, and this Act shall take effect immediately upon its approval.

Approved, April 28, 1915.

CHAPTER 28.

AN ACT

[H. B. 57.]

To amend Section 2 of Chapter 48, Session Laws of Alaska, 1913, of an Act, entitled, "An Act to provide for the formation of banking corporations, and to regulate the business of banking in the Territory of Alaska, and securing supervision thereof; for the appointment of a Territorial Banking Board, defining its duties and fixing penalties for the violation of this act," approved April 29, 1913.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska:

Sec. 2, Ch. 48,
Session Laws,
1913, amended

Section 1. That Section 2 of Chapter 48, Session Laws of Alaska, 1913, of an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the formation of banking corporations, and to regulate the business of banking in the Territory of Alaska, and securing supervision thereof; for the appointment

of a Territorial Banking Board, defining its duties and fixing penalties for the violation of this Act," approved April 29, 1913, be amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 2. The term "banking" within the meaning of ^{Banking} this act shall be deemed and taken to mean the negotia- ^{defined} tion for, and the discounting of promissory notes, drafts, bills of exchange and other evidences of indebtedness; receiving deposits, selling and buying exchange, coin and bullion, and loaning money on personal, real and other security, and other kindred financial operations. The term "bank" used in this act shall be taken to mean and ^{Bank defined} include every corporation, domestic or foreign, except national banks, and all partnerships and individuals transacting banking business in this Territory. The term "branch bank" used in this act shall be taken to ^{Branch bank defined} mean an office or agency other than the bank's principal place of business, kept for the purpose of deposit and discount.

Approved, April 28, 1915.

CHAPTER 29.

AN ACT

[H. B. 58.]

To amend Section 7, Chapter 48, Session Laws of Alaska, 1913, of an Act, entitled, "An Act to provide for the formation of banking corporations, and to regulate the business of banking in the Territory of Alaska, and securing supervision thereof; for the appointment of a Territorial Banking Board, defining its duties and fixing penalties for the violation of this Act," approved April 29, 1913.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska:

Section 1. That Section 7, Chapter 48, Session Laws ^{Sec. 7, Ch. 48,} of Alaska, 1913, of an Act, entitled "An Act to provide ^{Session Laws,} for the formation of banking corporations, and to regu- ^{1913, amended} late the business of banking in the Territory of Alaska, and securing supervision thereof; for the appointment

of a Territorial Banking Board, defining its duties and fixing penalties for the violation of this Act", approved April 29, 1913, be amended so as to read as follows:

Articles of in-
corporation—
Contents

Section 7. The persons incorporating shall execute Articles of Incorporation, which shall specify:

1. The name assumed by such bank.
2. The judicial division in which such bank is to be located and the city or village where such bank is to conduct its principal place of business.
3. The nature of its business.
4. The amount of its capital stock which shall be divided into shares of \$100 each.
5. The number of the Board of Directors, which shall not be less than three.
6. The period for which such bank is organized and which shall not exceed fifty years.

To be execut-
ed in quadru-
plicate and
acknowledged.

Such articles shall be executed in quadruplicate and acknowledged before any officer in the Territory of Alaska authorized to take acknowledgment of deeds. One copy of such articles shall be filed and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the District Court for the judicial division in which such bank is located; one shall be filed with the Secretary of the Territory; one, together with the by-laws of the corporation, shall be filed with the Banking Board of the Territory; and one shall be retained by the corporation. Such articles, or duly authenticated copies thereof, may be used as evidence in all courts of the Territory.

Approved, April 28, 1915.

CHAPTER 30.

AN ACT

[H. B. 59.]

To amend Section 17, Chapter 48, Session Laws of Alaska, 1913, of an Act, entitled "An Act to provide for the formation of banking corporations, and to regulate the business of banking in the Territory of Alaska, and securing supervision thereof; for the appointment of a Territorial Banking Board, defining its duties and fixing penalties for the violation of this Act," approved April 29, 1913.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska:

Section 1. That Section 17, Chapter 48, Session Laws of Alaska, 1913, entitled "An Act to provide for the formation of banking corporations, and to regulate the business of banking in the Territory of Alaska, and securing supervision thereof; for the appointment of a Territorial Banking Board, defining its duties and fixing penalties for the violation of this Act", approved April 29, 1913, be amended and Sections 17-a and 17-b be added thereto, so as to read as follows:

Section 17. It shall be unlawful for the officers or employees, or any officer or employee, of any bank in the Territory of Alaska to loan funds of such bank in an amount exceeding one thousand dollars to any one person, firm or corporation, without first having obtained the approval of such loan from the Board of Directors of such bank, or a committee of said Board, consisting of not less than three members thereof; and it shall be unlawful for any bank in the Territory of Alaska to loan to any one person, firm or corporation a sum exceeding fifty per cent of its capital stock and surplus. But the discount of bills of exchange drawn in good faith against actual existing values, or loans upon gold, gold dust, bullion, cannery products, or other produce in transit, or upon warehouse receipts as collateral security, and the discount of commercial or business paper actually owned by a person negotiating the same, shall not be considered as money borrowed.

Sec. 17, Ch. 43,
Session Laws,
1913, amended
and Secs. 17-a
and 17-b added
thereto

Restrictions
on loans to one
person

Exemptions

Officers and directors liable to bank for violations

Proviso—

No preference to be given to any creditor by pledging assets of bank as collateral security—Exemptions

Section 17-a. Any loan made in violation of the provisions of this section shall make the officers and directors of such bank jointly and severally liable to the bank for such loan, which liability shall be in addition to other liabilities to the bank created by this act. Provided, that any bank now having a loan or loans outstanding any one of which exceeds fifty per cent of its capital stock, and surplus shall be allowed one year from and after the approval of this Act in which to reduce such loan or loans to the limit herein specified.

Section 17-b. No bank, banker or bank officer shall give preference to any depositor or creditor by pledging the assets of the bank as collateral security, except that such security may be given to the Treasurer of the Territory to secure deposits of the Territorial funds in lieu of the indemnity bond required by Section 7 of Chapter 77 of the Session Laws of 1913, at the discretion of the Treasurer; provided, that any bank may borrow money for temporary purposes not to exceed in amount fifty per cent of its paid up capital, and may pledge the assets of the bank, not exceeding twenty per cent in excess of the amount borrowed, as collateral security therefor; provided further, that whenever it shall appear that a bank is borrowing habitually for the purpose of re-lending, the Banking Board may require such bank to pay off such borrowed money. Nothing herein shall prevent any bank from re-discounting in good faith and endorsing any of its negotiable notes. It shall be unlawful for any bank to issue its certificate of deposit for the purpose of borrowing money. And no creditor of any bank shall be allowed to obtain any preference in the payment of, or security for his debt, by attachment, garnishment or other legal proceedings; and all such attachments, garnishments and judicial proceedings levied or taken against a bank shall be held and construed to be for the benefit of all creditors alike.

Any pledge, assignment or transfer of any of the

assets of a bank in violation of this section shall be absolutely null and void as against the creditors of said bank.

Approved, April 28, 1915.

CHAPTER 31.

AN ACT

[H. B. 60.]

To amend Section 27, Chapter 48, Sessions Laws of Alaska, 1913, of an Act, entitled "An Act to provide for the formation of banking corporations, and to regulate the business of banking in the Territory of Alaska, and securing supervision thereof; for the appointment of a Territorial Banking Board, defining its duties and fixing penalties for the violation of this Act," approved April 29, 1913.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska:

Section 1. That Section 27, Chapter 48, Session Laws of Alaska, 1913, of an Act, entitled "An Act to provide for the formation of banking corporations, and to regulate the business of banking in the Territory of Alaska, and securing supervision thereof; for the appointment of a Territorial Banking Board, defining its duties and fixing penalties for the violation of this Act", approved April 29, 1913, be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 27. Every bank doing business in this Territory shall have on hand at all times in available funds consisting of money, gold dust, gold bullion, or amounts due from good and solvent banks located in Alaska, or in depositories located in commercial centers in the United States, not less than twenty per cent of its demand liabilities. Every such bank located within the Territory shall make at least four reports each year to the Territorial Banking Board on days designated by it, and according to forms to be prescribed by it, verified in the case of corporations by an oath of the president or vice president, cashier and by at least two directors; and in

Twenty per cent. of demand liabilities on hand

Reports to Banking Board

- case of a partnership or individual, by one of the partners or owners of said bank, and his or their cashier, certifying and subscribing under oath that they and each of them have personal knowledge of the facts stated therein and the same are true. Any person who shall certify and subscribe any report required herein which shall be false in any material effect shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars, and by imprisonment in the Federal jail for not less than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment. Such reports shall exhibit in detail and under appropriate heads the resources and liabilities of the bank, and shall be transmitted or mailed to the Territorial Banking Board within ten days of the receipt of the request from it, and
- Penalty for false report
- Contents
- Reports to be published
- Examinations annually
- Special reports
- such report in condensed form shall be forthwith published at least once in a newspaper of general circulation published in the place where the bank is located. If there be no newspaper published in such place, then in the newspaper published nearest thereto. All banks coming under the provision of this act shall be subject to at least one examination a year.
- The Territorial Banking Board shall also have power to call for special reports from any bank whenever in its judgment the same is necessary in order to obtain a full knowledge of its condition.

Approved, April 28, 1915.

CHAPTER 32.

AN ACT

[H. B. 80.]

To compel hotel, roadhouse and boarding house keepers outside of incorporated cities in the Territory of Alaska, to keep a register of the names of all travelers patronizing their place of business.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska:

Section 1. That the proprietors of all roadhouses, hotels, or boarding houses established outside of incorporated cities in the Territory of Alaska shall keep a register containing the name and address of all travelers with the date of their arrival and departure from such roadhouse, hotel or boarding house. Any person who refuses to register shall not be accepted as a guest and shall be refused accommodations.

Section 2. That any keeper of a roadhouse, hotel, or boarding house referred to in Section 1 of this Act, who shall fail to comply with the provisions of this Act shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$10.00 (ten dollars) or not more than \$25.00 (twenty-five dollars) or by imprisonment in the Federal jail for not longer than ten days or by both such fine and imprisonment.

All fines and forfeitures collected under this Act shall be covered into the Territorial Treasury.

Approved, April 28, 1915.

Proprietors of roadhouses, hotels, etc. outside incorporated towns to keep register of travelers
Violation
Penalty
Fines to be covered into Territorial Treasury

CHAPTER 33.

AN ACT

[H. B. 84.]

To authorize and empower the Common Council of any incorporated town within the Territory of Alaska to require itinerant merchants to procure a license before doing business in such incorporated town, requiring the procurement of a license prior to doing such business.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska:

Common Council may impose license tax on itinerant merchants

Section 1. That the Common Council of any incorporated town within the Territory of Alaska, in addition to the powers to impose taxes now granted by law for the purpose of providing revenue for municipal purposes, is hereby granted the power to provide, by ordinance, that any itinerant merchant before doing business within such incorporated town, must first procure a license in the manner provided by the city ordinance, and pay for such license such sum as the Council, by ordinance, may prescribe for each month that such itinerant merchant does business within such incorporated town.

May also provide punishment for violation of ordinance

Section 2. The Common Council of any incorporated town requiring, by ordinance, that the license mentioned in Section 1 of this Act, must first be procured before any itinerant merchant is permitted to do business within such incorporated town, may also provide, by ordinance, that any person violating any of the provisions of this Act, upon conviction, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and the Common Council may provide a punishment for such misdemeanor by fine or imprisonment, or both.

Definition

Section 3. An itinerant merchant, in the meaning of this Act, is a person who has no fixed place of business and brings into incorporated towns of Alaska, commodities, merchandise, or agricultural products not manufactured or produced by himself, or bankrupt stock of goods, for the purpose of selling any of the above mentioned articles, commodities, or products, in competition with

merchants proper, engaged permanently in business and residents and taxpayers in the town where their business is carried on.

Approved, April 28, 1915.

CHAPTER 34.

AN ACT

[H. B. 79.]

To amend Chapter 46, of the Alaska Session Laws, 1913, and declaring an emergency.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska:

Section 1. That Chapter 46, of the Alaska Session Laws, 1913, be amended to read as follows: Ch. 46, Session
Laws, 1913,
amended

That Section 626 of the Compiled Laws of Alaska be amended by adding to said Section 626 the following:

"In the event that any member has failed to attend the meetings of the Common Council for a period of ninety continuous days of his term, the Common Council may declare a vacancy therein, and the same shall be filled by the Common Council, the person chosen to fill such vacancy, holding until a successor is elected at the next annual election and qualified; provided, that a vacancy may also be created by the resignation of any member in writing duly accepted by the Council, and provided further: that a vacancy shall also be declared if a member die, or if a person elected a member of the Common Council fail or refuse to qualify within thirty days after his election." Vacancies in
Common coun-
cil

Section 2. An emergency is hereby declared to exist, and this Act shall take immediate effect upon its passage and approval. Emergency
clause

Approved, April 28, 1915.

CHAPTER 35.

AN ACT

[H. B. 77.]

To amend Section 1204, of the Compiled Laws of Alaska, relative to findings of fact by the Court in actions of an equitable nature.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska:

Sec. 1204, Com-
piled Laws
amended

Section 1. That Section 1204, of the Compiled Laws of Alaska, be and the same hereby is amended to read as follows:

Findings of
fact by Court
in actions of
an equitable
nature

Section 1204. All issues of fact in actions of an equitable nature may be tried by the Court, and if tried by the Court, the evidence shall be presented and the trial conducted in the same manner as other actions: Provided, the Court may, in its discretion, refer the case to a referee pursuant to the provisions of this title. In all such actions the Court, in rendering its decisions therein shall set out in writing its findings of fact upon all material issues of fact presented by the pleadings, together with its conclusions of law thereon; but such findings of fact and conclusions of law shall be separate from the judgment, and shall be filed with the clerk, and shall be incorporated in, and constitute a part of, the judgment roll of the case; and such findings of fact shall be subject to review by the appellate tribunal, and may be amended to conform to the evidence. Exceptions may be taken during the trial to the ruling of the Court, and also to its findings of fact, and a statement of such exceptions prepared and settled as in an action, and the same shall be filed with the clerk within ten days from the entering of the decree, or such further time as the Court may allow.

Approved, April 28, 1915.

CHAPTER 36.

AN ACT

[H. B. 69.]

Providing for the inspection of food and to prevent the re-service of food.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska:

Section 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person in the Territory of Alaska to serve to any other person for pay any article of food or drink or any portion thereof which has theretofore been served to any person; and any person who violates any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment in jail for not more than six months or by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Re-service of
food prohib-
ited

Section 2. That in all villages and towns, incorporated or otherwise, in the Territory of Alaska, all restaurants, lunch counters, hotels, bake shops, meat markets, fish markets, and all other places where food is served or sold, shall be inspected by a food inspector, to be appointed by the constituted authorities of such town or village, who shall have the power to condemn all articles of food and drink, whether prepared or otherwise, found by such inspector to be impure, dangerous to health, or otherwise unfit for food purposes; and any person who shall, after such articles shall have been so condemned, sell or serve to any person any of such condemned articles, for food purposes or without disclosing such condemnation, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment in jail for not more than six months or by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Inspection of
food provided
for

Service of con-
demned food—
misdemeanor

Penalty

Approved, April 28, 1915.

CHAPTER 37.

AN ACT

[H. B. 68]

To authorize the killing of dogs under certain conditions.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska:

Killing of vicious or mad dogs authorized

Section 1. It shall be lawful for any person at any time to kill any vicious or mad dog found running at large.

Definitions

Section 2. Any dog which when unprovoked has ever bitten or attacked a human being shall be deemed vicious in contemplation of Section 1 of this Act.

Section 3. Whenever any dog habitually annoys reindeer, sheep, cattle or horses or other domestic animals or domestic fowls or evinces a disposition which renders it likely that it will without provocation bite such animals or fowls, it shall be lawful for any person to kill such dog, when at large;

Proviso

Provided however, that the owner or keeper of such dog, if known, or upon reasonable inquiry may be known, shall be notified and given reasonable opportunity to restrain such dog before it shall become lawful to kill it under the provisions of this section.

Approved, April 28, 1915.

CHAPTER 38.

AN ACT

[H. B. 66.]

To amend Section Eighteen Hundred and Forty-two, Chapter Ninety-eight, of the Compiled Laws of Alaska.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska:

Sec. 1842, Compiled Laws of Alaska, amended

Section 1. That Section Eighteen Hundred and Forty-two, Chapter Ninety-eight, of the Compiled Laws of Alaska be amended to read as follows:

Who may act

Section 1842. Any person may act as attorney for an-

other in a Justice's court, except a person or officer serving as attorney for another in any process in the action or proceeding other than Justice's a subpoena. Provided, however, that the United States Courts Marshal, or any Deputy Marshal, in the Judicial Division in which such Justice Court is situated, shall in no case act as prosecutor of, nor as attorney for the defendant in any criminal action tried in said Justice's Courts.

Approved, April 28, 1915.

CHAPTER 39.

AN ACT

[H. B. 106.]

Repealing and re-enacting Section 162, Chapter 10, of the Compiled Laws of Alaska relating to fees for the filing of proof of labor on mining claims.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska:

Section 1. That the second paragraph of Section one hundred sixty-two (162), Compiled Laws of Alaska, is hereby repealed and re-enacted as follows:

The recorders for the several divisions and recording districts of Alaska shall collect the sum of one dollar and fifty cents for the filing, recording, and indexing annual proofs of work and improvements on each mining claim where only a single claim is described in one proof of labor. When proof of labor or work on more than one claim is included in one affidavit, the recorder shall collect in addition to the aforesaid amount of \$1.50 a further amount to cover the regular charge for indexing, filing and recording of such additional claims not more than fifty cents for each additional claim contained in one affidavit.

Approved, April 28, 1915.

CHAPTER 40.

AN ACT

[H. B. 99.]

Providing for the institution and conduct of proceedings concerning estates subject to escheat.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska:

Attorney-General to institute proceedings for escheat

Section 1. That whenever it may become necessary or proper to institute or maintain any action or proceeding for escheat, the Attorney General of the Territory of Alaska, or any other authorized attorney for the Territory, may institute and maintain such action or proceeding in the name of the Territory.

Repealing clause

Section 2. All acts and parts of acts in conflict with this act, are hereby repealed to the extent of such conflict.

Approved, April 28, 1915.

CHAPTER 41.

AN ACT

[H. B. 91]

To ratify all provisions of Chapter 44, of Alaska Session Laws for the year 1913, entitled "An Act to provide for compulsory education of the children of Alaska, and for other purposes."

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska:

Chapter 44, Session Laws of Alaska, 1913, ratified

Section 1. That all the provisions of Chapter 44, Alaska Session Laws for the year 1913, entitled "An Act to provide for the compulsory education of the children of Alaska, and for other purposes" be, and the same is hereby ratified and re-enacted.

Approved, April 28, 1915.

CHAPTER 42.

AN ACT

[H. B. 51.]

To prescribe the procedure to establish claim by third persons to personal property taken under execution.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska:

Section 1. When personal property shall be seized by virtue of any execution, and any person, other than the defendant shall claim such property, or any part thereof, and shall give notice thereof in writing, the United States Marshal or his deputy or other lawful officer making such said seizure, may summon from his division six persons, qualified as jurors between the parties, to try the validity of the claim, giving five days' notice of the time and place of the trial to the plaintiff in the execution or his attorney.

How claims of
3rd person to
property under
execution to
be tried

Section 2. The United States Marshal, or his deputy, at the request of either party, shall subpoena witnesses, and compel them to attend and give testimony, and he shall administer the necessary oaths to the jurors and witnesses. On the trial, the defendant and the claimant may be examined by the plaintiff as witnesses, and the verdict of such jury being rendered in writing, and signed by the foreman, shall be a full indemnity to the United States Marshal proceeding in accordance therewith, but shall not preclude the claimant from maintaining an action at law for the recovery of the possession of such property, or for damages for taking the same.

Proceedings
on trial

Section 3. The claimant, at any time before the jury retire, may withdraw his claim, or the plaintiff in the writ may, within the same time, direct the United States Marshal, or his deputy, to discharge the property from the execution, and thereupon the trial shall proceed no further. The costs and disbursements of the trial shall be paid by the party against whom the verdict is given, or if no verdict be given, as in this section provided, then by the party who withdrew his claim, or directed the

Costs and dis-
bursements

property to be discharged, as the case may be. The United States Marshal, or his deputy, shall collect all such costs and disbursements, if not paid immediately, by levying on the property of the party liable for them, as on execution, and pay the same to the jurors, witnesses and others entitled to receive them.

Verdict of jury
may be dis-
regarded—
When

Section 4. Notwithstanding the verdict of the jury be for the claimant, yet the United States Marshal, or his deputy, shall proceed to sell the property seized in satisfaction of the execution, if the plaintiff tender him a written undertaking, executed with two or more good and sufficient sureties, residents of the Territory of Alaska and householders or freeholders therein, in double of the value of the property, to the effect that he will indemnify the United States Marshal against all damages and costs which he may sustain in consequence of the seizure and sale of such property, and moreover, that he will pay to the claimant of such property all damages which he may sustain in consequence of such seizure and sale. If such undertaking be given, it shall be returned by the United States Marshal, with the execution. If the person claiming the ownership of said property, or the right to the possession thereof, commences an action against the Marshal for the taking thereof, the obligors on said indemnity bond and the plaintiff in such execution, attachment or other process shall, on motion of such Marshal, be impleaded with him in such action, and if judgment be rendered against the Marshal and his co-defendants, execution shall issue thereon and the property of such co-defendants shall first be exhausted before that of the Marshal or the sureties on his official bond is sold to satisfy such execution.

Judgment
debtor may re-
tain property
until day of
sale—How

Section 5. When the United States Marshal, or his deputy, shall levy upon personal property by virtue of an execution, he may permit the judgment debtor to retain the same, or any part thereof, in his possession until the day of sale upon the defendant executing a written undertaking to the United States Marshal, with sufficient

surety, in double the value of such property, to the effect that it shall be delivered to the United States Marshal, or his deputy, at the time and place of sale, and for non-delivery thereof an action may be maintained upon such undertaking by the United States Marshal or the plaintiff in the execution; but the United States Marshal shall not thereby be discharged from his liability to the plaintiff for such property.

Section 6. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act, or in conflict therewith, are hereby repealed. ^{Repealing clause}

Approved, April 28, 1915.

CHAPTER 43.

AN ACT

[H. B. 87.]

To amend Section 7, of Chapter 84, of the Session Laws of Alaska, 1913, entitled "An Act to regulate the practice of dentistry in the Territory of Alaska, and to provide for the examination, regulation, licensing and registration of persons engaged in the practice of dentistry, and for the punishment of offenders against this act," approved April 30, 1913.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska:

Section 1. That Section 7, of Chapter 84, of the Session Laws of Alaska, 1913, entitled "An Act to regulate the practice of dentistry in the Territory of Alaska, and to provide for the examination, regulation, licensing and registration of persons engaged in the practice of dentistry, and for the punishment of offenders against this act," approved April 30, 1913, be amended by inserting after the word "filed" in the third line and before the words "with the clerk" the words "for record" so as to read as follows: ^{Sec. 7, Ch. 84, Session Laws, 1913, amended.}

Sec. 7. Every person who shall receive a certificate of registration as set forth shall within sixty days after ^{Certificate of registration of}

dentists to be
filed for rec-
ord with Clerk
of Court.

the issuance thereof, cause his or her certificate to be filed for record with the clerk of the court of the judicial division of his or her residence, or with the clerk of the court of any other judicial division in which he or she may desire to engage in the practice of dentistry. The clerk of the court of the judicial division shall charge for registering such certificate the regular fee for such services, and after registering the certificate, shall return to the person to whom the same was originally issued. Any person who shall fail to register his or her certificate shall be liable for practicing dentistry without a license.

Approved, April 28, 1915.

CHAPTER 44.

AN ACT

[H. B. 92.]

To amend Sections 7 and 8 of Chapter 35, Alaska Session Laws, 1913, of an Act entitled "An Act to require the registration of vital statistics in the Territory of Alaska, and for other purposes," approved April 25, 1913, and to enforce and make more effectual and to rectify mistakes in said Act.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska:

Secs. 7 and 8,
Ch. 35, Session
Laws, 1913,
amended.

Section 1. That Sections 7 and 8, of Chapter 35, Alaska Session Laws, 1913, of an Act entitled "An Act to require the registration of vital statistics in the Territory of Alaska, and for other purposes," approved April 25, 1913, be amended so as to read as follows:

Certificates by
persons per-
forming mar-
riages.

Sec. 7. That it shall be the duty of every person authorized to perform marriages within the Territory of Alaska, to make out a marriage certificate in triplicate upon blanks which shall be furnished him by the Territorial Registrar of Vital Statistics upon application therefor. The said certificate shall conform to the present requirements of the law of the Territory of Alaska as to what a marriage certificate shall contain, except that in addition

to the present requirements of a marriage certificate, said certificate shall state in what commissioner's precinct the marriage was performed and that said certificate will be filed for record and recorded in said precinct within thirty days after said marriage is performed, and the person performing said marriage shall deliver one copy of said marriage certificate to the husband, one copy to the wife, and within thirty days from the date of the marriage shall file the third copy with the United States commissioner of the precinct in which the marriage was performed. And the person solemnizing the marriage shall collect from the contracting parties an amount sufficient to cover the commissioner's fee for recording said marriage certificate, which amount he shall pay to the United States commissioner at the time he files said certificate of marriage. And in case he shall fail or refuse to collect said recording fee, as above provided, he shall pay the amount of said recording fee to said United States commissioner out of his own funds. And any person failing or refusing to comply with the provisions of this section, or with any part thereof, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 8. That it shall be the duty of every United States commissioner within the Territory of Alaska to record every birth certificate, death certificate and marriage certificate presented to him for record; and said United States commissioner shall receive as compensation for his services in recording each of said certificates the fees prescribed by the Attorney General of the United States for similar services performed by United States commissioners acting as ex-officio recorders.

Records to be kept by Commissioners.

Compensation for recording

The United States commissioner of each precinct shall on or before the tenth day of each month transmit to the territorial registrar of vital statistics all original certificates of birth, death and marriage filed with him for the preceding calendar month; and he shall at the same time submit to the territorial registrar an account of fees due for recording certificates of birth and death

Report to Registrar.

during the preceding calendar month, which account shall be audited by the territorial registrar, and if approved by him shall be paid from the funds of the Territory.

Ch. 35, Session Laws, 1913, ratified, as amended here-
in. Section 2. That Chapter 35 of Alaska Session Laws of 1913 shall hereby be enacted in all particulars except as amended by this Act.

Approved, April 28, 1915.

CHAPTER 45.

AN ACT

[H. B. 94.]

To ratify and confirm all acts of the First Legislature for the Territory of Alaska, imposing additional duties upon the Governor, Secretary of the Territory, United States Marshals, Deputy United States Marshals, Clerks of the Courts, United States Commissioners, United States District Attorneys, and other officers.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska:

Acts of First Legislature imposing duties on Federal officials ratified. Section 1. That all Acts of the First Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, contained in Alaska Session Laws of 1913, imposing additional duties upon the Governor, Secretary of the Territory, United States Marshals, Deputy United States Marshals, Clerks of the Courts, United States Commissioners, United States District Attorneys, and other officers, be, and the same hereby are, ratified and confirmed in all particulars, except as the same may have been amended by Acts of the present and Second Session of Alaska Legislature.

Approved, April 28, 1915.

CHAPTER 46.

AN ACT

[H. B. 93.]

To amend Section 9, Chapter 32, of Alaska Session Laws for the year 1913, entitled "An Act to establish Juvenile Courts, to provide for the care of dependent children, to create children's guardians in Alaska, and for other purposes" and to re-enact and ratify all other provisions of said Act.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska:

Section 1. That Section 9, Chapter 32, of Alaska Session Laws for the year 1913, entitled: "An Act to establish Juvenile Courts, to provide for the care of dependent children, to create children's guardians in Alaska, and for other purposes", be amended to read as follows:

Section 9. The judges of the Juvenile Courts herein provided for shall hear and examine all cases relating to children under this Act on the complaint of any parent, guardian, school teacher, trustee, truant officer, or any other reliable person; and the judges of such Juvenile Courts and witnesses who may be called before same shall receive the same fees and compensation as may be provided for the trial of misdemeanors before a Justice of the Peace, and said fees and compensation shall be paid by the Territory of Alaska.

When Juvenile
Courts to act.

It shall be the duty of the United States Marshal, or any Deputy United States Marshal, to serve any regularly issued process of said court.

The Juvenile Courts provided hereunder shall issue a certified copy of all the judgments giving any child under the provisions of this Act, such certified copy of the judgment shall be sufficient authority for the person or institution to whom the child may have been committed to hold said child.

Section 2. An emergency is hereby declared and this Act shall take effect upon its passage and approval.

Emergency
clause.

Approved, April 28, 1915.

CHAPTER 47.

AN ACT

[H. B. 95.]

To provide for registration of qualified embalmers in the Territory of Alaska, and for the shipment from the Territory of Alaska of remains of persons who have died in Alaska.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska:

Territorial
Secretary to
provide rules
for examina-
tion of em-
balmers.

Section 1. That the Secretary of the Territory of Alaska, as ex-officio Registrar of Vital Statistics, be and he hereby is, authorized and directed to provide rules and regulations for the examination and issuance of licenses to persons qualified to act as embalmers in the Territory of Alaska, and also to issue licenses in the Territory of Alaska to persons duly licensed under the laws of any State of the United States to act as embalmers.

To provide
rules for
shipment of
dead bodies.

Section 2. That the Secretary of the Territory of Alaska, as ex-officio Registrar of Vital Statistics, shall also provide rules and regulations by which dead bodies may be shipped from the Territory of Alaska, and to issue regular shipping blanks to persons licensed to act as embalmers in the Territory of Alaska.

Approved, April 28, 1915.

CHAPTER 48.

AN ACT

[H. B. 97.]

To repeal Section 15, Chapter 42, of Alaska Session Laws of 1913.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska:

Sec 15, Ch 42,
Alaska Laws,
1913, repealed
(the person of
health officer
and local board
of health)

Section 1. That Section 15, Chapter 42, of Alaska Session Laws of 1913, be, and the said Section 15 is hereby repealed.

Approved, April 28, 1915.

CHAPTER 49.

AN ACT

[H. B. 98.]

To provide disposition of personal effects left by deceased inmates of the Alaska Pioneers' Home.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska:

Section 1. That the Board of Trustees of the Alaska Pioneers' Home have authority to use any moneys left in their charge by any deceased inmate of the Alaska Pioneers' Home for burial and funeral expenses of such deceased inmate, and to apply any remainder of such moneys to the improvement of the burial plot of the said Alaska Pioneers' Home.

Section 2. That any clothing, or other personal effects left by any deceased inmate of the Alaska Pioneers' Home may be used by the Board of Trustees for the benefit of any other inmates of said Home, or the Board may, in its discretion, send such clothing and other personal effects to the relatives of said deceased inmate.

Section 3. That any moneys or personal effects now in the hands of the Board of Trustees of the Alaska Pioneers' Home, belonging to inmates who have died, shall be applied as provided for in this Act.

Section 4. An emergency is hereby declared to exist, and this Act shall be in effect from and after its passage and approval.

Approved, April 28, 1915.

CHAPTER 50.

AN ACT

[H. B. 104.]

Designating incorporated towns in the Territory of Alaska as incorporated cities of the First Class and incorporated cities of the Second Class; providing for fixing the time of municipal elections by ordinance; providing for the election of a mayor and common council in cities of the First Class; providing for the election of city officials in cities of the First Class, and repealing all acts and parts of acts in conflict therewith.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska:

Incorporated towns designated as cities of first and second class.

Section 1. That all incorporated towns in the Territory of Alaska shall hereafter be designated as cities of the First Class and cities of the Second Class.

Election of mayor and council.

Section 2. That the common councils in cities of the First Class, and the board of trustees in cities of the Second Class, shall, by ordinance, fix the time of holding all municipal and school elections within the boundaries of the municipal corporation.

Term of office

Section 3. There shall be elected in every incorporated city of the First Class in the Territory of Alaska at the next regular election after the ratification of this section, a mayor and common council, consisting of six councilmen. The term of office of the mayor shall be one year, and of the councilmen two years; provided, that immediately after the council shall be assembled in consequence of the first election under this section, they shall by lot or drawing be equally divided into two classes. The seats of councilmen of the first class shall be vacated at the end of one year, and when their successors are elected and qualified; and the seats of councilmen of the Second Class at the end of two years, and when their successors are elected and qualified, so that three members of the council shall be elected annually thereafter for a term of two years. A mayor shall also be elected for a term of one year, and until his successor

is elected and qualified, at each annual election thereafter.

Section 4. It shall be the duty of the mayor so elected ^{Duties of} to preside at meetings of the common council, to approve ^{mayor.} or disapprove of all ordinances or resolutions passed by the common council, to sign all warrants drawn on the city treasury, and to exercise a general supervision over the affairs of the city in which he has been elected. The mayor shall be the executive head of the city. He shall have authority to veto any ordinance or resolution passed by the common council, and any ordinance or resolution so vetoed shall be returned to the common council at the next regular meeting, together with a statement from the mayor giving the reasons for his veto. Any ordinance so vetoed by the mayor may be passed by a majority of the common council, in which case it shall become effective without the signature of the mayor. If the mayor neither signs nor vetoes an ordinance or resolution before the next regular meeting of the common council after its passage, it shall become effective without his signature.

Section 5. Sections three and four of this Act, nor any ^{To be ratified} of the provisions of the said sections shall be in force or ^{by electors.} effect, or in any way apply to any incorporated city of the First Class until ratified by a majority of the qualified electors of such city voting upon the ratification of said Sections three and four at any regular or special election in said city.

Section 6. There shall be elected in every incorporated ^{City clerk,} city of the First Class in the Territory of Alaska at the ^{treasurer and} next regular election after the ratification of this section, ^{attorney to be} one city clerk, one city treasurer and one city attorney. ^{elected.}

Section 7. The duties of the city clerk, city treasurer ^{Duties.} and city attorney shall be the same as the duties imposed upon such officers by laws previously enacted, and such additional duties as the common council of the city in which such clerk, treasurer or attorney shall have been elected, may from time to time impose. The city clerk,

city treasurer and city attorney shall be elected at each regular annual election held for the election of city officials after the ratification of this section, and they shall hold office for one year and until their successors are elected and qualified, unless sooner removed by the council for cause. The qualification of the officials provided for in Sections six and seven of this Act shall be the same as those now required for like positions in cities of the First Class in the Territory of Alaska.

to be ratified
by electors.

Section 8. Sections six and seven of this Act, nor any of the provisions of the said sections shall be in force or effect, or in any way apply to any incorporated city of the First Class until ratified by a majority of the qualified electors of such city voting upon the ratifications of said Sections six and seven at any regular or special election in said city.

Vacancies.

Section 9. All vacancies in the office of mayor, city clerk, city treasurer or city attorney shall be declared and filled by the common council in the same manner as vacancies in the common council are declared and filled under Chapter 46, Alaska Session Laws 1913, and amendments thereto.

Ratification in
cities of first
class.

Section 10. Upon a petition of fifty qualified electors in any city of the First Class, the matter of ratification of Sections 3 and 4, or the ratification of Sections 6 and 7, or the ratification of Sections 3 and 4, and also Sections 6 and 7, of this Act shall be referred by the common council to a vote of the people. At the same election there shall also be placed upon the official ballot at such city election the names of such electors as may be candidates for the offices of mayor and councilmen, city clerk, city treasurer or city attorney. In case a majority of the votes cast at such election shall be in favor of ratifying Sections 6 and 7, then the candidates receiving the highest number of votes for the office for which each was a candidate shall be declared elected and take office upon qualifying and filing bond as required by the council.

Section 11. All acts and parts of acts, so far as they are in conflict with this act, are hereby repealed.

Repealing
clause.

Approved, April 28, 1915.

CHAPTER 51.

AN ACT

[H. B. 108.]

To amend Section 2022, Compiled Laws of Alaska.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska:

Section 1. That Section 2022, Compiled Laws of Alaska, be amended to read as follows:

Sec 2022, Com-
piled Laws of
Alaska,
amended.
Selling liquor
to Indians a
misdemeanor.

That if any person shall, without the authority of the United States, sell, barter or give to any Indian any spiritous, malt or vinous liquor or intoxicating extract, or alcoholic liniment, alcoholic patent medicine or alcoholic beverage, such person shall, upon conviction thereof, for the first offense be guilty of a misdemeanor and be fined not less than one hundred and twenty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars or be imprisoned in the federal jail not less than sixty days nor more than two hundred and fifty days, and upon every subsequent conviction of a like offense, if the fact of a previous conviction is pleaded in the indictment, be guilty of misdemeanor and be fined not less than two hundred and forty dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, or imprisonment in the federal jail not less than four months nor more than one year. And every Indian who shall wrongfully and wilfully solicit, incite or induce any person to furnish him or her with any spiritous, malt or vinous liquor or intoxicating extract, or alcoholic liniment, alcoholic patent medicine or alcoholic beverage, shall, upon conviction thereof be punished as provided in this section.

Penalty for
soliciting.

Approved, April 28, 1915.

CHAPTER 52.

AN ACT

[H. B. 89.]

Relative to bail, recognizance, stipulations, bonds and undertakings, and to allow certain corporations to become surety thereon, and for other purposes.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska:

Bail, recognizance, etc., may be executed by certain corporations.

Section 1. That whenever, by the laws of the United States applicable to the Territory of Alaska, the laws of the Territory of Alaska, or by any charter, ordinance, rule or regulation of any municipality, board, body, organization, court or judge, any recognizance, stipulation, bond, undertaking, or bail in either civil, criminal or other actions, suits, proceedings or matters conditioned for the faithful performance of any act or duty, or for the doing of any act or thing, is permitted or required to be given with either one surety or two or more sureties, it shall be deemed to be and shall be a sufficient execution thereof if such instrument is executed by a corporation duly authorized by law to act as surety upon instruments and in proceedings, actions, suits and matters as aforesaid which has complied with the laws of the United States and of the Territory of Alaska with reference to surety companies and with the corporation laws of the Territory of Alaska applicable thereto.

Qualifications

Section 2. A corporation acting as surety on any instrument or in any action, suit, proceeding, matter or thing as herein specified and permitted shall justify by affidavit of itself, or by its duly authorized agent, on its behalf, on information and belief, that it has complied with the provisions of this Act, and the laws of the United States and of the Territory of Alaska; that an original or a duly certified copy of the circular or other communication of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States that said corporation is acceptable to the United States as surety shall be prima facie evidence that such corporation is qualified to act and be accepted

as surety on any such instrument required or permitted by law to be filed in the Territory as hereinbefore specified, to the penal amount, sum or liability that such corporation is shown, by such certificate of the Secretary of the Treasury to be acceptable to the United States, and the burden of proving disqualification of such corporation to act shall be upon the party challenging or objecting to the sufficiency or the qualification thereof.

Section 3. All acts and parts of acts in conflict or inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed to the extent of such conflict or inconsistency or both such conflict and inconsistency. Repealing clause.

Approved, April 29, 1915.

CHAPTER 53.

AN ACT

[H. B. 90.]

To amend Chapter 56 of Alaska Session Laws for the year 1913, entitled "An Act to make uniform any reference to or citation of the Compiled Laws of the Territory of Alaska."

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska:

Section 1. That Section 1, Chapter 56, of Alaska Session Laws for the year 1913, be amended to read as follows: Sec. 1, Ch. 56, Session Laws, 1913, amended

Section 1. That it shall be valid and sufficient to make reference to any citation of "The Compiled Laws of the Territory of Alaska 1912(3), compiled, codified, arranged and annotated, and published under authority of the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, by the Joint Committee on Territories of the Senate and House of Representatives" by the following title, to-wit: "Compiled Laws of Alaska, Section ——" Citation of Compiled Laws of Alaska, 1913.

Approved, April 29, 1915.

CHAPTER 54.

AN ACT

[H. B. 96.]

To amend Sections 3, 4 and 6, Chapter 11, of Alaska Session Laws of 1913, entitled "An Act regulating and prescribing fees and license tax to be paid by domestic corporations and by foreign corporations doing business in the Territory of Alaska."

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska:

Sec. 3, Ch. 11,
Session Laws,
1913, amended

Section 1. That Section 3, Chapter 11, of Alaska Session Laws of 1913, entitled "An Act regulating and prescribing fees and license tax to be paid by domestic corporations and by foreign corporations doing business in the Territory of Alaska" be amended by adding to said Section 3, the following:

"Every corporation incorporated under the laws of the Territory of Alaska shall pay to the Secretary of the Territory of Alaska, for the use of the Territory, a fee of five dollars (\$5.00) for filing any document not otherwise provided for."

Sec. 4, Ch. 11,
Session Laws,
1913, amended.

Section 2. That Section 4, Chapter 11, of Alaska Session Laws of 1913, be amended by adding to said section, the following:

"Every corporation incorporated under the laws of the Territory of Alaska shall pay to the Secretary of the Territory of Alaska, for the use of the Territory, a fee of five dollars (\$5.00) for furnishing a certified copy of any other document, not otherwise provided for."

Sec. 6, Ch. 11,
Session Laws,
1913 amended

Section 3. That Section 6, Chapter 11, of Alaska Session Laws of 1913, be amended by adding to said Section, the following:

"Every corporation incorporated under the laws of the Territory of Alaska shall pay to the Secretary of the Territory of Alaska, for the use of the Territory, a fee of five dollars (\$5.00) for filing a certificate of dissolution, as provided in Section 23, Chapter 58, of Alaska Session Laws of 1913.

Every corporation incorporated under the laws of the

Territory of Alaska shall pay to the Secretary of the Territory of Alaska, for the use of the Territory, a fee of two and one-half dollars (\$2.50) for filing an annual report required in Section 22, Chapter 58, of Alaska Session Laws of 1913.

Every corporation incorporated under the provisions of Chapter 12 of Alaska Session Laws of 1913, entitled 'An Act to provide for the incorporation of colleges, seminaries, churches, libraries or other benevolent, fraternal, social, religious, educational, charitable or scientific associations whose chief business shall be in the Territory of Alaska,' shall pay to the Secretary of the Territory of Alaska, for the use of the Territory, for filing articles of incorporation a fee of five dollars (\$5.00) and for filing amended articles of incorporation a fee of two and one-half dollars (\$2.50)."

Approved, April 29, 1915.

CHAPTER 55.

AN ACT

[H. B. 105.]

To prevent the seduction and prostitution of women and girls, and providing punishment therefor; and to prevent the receipt of money, or other valuable thing, from women engaged in prostitution and prescribing punishment therefor.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska:

Section 1. The importation of women and girls into this Territory of Alaska, or the exportation of women and girls from this Territory of Alaska, for immoral purposes is hereby prohibited and whoever shall induce, entice or procure, or attempt to induce, entice or procure, to come into this Territory, or to go from this Territory, any woman or girl for the purpose of prostitution or concubinage, or for any other immoral purpose, or to enter any house of prostitution in this Territory or any one who shall aid any such woman or girl in obtaining

Importation and exportation of females for immoral purposes prohibited.

Violation a
felony
Penalty

transportation to or within this Territory, for the purpose of prostitution or concubinage, or for any other immoral purpose, shall be deemed guilty of a felony and, on conviction thereof, shall be punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary for a period of not less than two years, nor more than twenty years, or by a fine not less than one thousand dollars, nor more than five thousand dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Compelling females to live
life of prostitution a felony
Penalty.

Section 2. Any person who shall place any female in the charge or custody of any other person for immoral purposes, or in a house of prostitution or elsewhere with intent that she shall live a life of prostitution; or any person who shall compel or shall induce, entice or procure, or attempt to induce, entice, procure or compel any female to reside with him or with any other person for immoral purposes, or for the purpose of prostitution or shall compel any such female to reside in a house of prostitution or compel or attempt to induce, entice, procure or compel her to live a life of prostitution shall be guilty of a felony and, on conviction thereof, shall be punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary for a period of not less than two years, nor more than twenty-one years, or by fine not less than one thousand dollars, nor more than five thousand dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Procuring or attempting to procure females for immoral purposes a felony.
Penalty.

Section 3. Any person who shall induce, entice or procure, or attempt to induce, entice or procure any woman or girl for the purpose of prostitution or concubinage, or for any other immoral purpose, or to enter any house of prostitution in this Territory shall be deemed to be guilty of a felony and, on conviction thereof, shall be punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary for a period not less than two years, nor more than twenty years, or by fine not less than one thousand dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Receiving money for placing females in house

Section 4. Any person who shall receive any money or other valuable thing for or on account of placing in a house of prostitution or elsewhere any female for the

purpose of causing her to cohabit with any male person or persons, to whom she is not married, shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary for a period of not less than two years, nor more than twenty years, or by fine not less than one thousand dollars, nor more than five thousand dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 5. Any person who shall pay any money or other valuable thing to procure any female for the purpose of placing her for immoral purposes in any house of prostitution or elsewhere, with or without her consent, shall be guilty of a felony and, on conviction thereof, shall be punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary for a period of not less than two years, nor more than twenty years, or by fine not less than one thousand dollars, nor more than five thousand dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

of prostitution a felony.
Penalty.
Paying money to procure females for immoral purposes a felony.
Penalty.

Section 6. Any person who shall knowingly receive any money, or other valuable thing, for or on account of procuring and placing in the custody of another person for immoral purposes any woman, with or without her consent, shall be guilty of a felony and, on conviction thereof, shall be punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary for a period not less than two years, nor more than twenty years, or by fine not less than one thousand dollars, nor more than five thousand dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Receiving money on account of procuring females for immoral purposes a felony.
Penalty.

Section 7. Any person who shall hold, detain, restrain or attempt to hold, detain or restrain in any house of prostitution or other place, any female for the purpose of compelling such female, directly or indirectly, by her voluntary or involuntary service or labor to pay, liquidate or cancel any debt, dues or obligations incurred in such house of prostitution, or in any other place, shall be deemed guilty of a felony and, on conviction thereof, shall be punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary for a period of not less than two years, nor more than

Detaining females in house of prostitution to pay debt a felony.
Penalty.

twenty years, or by a fine not less than one thousand dollars, nor more than five thousand dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Accepting money without consideration from earnings of prostitute a felony. Penalty.

Section 8. Any person who shall knowingly accept, receive, levy or appropriate any money or other valuable thing without consideration, from the proceeds or earnings of any woman engaged in prostitution shall be deemed guilty of a felony and, on conviction thereof, shall be punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary for a period of not less than two years, nor more than twenty years, or by a fine not less than one thousand dollars, nor more than five thousand dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment. Any acceptance, receipt, levy, or appropriation of such money or valuable thing shall upon any proceeding or trial for violation of this section be presumptive evidence of lack of consideration.

Definition.

Male persons living upon earnings of prostitute guilty of felony. Penalty.

Section 9. Any male person who shall live with, or in whole or in part upon the earnings of, or money supplied by a common prostitute or woman of bad repute, shall be guilty of a felony and, on conviction thereof, shall be punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary for a period of not less than two years, nor more than twenty years.

Repealing clause.

Section 10. All acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed to the extent of such conflict.

Approved, April 29, 1915.

CHAPTER 56.

AN ACT

[S. B. 10]

To amend Section Fourteen of Chapter Sixty-Nine of the Session Laws of Alaska for 1913, entitled "An Act relating to the assessment, levy and collection of general taxes for school and municipal purposes by municipal corporations, and declaring an emergency," approved April 30, 1913.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska:

Section 1. That Section Fourteen of Chapter Sixty-nine of the Session Laws of Alaska for 1913, entitled "An Act relating to the assessment, levy and collection of general taxes for school and municipal purposes by municipal corporations, and declaring an emergency," approved April 30, 1913, be and hereby is amended by adding after the word "purchaser" in line eight, the following: "together with any excess sum paid by the said purchaser to the clerk of the town at the time of purchase."

Sec. 14, Ch. 69,
Session Laws,
1913, amended.

Approved, April 29, 1915.

CHAPTER 57.

AN ACT

[S. B. 43.]

Relating to Insurance Companies doing business in the Territory of Alaska, prescribing fees and penalties, and repealing all laws or parts of laws in conflict or inconsistent with this Act.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska:

Section 1. That no company, corporation, association, firm or individual shall be permitted to transact a life, fire or marine insurance business in the Territory of Alaska until he or it has filed in the office of the Secretary of the Territory and in the office of the Clerk of the District Court for the division wherein the business of insurance is intended to be carried on, a certificate by the Secretary of State, or other proper officer of some State

Insurance com-
panies to file
certificates of
qualifications.

of the United States or the Territory of Alaska, setting forth that the said company, corporation, association, firm, or individual is qualified to carry on the business of insurance in such State in accordance with the laws thereof.

Power of attorney.

Section 2. Such insurance company, corporation, association, firm, or individual shall also file, at the same time and in the same offices, a power of attorney which shall set forth that such company is a corporation or duly organized insurer (naming the principal place of business of the company and principal place of business for the Pacific Coast), which power of attorney shall authorize a citizen and resident of the Territory of Alaska to receive and accept service in any proceeding in a court of justice of the Territory.

Clerk of Court to notify company in case of death of agent.

Section 3. In case of the death, removal from the Territory, or disqualification of the person so designated by power of attorney, it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the District Court to notify such company; and it shall be the duty of such company, within sixty days thereafter, to designate another person in the manner hereinbefore provided.

Certificate to be filed annually.

Section 4. Such insurance company, corporation, association, firm or individual shall annually and on or before the first day of July of each year file a certificate in the office of the Secretary of the Territory and in the office of the Clerk of the District Court for the division wherein the business of insurance is being carried on, which certificate shall be in the same form and contain the same information as required in the certificate mentioned in Section 1 of this Act. And for a failure to file said annual certificate of qualification on or before said first day of July of each year, as required by this section, such insurance company or firm so failing and desiring to file the same thereafter shall pay to the Secretary of the Territory a penalty of two dollars and fifty cents, in addition to the filing fee hereinafter provided.

Section 5. Any insurance company, corporation, association, firm or individual that has heretofore engaged in business, performed acts, or made contracts in the Territory, may, within ninety days from the time this Act goes into effect, comply with the provisions hereof, and thereupon all its acts and contracts done and made before this act goes into effect shall be valid and enforceable.

Companies to
comply here-
with within 90
days of effect
hereof.

Section 6. All orders or secret societies, such as Masons, Odd Fellows, Druids, Knights of Pythias, Ancient Order of United Workmen, Modern Woodmen of America, and other benevolent, fraternal, or co-operative societies associated or incorporated for the sole purpose of mutual protection and relief of its members only, and for the payment of stipulated sums of money to the families of deceased members, or for property of its members only destroyed by fire, are hereby declared not to be fire or insurance companies in the sense and meaning of this act, and they are exempt from the provisions hereof.

Secret socie-
ties exempt.

Section 7. The provisions of this act, under either term or designation of company, corporation, association, firm, or individual in either case, where either term or designation is used, shall apply to any insurer, company, corporation, association, firm, or individual engaged as insurers or who may hereafter engage as insurers in the Territory, or who may engage in offering or affording indemnity against the casualties of fire or life.

Definition.

Section 8. Any officer, agent, or employe of any insurance company or other person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be fined not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars, and in default of payment of such fine shall be imprisoned not less than ten days nor more than six months.

Violation.

Penalty.

Section 9. The Secretary of the Territory shall collect from each company or person for the service provided in this act, the following fees: For filing original certificate of qualification, twenty-five dollars; for filing power of

Fees.

attorney, five dollars; for filing annual certificate of qualification, fifteen dollars.

Fees to be covered into Treasury.

Section 10. All fees collected by the Secretary of the Territory, under the provisions of this act, shall be covered into the treasury of the Territory of Alaska, except as may be otherwise provided.

Insurance companies to obtain license.

Section 11. That any person or persons, corporation or company carrying on or prosecuting, or attempting to carry on or prosecute the business of selling fire, marine, life, accident or other insurance within the Territory of Alaska, shall first apply for and obtain license so to do from the Territorial Treasurer, and pay for said license, as herein provided.

To file statement with Treasurer.

Section 12. All insurance companies now doing business in this Territory, or that may hereafter do business in this Territory, unless otherwise provided by law, must make and file with the Territorial Treasurer annually on or before the first day of March in each year, a statement under oath stating the amount of all premiums collected or contracted for by the company making such statement in this Territory during the year ending December thirty-first next preceding; the amounts actually paid policy holders on losses; the amounts paid policy holders as return premiums; the amounts paid policy holders as dividends; the amount of insurance re-insured in other companies authorized to do business in this Territory, and the amount of premiums paid therefor; the amount of insurance re-insured in companies, naming them, not authorized to do business in this Territory, and the amount of premiums paid therefor; and the amount of re-insurance accepted from admitted companies and the premiums received for such re-insurance on risks located in this Territory with the name of the companies so re-insured. And said company shall pay to the Territorial Treasurer a tax of one per centum on all premiums collected or contracted for: Provided, that in the case of companies engaged in fire or marine insurance the tax shall be collected on such premiums after

To pay tax of 1%.

Proviso.

deducting from the gross amount thereof the amounts paid to policy holders as returned premiums and the amounts paid as premiums to admitted companies for re-insurance, and in the case of life insurance companies the tax shall be collected on the gross amount of premiums, after deducting therefrom the amounts paid as premiums to admitted companies for re-insurance.

Section 13. The taxes herein provided for shall be due Taxes—When and payable on or before the thirty-first day of March due. succeeding the filing of the statement provided for herein.

Section 14. Any company, failing or refusing to render such statement and information, and to pay taxes herein specified, for more than thirty days after the time specified, shall be liable for a forfeiture of double the amount due for such license and shall be prohibited from doing any more business in the Territory of Alaska until such fine is paid, and shall also pay as further penalty a sum equal to ten per cent of such forfeiture for every week that the same remains unpaid. Forfeiture.

Section 15. All laws or parts of laws in conflict or inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed. Repealing clause.

Approved, April 29, 1915.

CHAPTER 58.

AN ACT

[S. B. 52.]

Providing for an expression by the Electors of the Territory of Alaska whether they are in favor, or are not in favor, of a general eight-hour day for all wage and salary earners, in the Territory of Alaska.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska:

Section 1. That there shall be submitted to the electors of the Territory of Alaska, at the next general election held for the purpose of electing the members of the next Legislature, the question whether or not they are Question of 8-hour day for all wage earners submitted to electors.

in favor of a general eight-hour day for all wage earners and salary earners in the Territory of Alaska.

Ballot—Form of.

Section 2. There shall be printed on each ballot provided for such election, in large type:

“For a general eight-hour law”

“Against a general eight-hour law”

“Note: Place a cross (X) opposite your choice.”

Canvassing of returns.

Section 3. The canvassing of such voting shall be performed in the same manner as the canvassing of the returns of the members of the Territorial Legislature, and the result transmitted by the Governor to the next succeeding Legislature, on the first day of the convening thereof.

In event majority favor 8-hour day, next Legislature to pass necessary acts.

Section 4. In the event the certificate of the canvassing board shall show that a majority of the electors have declared in favor of a general eight-hour day, the aforesaid next succeeding Legislature shall pass such acts as may be necessary to cause such expression of the wishes of the electors to become effective.

Approved, April 29, 1915.

CHAPTER 59.

AN ACT

[H. B. 71.]

To amend Section 324 of Chapter 2, of the Compiled Laws of the Territory of Alaska.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska:

Sec. 324, Ch. 2, Compiled Laws amended.

Section 1. That Section 324 of Chapter 2, of the Compiled Laws of Alaska, be amended to read as follows:

“The Commissioner, ex-officio Recorder, of the Recording District shall have the power, and it shall be his duty in the Recording District to which he is appointed and in which he resides, upon petition as hereinafter specified, to establish by order in writing a school district at any camp, village, or settlement outside of the limits of any incorporated town, but such school district shall not em-

Commissioner to establish school district upon petition.

brace more than forty square miles of territory nor less than ten resident white children between the ages of six and eighteen years.

(a) The said petition shall specify, as near as may be, ^{Petition—Con-} the location and boundary of the proposed school district, ^{tents of.} the number of people, the number of families, and the number of children between the ages of six and eighteen years resident therein, and such other material facts as tend to show the necessity for the establishment of the school district. Said petition shall be signed by not less than twelve persons of adult age who are citizens of the United States, or have declared their intention to become such, and who reside within the boundaries of the proposed school district.

(b) If the Commissioner, ex-officio Recorder of the ^{Order estab-} Recording District is satisfied that it is necessary and ^{lishing district.} proper to grant such petition, he shall make an order in writing establishing the school district prayed for, describing the same and defining its boundaries, and he shall also in said order appoint three of the petitioners ^{Judges of elec-} to supervise and give notice of the first election, and shall ^{tion.} specify the time and place of the same.

(c) The original order shall remain on file in the ^{Copy to be} records of the Recording District, and a copy of the same ^{posted.} shall be posted at three public places in the school district at least ten days before the election, and such posting shall be deemed sufficient notice of such election.

(d) All persons qualified to sign said petition shall be ^{Qualified} qualified to vote at said election. ^{voters.}

(e) The qualified voters of said school district shall ^{School board} at said election choose, by a plurality vote a school board ^{—election of.} of three members, consisting of a clerk, a treasurer, and a director, who shall, before entering upon the duties of their trust, each take an oath in writing to honorably and faithfully discharge the duties of their office.

(f) In case a vacancy in the membership of said board ^{Vacancies.} occurs from death, resignation, removal, or other cause, such vacancy may be filled by a special election, upon ten

days' notice, called by the remaining members of the board upon the petition of five qualified voters.

Treasurer to
give bond.

(g) The treasurer shall be the custodian of the moneys of the school district, and he shall before entering upon the duties of his office, give his bond to the school district, with sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Commissioner, ex-officio Recorder of the Recording District, and in such sum as he may direct, but not less than twice the amount of money that may come into his hands as treasurer, conditioned that he, the treasurer, will honestly and faithfully disburse and account for all the money that may come into his hands by virtue of his office.

Powers of
School Board.

(h) Said board shall have the power to build or rent the necessary schoolhouse or schoolroom, to equip the same with the necessary furniture and fixtures, to provide fuel and light, to hire and employ teachers, and in general to do and perform everything that may be necessary for the maintenance of a public school.

Term of office.

(i) The members of said board shall hold office for the term of three years, and until their successors are elected and qualified; an annual election shall be held each year, after the first election, for the election of members of said board. Provided: the members of said board first elected shall hold their office for the following terms: The clerk for a term of one year, the treasurer for a term of two years, and the director for a term of three years, and until their successors are elected and qualified and one member of such board shall be elected each year thereafter and shall hold his office for a period of three years, and until his successor is elected and qualified. And provided further, that in all elections hereafter held in school districts now organized, the members of the said board shall be elected and hold office as herein provided for members of school boards in newly created school districts, and nothing herein contained shall be construed as affecting or invalidating any school district heretofore created under this act.

Proviso:
First Board.

(j) As soon as the members of said school board have been elected and qualified, they shall send to the Commissioner, ex-officio Recorder of the Recording District, and file in his office a certificate of their election under the hand and seal of the judges or supervisors of election, their oaths of office, and the bond of the treasurer, and the Commissioner, ex-officio Recorder of the Recording District, shall file said papers and carefully keep them as a part of the files and records of his office, and he shall at once send to the Governor of the Territory of Alaska a certified copy of said papers, together with a certified copy of the order establishing the school district, and the Governor shall duly file and preserve the same. Certificate of election.

(k) The said board, as soon as they have complied with the requirements aforesaid, shall immediately report in writing to the Governor the number of children in their school district between the ages of six and eighteen years that intend to attend the public school, and the wages per month for which a teacher can be obtained; and after a school has been opened and maintained they shall, at the end of each school term, report to the Governor in writing the length of the term, the wages paid the teacher, the total number of pupils in attendance, and the daily average of such attendance at such term; such report shall include a statement of all receipts and expenditures pertaining to such school. To report to Governor.

(l) The Governor shall assign and set apart to each school district established and organized under the provision of this section a sum, not less than three hundred dollars, nor more than two thousand dollars, in proportion to the number of pupils in the district, for the construction and equipment of a schoolhouse, which sum shall be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury to the treasurer of the school district upon the order and voucher of the Governor, out of that portion of the said Alaska fund set apart for the establishment and maintenance of public schools. Funds.

Governor to
appropriate
funds.

(m) The residue of said portion of said fund, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall by the Governor be apportioned among the several school districts established under the provisions of this section in amounts sufficient for each district to pay the wages of a teacher, together with the expense of fuel and light, for not less than five months' school in each year. And the amounts so apportioned to each school district shall be paid to the treasurer of the district by the Secretary of the Treasury upon the order and voucher of the Governor out of the said portion of said fund."

Approved, April 29, 1915.

CHAPTER 60.

AN ACT

[H. B. 72.]

To compensate J. H. Cobb for legal services rendered to the Territory of Alaska, and making appropriation therefor.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska:

Appropriation
to J. H. Cobb
for legal ser-
vices rendered
the Territory.

Section 1. That there be and hereby is appropriated from any moneys in the general fund of the treasury of the Territory of Alaska, not otherwise appropriated, to be paid to J. H. Cobb, of the city of Juneau, upon vouchers to be approved by the Governor, the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars as full compensation for all legal services heretofore rendered to the Territory of Alaska in defending law suits and actions in connection with revenue laws, and for other services.

Approved, April 29, 1915.

CHAPTER 61.

AN ACT

[H. B. 82.]

Providing for the filling of a vacancy in the office of Delegate from Alaska in the House of Representatives.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska:

Section 1. In case of a vacancy caused by death, resignation, incapacity or from any other cause, in the office of Delegate from Alaska in the House of Representatives, the Governor of the Territory of Alaska shall cause a special election to be held to fill such vacancy, giving thirty days' notice thereof. Such election shall be held under and be governed by the laws regulating general elections in the Territory of Alaska.

Vacancies in
office of Dele-
gate to Con-
gress—How
filled.

Approved, April 29, 1915.

CHAPTER 62.

AN ACT

[S. B. 37.]

To prevent the wanton destruction of game animals within the Territory of Alaska, and providing punishment therefor.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska:

Section 1. From and after the passage of this Act, any person killing a deer or other wild food animal within the Territory of Alaska, with intent to wantonly destroy said animal and without making every effort to have such animal utilized for food, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or imprisonment not exceeding six months.

Wanton de-
struction of
deer a misde-
meanor.
Penalty.

Section 2. Any person who shall have knowledge of any violation of this Act and who shall fail to report the same to the authorities, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine

Failure to re-
port violation
hereof a mis-
demeanor.
Penalty.

not exceeding two hundred dollars or imprisonment not exceeding three months.

Approved, April 29, 1915.

CHAPTER 63.

AN ACT

[S. B. 57.]

To amend Section One of Chapter Seventy-two of the Session Laws of Alaska, 1913, entitled "An Act to divide the Territory into mine inspection districts; to establish the office of mine inspector; to prescribe the duties, powers, qualifications and compensation thereof; to regulate the operation of mines in the Territory of Alaska; to provide for the health and safety of mine workers in the Territory; to declare the violation of any of the provisions hereof a misdemeanor and prescribing punishment therefor," approved April 30, 1913.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska:

Sec. 1, Ch. 72,
Session Laws
1913, amended.

Section 1. That Section One of Chapter 72 of the Session Laws of Alaska, 1913, be amended by striking out in lines 9 and 10 on page 275 of the said Session Laws, the words "two thousand five hundred dollars" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "three thousand dollars".

Approved, April 29, 1915.

CHAPTER 64.

AN ACT

[S. B. 13.]

To provide allowances for certain aged residents of Alaska, and for other purposes.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska:

Allowance for
aged pioneers
provided.

Section 1. Any pioneer of Alaska, regardless of sex, who has attained the age of sixty-five (65) years and shall have resided in Alaska for ten consecutive years or

more since the year 1905, and is entitled to the benefits of the Pioneers Home at Sitka, Alaska, or of the Home for Indigent Pioneers at Fairbanks or elsewhere in Alaska (should the same be established) may in lieu of an application to be received and cared for at such home, make an application to the Board of Trustees of said Alaska Pioneers' Home, in the manner prescribed in this Act, for an allowance to be paid out of the revenues of said Home; and thereupon said Board shall investigate the case of such applicant, and if they find that his or her case is worthy, and that he or she is in actual need of such allowance, the said trustees shall enroll him or her as a beneficiary of said Home and issue a certificate accordingly, which shall not be transferable or descendible, and in conformity therewith, an allowance shall be paid for his or her use as provided in Sections three and four of this Act, out of any revenues of said Home (other than funds of the United States) in excess of suitable provisions for inmates of said Home and those likely to be admitted thereto prior to the end of the next following session of the Legislature; Provided, that if any person pensioned under the provisions of this Act, shall be admitted to the Alaska Pioneers' Home or other Territorial Institution, any pension granted hereunder shall be suspended during the time such person shall be an inmate of any such Territorial Institution. Nor shall any pension be paid to any person who has been absent from the Territory of Alaska for a period not to exceed one year.

Section 2. Said Board of Trustees shall cause blank Application forms of applications for such allowances to be prepared and printed and shall distribute them in sufficient quantities to the various commissioners for the several precincts of Alaska. The application shall set forth the facts requisite to bring the applicant within the provisions of this Act, and state in detail the periods and places of his or her residence in Alaska, the cause and extent of his or her disability to gain his or her subsistence, and his or her resources and circumstances and those of his or her relatives (if any) living in Alaska,

and shall be signed by the applicant and verified by his or her affidavit to the truth of the statements contained therein. Said affidavit shall be taken before and attested under the seal of a commissioner or notary public, and there shall be appended to the application a certificate by such commissioner or notary public, or else an affidavit by two reputable persons resident within such precinct, to the effect that he or they are personally acquainted with the applicant and believe all the statements set forth in such application to be true.

Allowance—
Amount of.

Proviso: Power to revoke.

How paid.

Proviso: Allowance for

Section 3. Each allowance granted shall be of such amount, not exceeding twelve dollars and fifty cents (\$12.50) per month, as said Board of Trustees in their discretion shall allow and be specified in the certificate, having regard to the necessities of the applicant; and after being granted shall not be diminished in amount, but may be from time to time increased by said Board to an amount not exceeding said maximum. Provided, however, in case the Board of Trustees shall be satisfied that the beneficiary is in position to support himself or herself, or can be supported by his or her relatives, the Board may revoke the grant of an allowance, cancel the beneficiary's certificate, and strike his or her name from the roll of beneficiaries. Each allowance shall be paid quarter-yearly, and a warrant or draft of said trustees on the Territorial Treasurer for an amount of the quarterly payment, payable to the beneficiary or order, shall be forwarded by said Board to the commissioner within whose precinct the beneficiary resides, in time to reach such commissioner on or before the beginning of the quarter-year for which the same is payable, and shall be by the commissioner delivered on or after the beginning of such quarter-year, to the beneficiary upon his or her appearing in person before the commissioner and exhibiting his or her certificate, and such warrant or draft shall be paid in due course by the Territorial Treasurer; Provided, that in cases where it shall be impracticable, by reason of slow or interrupted means of

communication or travel, for the quarterly payments to reach the commissioner or for the beneficiary to appear in person at the commissioner's office to receive such payment during a period of more than one quarter-year, said Trustees may in their discretion transmit, with a quarterly payment, another payment for the next following quarter, and said commissioner, if so directed by said Trustees, may deliver both payments at the same time. In case of the discovery of any fraud or false statement in an application after an allowance shall have been granted thereon, said trustees after giving the beneficiary reasonable opportunity to be heard, may revoke the grant of an allowance, cancel the beneficiary's certificate, and strike his or her name from the roll of beneficiaries. And further provided, that in case the beneficiary is not able and cannot appear before the commissioner in person, within a reasonable time to receive such allowance, the commissioner may forward the same to such beneficiary.

more than one
quarter may be
paid to Com-
missioner.

Proviso: Com-
missioner may
forward allow-
ance to benefi-
ciary.

If, owing to lack of revenue applicable to the payment of such allowance, any installment thereof shall not be paid when payable as in this section provided, it shall remain an obligation of the Territory of Alaska to the beneficiary, the arrears of which shall be paid, as soon as funds shall be available therefor, to the beneficiary or his legal representatives, or paid for his or her sustenance as provided in section four (4) of this Act, for each quarter-year, or fraction thereof for which any payment shall not previously have been made. In case of the death of a beneficiary before the end of a quarter-year, for which his or her allowance shall have been paid, there shall be no liability of his or her estate to refund any such payment.

To be obliga-
tion of Terri-
tory.

Section 4. Notwithstanding anything contained in Section three (3) of this Act, said trustees, or commissioner in any case in which, either at or after the time of granting an allowance, shall become satisfied that payments to a beneficiary will be subject to wasteful use or

the diversion from his or her means of sustenance, may pay the money into the hands of the commissioner for the precinct of the beneficiary's residence, or into the hands of any suitable or trustworthy person, to be paid out for the beneficiary's sustenance and benefit as such depository shall deem for the beneficiary's interest; and such depository shall account quarterly to said trustees or commissioners for all funds so intrusted to him, showing when, to whom, and in what sums the same were disbursed.

Federal funds
not to be used.

Section 5. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to authorize the payment of any money out of any revenues of said Home derived from the United States, unless authorized by Congress.

Women eligi-
ble.

Section 6. Women who are otherwise qualified to apply for relief under this Act, may make application hereunder, and if entitled thereto shall receive the allowance herein provided for, notwithstanding the fact that as women they might not be eligible to be received in the Alaska Pioneers' Home. And inmates of the Home may at any time make application for an allowance as herein provided in lieu of the support and maintenance provided for them in such Home.

Appropriation.

Section 7. The sum of twenty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for the purposes of this Act, out of any revenue of said Home as defined in Section one (1) and limited by Sections three (3) and four (4) of this Act, provided, that the Board of Trustees shall not grant allowances calling for an expenditure in excess of ten thousand dollars in any one (1) year; and further provided, that any excess fund not issued the first year shall be available for use the following year. And a further sum of two thousand four hundred dollars is hereby appropriated for clerical help in connection with said Alaska Pioneers' Home.

Section 8. That the term "pioneer" as used in this Act shall not be construed to include any native or other Indian or descendant of the aboriginal tribes of Alaska.

"Pioneers"—
Definition of—
Indians not in-
cluded.

Approved, April 29, 1915.

CHAPTER 65.

AN ACT

[S. B. 41.]

To prevent "professional jurors" serving as such in the District Court.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska:

Section 1. That no person shall be qualified to serve as a grand or petit juror in the District Courts of Alaska, who shall have served on a grand jury, or on a regular panel of a petit jury, in the District Court, within two years next before such juror is being examined on his voir dire.

No person
qualified to
serve as juror
in District
Court who
served within
two years.

Section 2. It shall be a sufficient challenge for cause to any juror in the District Court that he has been called as a talesman or on an open venire, and served more than three times as a juror within the preceding two years before such challenge.

Challenge for
cause.

Approved, April 29, 1915.

CHAPTER 66.

AN ACT

[S. B. 55.]

To make uniform the Law of Acknowledgments to Deeds or Other Instruments taken outside the United States.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska:

Section 1. All deeds or other instruments requiring acknowledgment, if acknowledged without the United States, shall be acknowledged before an ambassador, min-

How deeds or
other instru-
ments ac-
knowledge

outside the
U. S.

ister, envoy or charge de affairs of the United States, in the country to which he is accredited, or before one of the following officers commissioned or accredited to act at the place where the acknowledgment is taken, and having an official seal, viz: any consular officer of the United States; a notary public; or a commissioner or other agent of this Territory having power to take acknowledgments to deeds.

Contents of
certificates of
acknowledg-
ment.

Section 2. Every certificate of acknowledgment, made without the United States, shall contain the name or names of the person or persons making the acknowledgment, the date when and place where made, a statement of the fact that the person or persons making the acknowledgment knew the contents of the instrument and acknowledged the same to be his, her or their act; the certificate shall also contain the name of the person before whom made, his official title, and be sealed with his official seal and may be substantially in the following form:

.....(Name of Country)

.....(Name of City, Province or other political subdivision)

Before the undersigned (naming the officer and designating his official title) duly commissioned (or appointed) and qualified, this day personally appeared at the place above named (naming the person or persons acknowledging) who declared that he (she or they) knew the contents of the foregoing instrument, and acknowledged the same to be his (her or their) act.

Witness my hand and official seal this day of 191.....

(Seal)(Name of Officer)
.....(Official Title)

When the seal affixed shall contain the name of the official style of the officer, any error in stating or failing to state otherwise the name of the official style of the officer, shall not render the certificate defective.

Section 3. A certificate of acknowledgment of a deed or other instrument acknowledged without the United States before any officer mentioned in Section 1, shall be valid if in the same form as now is or hereafter may be required by law for an acknowledgment within the Territory. Same form as used within the Territory

Section 4. This Act shall be interpreted and construed as to effect its general purpose to make uniform the law of those States and Territories which enact it. Construction of act.

Section 5. This Act may be cited as the Uniform Foreign Acknowledgment Act. Citation.

Section 6. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act or in conflict therewith are hereby repealed. Repealing clause.

Approved, April 29, 1915.

CHAPTER 67.

AN ACT

[S. B. 38.]

Regulating the method of choosing jurors in criminal and civil causes in the District Court, and repealing all acts or parts of acts in conflict herewith.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska:

Section 1. That juries for the trial of causes, both civil and criminal, in the District Court shall be chosen in the following manner, to-wit: Juries—How chosen.

Section 2. When a case which is to be tried by a jury is called for trial, the clerk shall draw from the trial jury box containing the names of those who have been summoned and not excused as jurors, the names of twelve (12) persons; Provided, if at the time said cause is called there are less than twelve (12) names in the jury box the Court may either order the examination "for cause" of those present to be proceeded with, or it may direct bystanders to be called, or it may issue an open venire, to complete the number of twelve (12). Examination for cause.

These twelve (12) prospective jurors shall be examined as to their qualifications, first by the plaintiff and then by the defendant. If a challenge for cause should be sustained, the place of the person so challenged shall be filled forthwith, and the person called to fill said place shall be then examined for cause.

**Peremptory
challenges—
Order of.**

When there are twelve (12) qualified men in the jury box, the parties shall exercise peremptory challenges in the following order:

Capital cases. In capital cases: Plaintiff one, defendant two; plaintiff one, defendant two; and so on until plaintiff has exercised or waived peremptory challenge to the number of ten and the defendant has exercised or waived peremptory challenges to the number of twenty (20).

Felonies. In trials for other felonies: Plaintiff one, defendant two; plaintiff one, defendant two; and so on until plaintiff has exercised or waived peremptory challenges to the number of five and defendant has exercised or waived peremptory challenges to the number of ten.

Misdemeanors. In trials for misdemeanor: Plaintiff one, defendant one, and so on, alternately, until each side has exercised or waived peremptory challenge to the number of three.

Civil causes. In trials of civil causes: Plaintiff one, defendant one, and so on alternately, until each side has exercised or waived peremptory challenge to the number of three.

Waiver of peremptory challenges. A waiver of a peremptory challenge shall be considered as a waiver as to all the jurymen then in the box, and thereafter none of said jurymen shall be allowed to be challenged peremptorily by the party exercising the waiver, except for good cause shown; but in no event shall either party be allowed peremptory challenges in greater number than is herein provided.

Open venire. The Court may at any time issue an open venire for such number of prospective jurymen as it thinks will be necessary to secure a jury, but when this is done, the names of all those summoned on said open venire shall be placed in the box and drawn by lot whenever there is a vacancy to be filled. When said open venire is exhausted,

the Court may order another open venire to issue, or may direct bystanders to be called one at a time.

If at any time the regular panel of jurors is reduced to a number less than that which in the judgment of the Court is necessary for the orderly and speedy dispatch of the business of the court, said Judge may order the panel to be filled by adding thereto the name or names of any persons who may have been summoned on any open venire, and the person whose name is so added shall be thereafter considered as a member of said panel, the same as if his name has been drawn from the lists provided by law.

Jurymen from open venire may be added to regular panel—When.

Section 3. All laws or parts of laws in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Repealing clause.

Approved, April 29, 1915.

CHAPTER 68.

AN ACT

[S. B. 61.]

To make appropriations for the Territory of Alaska, for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1915, and for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1916, and, also for the quarter ending March 31, 1917, and declaring an emergency.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska:

Section 1. That the following sums be and are hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury of the Territory of Alaska not otherwise appropriated for the expense of the Territory, for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1915, and for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1916, and also for the quarter ending March 31, 1917.

General appropriations for Territorial expenses 1915, 1916 and quarter ending March 31, 1917.

(a) Alaska Pioneers' Home. For maintenance, furnishing and general operating expense of the Alaska Pioneers' Home, located at Sitka, to be expended under the direction of the Board of Trustees of the Alaska

Alaska Pioneers' Home.

Pioneers' Home, \$50,000.00. For construction and furnishing new building for use of said Alaska Pioneers' Home, to be expended under the direction of the Board of Trustees of the Alaska Pioneers' Home, \$6,000.00. For repair and painting the present buildings of the Alaska Pioneers' Home, to be expended under the direction of the Board of Trustees of the Alaska Pioneers' Home, \$2,000.00.

Governor's
office.

(b) Governor's Office. For clerk hire in the office of the Governor, in connection with the Territorial laws, for period ending March 31, 1917, \$5,050.00. For reimbursement of Governor J. F. A. Strong for amounts paid on premiums on bonds for the disbursement of the Federal appropriations for the expenses of the Alaska Territorial Legislature, for the Sessions of 1913 and 1915, \$40.00 each, a total of \$80.00. For the reimbursement of Governor Walter E. Clark for the amount paid as a premium on bonds for disbursements for the Federal appropriation for the expense of the Alaska Territorial Legislature, Session of 1913, \$40.00.

Mine Inspector.

(c) Mine Inspector: Salary of one Mine Inspector for period ending March 31, 1917, at the rate of \$3,000.00 per annum, \$6,000.00. For actual and necessary traveling expenses for period ending March 31, 1917, \$5,000.00. For deficiency expense of Territorial Mine Inspector, during fiscal year ending December 31, 1914, \$90.00.

Special Legis-
lative expense.

(d) Special Legislative Expense:

Salary Chaplain of the Senate	\$100.00
Salary Chaplain House of Representatives.....	\$100.00
For payment of salary to Senator McGann,	
March 1, 1915, to March 26, 1915, included....	\$390.00
For payment to Hon. D. A. Sutherland ten days	
after adjournment of the session 1915, duties	
in relation to the revision of the Journal of the	
Senate at \$15.00 per day.....	\$150.00
Same for Speaker E. B. Collins	\$150.00

For extra supplies, stationery, incidentals, use
of the Legislature Session, 1915.....\$1500.00

Total for Session 1915.....\$2390.00

Employment of extra clerical help including overtime for regular employees, Session 1915, also employment of special clerical help, to compile, compare and to have printed the House Journal and Session Laws of 1913, in connection with the Secretary of the Territory, to be expended under the direction of the Governor and certified by the Secretary of the Senate and Chief Clerk of the House, the sum of \$3,000 or so much as may be necessary.

(e) Dependent Children: For court costs under Dependent Juvenile Court laws, care of dependent children, trans-children. portation to homes or institutions in the States or elsewhere, if it be necessary to send children to such institutions, the care of children in such institutions, and other expenses incidental to Juvenile Court law, to be expended under the direction of the Governor, for a period ending March 31, 1917, \$10,000.00.

(f) Vital Statistics: Fees now due United States Vital Statistics Commissioners for services heretofore rendered in the registration of vital statistics, \$1,500.00. For necessary expenses in compiling old records of vital statistics, \$1,000.00. For fees to United States Commissioners for services to be rendered in the registration of vital statistics, for period ending March 31, 1917, \$4,500.00. For printing record books for the United States Commissioners for use in the registration of vital statistics, for period ending March 31, 1917, \$700.00. For printing vital statistics blanks for period ending March 31, 1917, \$300.00.

(g) Secretary's Office: For printing laws passed by Secretary's 1915 Legislature, in pamphlet form, \$400.00. For office. contingent office expenses (rent, stationery, etc.), for period ending March 31, 1917, \$1,800.00. For clerk hire, for period ending March 31, 1917, \$6,400.00.

**Territorial
Treasurer.**

(h) Territorial Treasurer: Salary of the Territorial Treasurer for the period ending March 31, 1917, at the rate of \$4,000.00 per annum, \$8,000.00. For contingent expenses in the office of the Territorial Treasurer, including the necessary traveling and other expenses, office rent, furniture, supplies and clerical assistance of the Treasurer's office, for the period ending March 31, 1917, to be expended under the direction of the said Treasurer, the sum of \$6,800.00, fifty per centum, or \$3,400.00 thereof, to be expended annually.

**Territorial
Banking Board.**

(i) Territorial Banking Board: For miscellaneous expense in the office of the Territorial Banking Board to carry out provisions of the Banking Act, including stationery and office work, traveling and legal expenses (when not otherwise provided by the Territory) in connection with said Act, for period ending March 31, 1917, to be expended under the direction of the Territorial Treasurer, \$2,000.00.

**Health and
Sanitation
Act.**

(j) Health and Sanitation Act: Enforcement of the Health and Sanitation Act, expense of establishing and maintaining quarantine when ordered by the Territorial Commissioner of Health, or Assistant Commissioners of Health, to be expended under the direction of the Governor, \$2,500.00.

**Compulsory
school attend-
ance.**

(k) Compulsory School Attendance: For court costs, fees and other incidental expenses necessary for the enforcement of the Compulsory School Attendance Act, to be expended under the direction of the Governor, \$2,000.00.

**Relief of Des-
titution.**

(l) Relief of Destitution: Enforcement of Chapter 51, Session Laws of 1913, entitled, "An Act to relieve destitution in the Territory of Alaska," to be expended under the direction of the Governor, \$15,000.00, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

**Bounty on
Wolves.**

(m) Bounty on Wolves: For payment of bounty on wolves as provided by statute, to be expended under the direction of the Territorial Treasurer, for period ending

March 31, 1917, \$20,000.00, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

(n) For Care and Storage of Legislative Property: For Care and Storage of Legislative Property.
For care of Legislative supplies, furniture, including rent of storage room, \$500.00, to be expended under the direction of the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House.

(o) Indigent Home: For proposed Indigent Home in Interior of Alaska: building said home \$6,000.00; for maintenance of said home for fiscal year ending December 31, 1916, \$5,000.00, as provided in Chapter 53, 1913 Session Laws of Alaska.

(p) Emergency Appropriation: For incidental expenses in the Territory of Alaska, for purposes not otherwise especially provided for, including employment of legal counsel for enforcement of Territorial laws, to be expended under the direction of the Governor, during the period ending March 31, 1917, \$30,000.00, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

(q) For payment to Goldstein Improvement Company for rent of extra committee rooms, \$140.00.

An emergency is hereby declared to exist, and this Act will be in full force and effect immediately upon its passage and approval.

Approved, April 29, 1915.

CHAPTER 69.

AN ACT

[S. B. 23.]

To repeal Section Eight of Chapter Seventy-two of the Session Laws of Alaska for 1913, entitled, "An Act to divide the Territory into mine inspection districts; to establish the office of mine inspector; to prescribe the duties, powers, qualifications and compensation thereof; to regulate the operation of mines in the Territory of Alaska; to provide for the health and safety of mine workers in the Territory; to declare the violation of any of the provisions hereof a misdemeanor and prescribing punishment therefor," approved April 30, 1913, to amend Sections One and Two thereof; to add Sections Eight to Thirty, inclusive, prescribing duties and powers for Territorial and Federal Mine Inspectors; and to repeal all acts and parts of acts inconsistent or in conflict herewith.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska:

Sec. 8, Ch. 72, Session Laws, 1913, repealed. Section 1. That Section Eight (8) of Chapter Seventy-two of the Session Laws of Alaska for 1913, entitled, "An Act to divide the Territory into mine inspection districts; to establish the office of mine inspector; to prescribe the duties, powers, qualifications and compensation thereof; to regulate the operation of mines in the Territory of Alaska; to provide for the health and safety of mine workers in the Territory; to declare the violation of any of the provisions hereof a misdemeanor and prescribing punishment therefor," approved April 30, 1913, be, and the same hereby is, repealed.

Sec. 1, Ch. 72, Session Laws, 1913, amended. Section 2. That Section One (1) of said Chapter Seventy-two of the Session Laws of Alaska for 1913, be amended by striking out in lines 5, 6, 7 and 8 thereof the words "and he shall be under the supervision and subject to the instructions of the federal mine inspectors now appointed as provided by law."

Sec. 2, Ch. 72, Session Laws, 1913, amended. Section 3. That Section Two (2) of said Chapter Seventy-two of the Session Laws of Alaska for 1913, be amended by striking out in line three (3) of said section the words "federal mine inspector or the". Provided, however, that the exercise of the jurisdiction of the

Territorial Mine Inspector or Inspectors, shall be subject to the revision and review of the Governor of the Territory of Alaska, and that through him an appeal may be taken subject to the review and revision by the U. S. Bureau of Mines.

Section 4. That the following sections be, and they are hereby, added to said Chapter Seventy-two of the Session Laws of Alaska for 1913: Secs. 8 to 30,
incls. added.

"Section 8. DEFINITIONS: That the term 'mine', when used in this Act, shall include any and all parts of any mine within the Territory, and any mining plant or equipment connected therewith underground or on the surface, which contributes, or may contribute, to the mining of ore, coal or other metalliferous or non-metalliferous mineral product. Definitions.

That the term 'operator', when used in this Act, shall mean the person, firm, association, company or corporation in immediate possession of any mine or mining claim, or accessories thereof, as owner or lessee thereof, and as such, responsible for the management and condition thereof.

That the words 'excavation' and 'workings', when used in this Act, signify any or all parts of a mine excavated, including shafts, tunnels, entries, winzes, raises, stopes, open-cuts, and all working places, whether abandoned or in use.

"Section 9. JURISDICTION OF INSPECTORS: That the jurisdiction of the mine inspectors shall cover all branches of mining, shaft-sinking, tunneling, quarrying, and dredging, and the machinery incident to the reduction of ores or the treatment of the material; provided, however, that such jurisdiction shall apply only to the safety of the workers employed in such mining, shaft-sinking, tunneling, quarrying and dredging and around machinery incident to the reduction of ores and treatment of the material. Provided, however, That the Territorial Mine Inspector shall have no jurisdiction under Jurisdiction of
Inspectors.

this Act over coal mines to be worked under lease from the United States government.

Federal Mine Inspector to enforce provisions hereof in absence of Territorial Inspector.

"Section 9½. The Federal Mining Inspector or Inspectors shall have authority in the absence of the Territorial Mining Inspector, to enforce the provisions of this Act. In all such cases the Federal Mining Inspector shall report in detail to the Governor of the Territory of Alaska all cases wherein he has invoked the aid of the Territorial Mine Inspection Act.

Statistical records.

"Section 10. STATISTICAL RECORDS: That the mine inspector shall distribute blank forms, requiring statistics of accidents, labor and production or such other information as the Governor may require, which shall be filled in and returned to the mine inspector's office, to be made and used under the same conditions and restrictions as now required by the U. S. Geological Survey and the U. S. Bureau of Mines, by the persons in charge of mines or mine workings, on or before the 31st day of December each year.

Sanitation.

"Section 11. SANITATION: That in any working mine, the inspector may require a sufficient number of portable, water-tight privies to be provided for the underground employees, such privies to be taken to the surface and cleaned every twenty-four hours.

Guards for dangerous machinery.

"Section 12. GUARDS FOR DANGEROUS MACHINERY: That any owner, lessee, agent, operator, manager or superintendent of any mine, mill, tunnel, shaft, quarry or metallurgical works, wherein laborers are employed, or machinery used, shall provide and maintain reasonable safe-guards for all cogs, gearing, belting, shafting, couplings, set-screws, conveyors, vats, rolls, and machinery of other or similar description, which it is practicable to guard, and which can be effectively guarded with due regard to the ordinary use of such machinery and appliances and to the employees therefrom, and with which the employees of any such mine, mill, tunnel, shaft, quarry, dredge, or metallurgical works are to come in contact while in the performance of their duties; and if

any machinery or any part thereof, is in a defective condition and its operation would be extra hazardous because of such defect, or if any machinery is not safeguarded as provided for in this Act, the use thereof is prohibited, and a notice to that effect shall be attached thereto by the employer immediately upon receiving notice of such defect or lack of safe-guard, and such notice shall not be removed until such defect has been remedied or machine safe-guarded as herein provided.

"Section 13. SAFETY OF SHAFTS:

Safety of
shafts.

(a) That when any shaft is sunk on any vein or ore chute, or body of ore, or any shaft sunk for the purpose of mining ore, a pillar of ground shall be left standing on each side of the shaft, of sufficient dimensions to protect and secure the same, and in no case shall stoping be permitted up to or within such proximity to the shaft as to render the same insecure, until such time as the shaft is to be abandoned, when said pillar may be withdrawn.

(b) All abandoned mine-shafts, pits, or other excavations, endangering the life of man or beast, shall be securely covered or fenced.

"Section 14. LADDERWAYS: That every shaft, Ladderways. winze, raise or incline of steeper slope than forty degrees from the horizontal, and deeper than forty feet, through which men are obliged to travel, shall be provided with a ladderway. Suitable ladders, or footways, shall be provided to connect floors or sets in stopes and other places requiring communication in mines. Every mine shall have in addition to any mechanical means of ingress or egress, at least one proper ladder or footway communicating from the lowest workings of the mine to the surface.

That permanent ladderways, used for ascent or descent of persons in the mine, shall be sufficiently strong for the purpose demanded, and shall be firmly fastened and kept in good repair. In a vertical shaft, the mine inspector may, at his discretion, by an order in writing, direct that the ladder shall be inclined at the most con-

venient angle which the space in which the ladder is fixed allows, and every such ladder shall have a platform at intervals of not more than fifty (50) nor less than twenty (20) feet. The said platforms shall be closely covered, with the exception of any opening large enough to permit the passage of a man, and shall be so arranged that by no means could a person fall from one ladder, through the opening to the next ladder. This shall not apply to placer mines.

Passageways
around shafts,
guard rails for
shaft stations,
etc.

"Section 15. PASSAGEWAYS AROUND SHAFTS, GUARD RAILS FOR SHAFT STATIONS, ETC.: That all stations or levels shall have a passageway around the working shaft so that crossing over the hoisting compartments may be avoided. All sumps shall be securely planked over. At all shaft stations a gate or guard rail must be provided and kept in place across the shaft, except when cage, skip or bucket is being loaded; but this prohibition shall not forbid the temporary removal of the gate or rail for the purpose of repairs or other operations, if the proper precautions to prevent danger to persons, are taken. This shall not apply to underground placer mining.

Hoisting of
men or mater-
ials.
Hoisting engi-
neers.

"Section 16. HOISTING OF MEN OR MATERIALS:
(a) HOISTING ENGINEERS: That no person ad-
dicted to the use of intoxicating liquors or drugs, or under
the age of eighteen years, shall be employed as a hoisting
engineer.

Hoisting ma-
chinery.

(b) HOISTING MACHINERY: That all hoisting ma-
chinery, using steam, electricity, air, gasoline, or
hydraulic motive power, for the purpose of hoisting from,
or lowering into, mines of employees and materials, ex-
cept shafts not exceeding three hundred (300) feet in
depth, shall be equipped with an indicator, said indicator
to be placed near to, and in clear view or hearing of, the
engineer. This indicator must be in addition to the marks
on the rope, cable or drum.

Rate of hoist-
ing speed.

(c) RATE OF HOISTING SPEED: That it shall be
unlawful to hoist men out of, or lower men into a mine at

a speed greater than eight hundred (800) feet per minute. When in running his engine at a speed greater than eight hundred (800) feet per minute, an engineer violates the express order of his employers, he, the engineer, shall be subject to the penalty herein provided.

(d) **ROPES OR CABLES USED FOR HOISTING:** Ropes or cables used for hoisting. That all ropes or cables used for hoisting purposes shall be of approved quality and manufacture; provided, that in shafts and winzes of over two hundred (200) feet in depth, only wire ropes or cables shall be used for hoisting purposes.

(e) **CONSTRUCTION OF HEAD FRAMES:** Construction of head frames. That all head-frames, where men are hoisted, in places where more than twenty-five (25) men are employed, shall be so constructed as to allow at least twenty-five (25) feet above the hoist landing stage, in which the cage, skip or bucket can travel freely in case of an over-wind. The mine inspector may grant permission for the use of any head frame, erected previous to the enactment of this law, which does not comply with the above conditions. This shall not apply to placer mines.

(f) **SAFETY CAGES:** Safety Cages. That it shall be unlawful for the operator of any mine to permit the hoisting or lowering of men in any shaft, deeper than three hundred (300) feet, unless an iron-bonneted safety cage, equipped with gates or doors, of sufficient size and strength to prevent a man falling onto the timbers, be used; provided, however, that this provision shall not apply to shafts in the process of sinking. Every cage must have overhead bars of such arrangement as to give every man on the cage an easy and secure handhold. Every cage or skip used for hoisting men must be provided with a safety catch or catches of sufficient strength to hold the cage or skip with its maximum load at any point in the shaft in the event that the hoisting cable should break. The inspector must see that all cages and skips are equipped in compliance with this paragraph, and that on all cages the

safety catches are kept well oiled and in good working condition.

Hoisting buckets, guides and cross heads.

(g) **HOISTING BUCKETS, GUIDES AND CROSS HEADS:** That all vertical shafts, more than two hundred (200) feet in depth, from which hoisting of men is done by means of buckets, must be provided with suitable guides, and in connection with the bucket there must be a cross-head traveling upon these guides. The height of the cross-head shall be at least one and one-half times its width. If the cross-head be a type that is not secured to the hoisting rope, a stopper of a design approved by the mine inspector must be securely and rigidly fastened to the hoisting rope at a suitable point above the rim of the bucket.

Persons riding in cages or buckets.

(h) **PERSONS RIDING IN CAGES OR BUCKETS:** That the number of persons permitted to ride on the deck of a cage, in or on a skip or bucket, shall be determined by the mine inspector, and in no case shall more than the number of men permitted by the mine inspector be allowed to ride on the deck of such cage, or in or on such bucket or skip. No person shall ride on a cage or in or on a skip or bucket when loaded with rock or ore, unless the owner or operator of the mine shall have provided double deck cages, in which case the employees may be permitted to ride upon the deck not occupied by such tools, timbers or other materials.

Riding on loaded cage.

(i) **RIDING ON LOADED CAGE:** That no person shall ride upon any cage, skip or bucket, that is loaded with tools, timber, powder, or other material, except for the purpose of assisting in passing these through the shaft.

Lowering cage to bottom of shaft.

(j) **LOWERING CAGE TO BOTTOM OF SHAFT:** That in no case shall a cage, skip or bucket, or other vehicle, be lowered directly to the bottom of a shaft, when men are working there, but must be stopped at least fifteen (15) feet above the bottom until the signal to lower further is given by one of the men at the bottom of the

shaft; provided, however, that this section shall not apply to shafts less than fifty (50) feet in depth.

(k) **PROTECTION FROM FALLING MATERIAL IN SHAFT:** That persons engaged in deepening a shaft, in which regular hoisting from any upper level is going on, shall be protected from the danger of falling material by a suitable covering, sufficient opening in the covering being left only for the passage of the bucket or other conveyance used in sinking operations. Protection from falling material in shaft.

(l) **BULKHEADS BETWEEN TWO WORKING CREWS:** That in shafts, winzes or raises, where two or more crews of men are working, one crew above another, there shall be a bulkhead between the two crews of men, strong enough to stop any tools, or other material that may fall from the men working above, and only the cage, skip or bucket compartment be left open. Bulkheads between two working crews.

(m) **PLUGS FOR WINDLASSES:** That windlasses and whims in use in mines shall be provided with suitable plugs or other reliable devices to prevent running back of the bucket or other conveyance used. Plugs for windlasses.

(n) **HOOKS FOR BUCKETS:** That no open hooks shall be used with buckets when hoisting, but some form of safety or shackle hook, approved by the mine inspector. Hooks for buckets.

(o) **HOISTMEN:** At any mine, where men are hoisted by mechanical means, a hoistman, charged with the care of such hoist, shall be kept on duty thereat at all times when men are underground and he shall be charged with the actual hoisting of the men. Hoistmen.

"Section 17. MINE OUTLETS:

Mine outlets.

(a) **DIVIDED SHAFTS:** That at every mine where a single shaft affords the means of ingress and egress to the persons employed underground, such shaft, if more than three hundred (300) feet deep, shall be divided into at least two compartments, and one of the compartments shall be set aside for a ladderway, which must be equipped as hereinbefore provided. Whenever such single shaft shall be covered by a building, not absolutely fire-proof, the ladderway shall be securely bulkheaded at a Divided shafts.

point at least twenty-five feet below the collar of the shaft, and below this bulkhead, if the shaft is situated on a hillside, a drift shall be driven to the surface; if the shaft is situated in a level country, the drift shall be driven to a safe distance beyond the walls of the building, but in no case less than thirty (30) feet, and from there a raise shall be made to the surface. This raise shall be equipped with ladderways, and it, together with the drift connecting with the main shaft, shall be kept in good repairs and shall afford a safe escape in case of fire.

Fireproof
door near
mouth of adit.

(b) **FIREPROOF DOORS NEAR MOUTH OF ADIT:** That every adit, on which the mouth is covered by a house or building of any kind, shall be provided with a fire-proof door, near the mouth of the adit, that can be closed from the outside of the building by means of a pull wire or cable, so as to keep the gases or combustion from entering the mine in the event that fire destroys the building at the mouth of the adit.

Covering for
sumps and
other openings.

(c) **COVERING FOR SUMPS AND OTHER OPENINGS:** That existing winzes, sumps, and all other openings in the floor of a drift or stope must be kept covered by a substantial hatch, or planking, or provided with guard-rails.

Stationary
lights to be
provided.

"Section 18. STATIONARY LIGHTS:

(a) **STATIONARY LIGHTS TO BE PROVIDED:** That lights shall be provided during working hours at all stations in vertical and incline shafts during the time while in actual use; and also at all stations in levels where hoisting or hauling is affected by machinery; and also at night at all working places on the surface.

No candles to
be left burn-
ing.

(b) **NO CANDLES TO BE LEFT BURNING:** That no candles shall be left burning in a mine, or any part of a mine, when the person using the candle departs from his work for the day.

Accumulation
of water.

"Section 19. ACCUMULATION OF WATER:

(a) That when advancing a drift, adit, level or incline toward a working suspected to be filled with water, a bore hole must be kept at least ten feet in advance of the

breast of the drive; and also, if necessary, in directions laterally from the course of the drive. Such additional precautionary measures shall be taken as may be deemed necessary by the mine inspector, to obviate the danger of a sudden breaking through of water.

(b) That no raise shall be allowed to approach within ten feet of any portion of a winz, or a stope, in which there is a dangerous accumulation of water.

(c) That in every mine where, in the opinion of the mine inspector, there is danger of a sudden inrush of water, such additional raises, drifts, or other workings shall be constructed as are necessary to insure the escape of workmen from the lower workings; and all sumps and places for the storage of water in mines, shall be so constructed as to prevent leakage, as far as possible, and insure the safety of the men working below the same.

(d) That it shall be unlawful for any operator to impound water within any mine, in which men are working below the water so impounded, in such a manner as to endanger the safety of such men, unless such water be impounded by a dam or dams, or wall or walls, approved by the mine inspector.

"Section 20. ✓ MINORS NOT TO BE EMPLOYED: That Minors not to be employed. boys under the age of sixteen years shall not be employed underground in a mine.

"Section 21. INTOXICATED PERSONS NOT ALLOWED IN MINES: That no intoxicated person shall Intoxicated persons not allowed in mines. be allowed to enter a mine. Nor shall any intoxicated person be allowed to remain in any mine. Nor shall any intoxicating liquors be taken, or allowed to be taken, into any mine.

"Section 22. VISITORS: That strangers and visitors Visitors. shall not be allowed underground in any mine, unless accompanied by the owner, official or employee deputized to accompany them.

"Section 23. VENTILATIONS: An adequate amount Ventilation. of ventilation shall at all times be produced so that all mine workings and the roads to and from such workings

shall be free from any offensive gases. The air must be in such a state that a light will burn freely at all times in any working portion of the mine. That all old timbers shall be, as soon as practicable, taken from the mine, and shall not be piled up and permitted to decay underground.

Signal system. "Section 24. SIGNAL SYSTEM:

(a) That each mine shall adopt its own set of station signals, and that such station signals shall be given before the hoist or lower signals provided herein; that the engineer shall not move the cage, skip or bucket unless he understands the signal.

(b) That the official code of signals herein provided for, and the station signals adopted or to be adopted by each mine, shall be posted at all hoist engines, in plain sight of engineer, at the collar of each shaft, and at every station—the letters or figures thereon to be not less than one-half inch in height.

Code of Signals.

"Section 25. CODE OF SIGNALS: That the following shall be the official code of signals for underground work throughout the Territory:

1 bell—Hoist.

1 bell—Stop, if in motion.

2 bells—Lower.

3 bells—Hoist men, run slow.

2 slow bells—Lower very slow.

3 slow bells—Hoist very slow.

4 bells—Blasting signal. This is a caution signal and, if the engineer is prepared to accept it, he must acknowledge by raising the bucket or cage a few feet, then lowering it again. After accepting this signal, an engineer must be prepared to hoist the men away from the blast as soon as the signal (1 bell) is given, and must accept no other signal in the meantime.

6 bells—Skip or cage call. To be followed by the station signal, when the skip or cage is desired.

9 bells—Danger signal. Followed by the station signal, calls cage to that station. This signal takes precedence over all others, except an accepted blast signal.

"Section 26. FIRST AID TO THE INJURED:First aid to
the injured.

(a) That a supply of articles suitable for first aid treatment shall be kept at every mine, the list to include a book of instructions, antiseptic gauze, carbolated vaseline, carbolic acid, tablets of bi-chloride of mercury, linseed oil, bandages, soap, wash basin and towels or the equivalents.

(b) That at every mine or metallurgical works where there are poisonous gases or solutions, there shall be kept in a conspicuous place the proper antidotes, properly labeled, with the instructions for their use.

"Section 27. EXPLOSIVES:

Explosives.

(a) That no inexperienced man shall be allowed to use high explosives, except for the purposes of instruction, and then only under the supervision of a competent person.

(b) That no explosives shall be used in any mine, unless there is plainly printed or marked, on every original package containing such explosives, the name and place of business of the manufacturer and the strength and date of manufacture of such explosive.

(c) That no explosives shall be stored in any mine; provided, however, that this shall not be construed to prevent the operator of any mine from keeping sufficient explosives within such mines, as may be required within the next twenty-four hours.

(d) That such temporary supply shall not be kept in any place within such mine, where its accidental explosion would cut off the escape of the miners working therein.

(e) That no open lights shall be taken into the magazine or held where the spark could fall in the box, or on to the explosives.

(f) That no caps or oil shall be stored in any powder magazine.

(g) That all magazines shall be placed at a safe distance from the entrance to a mine or public highway,

(h) That no iron or steel tamping bars shall be used.

(i) That if after blasting and before work is resumed a charge is known to have missed fire or cut off, the same shall not be withdrawn, but shall be blasted, and that no drilling shall be done on the same working face where there is so known to be a missed or cut off hole containing explosives, until the same has been blasted, provided that where a missed or cut off hole is discovered in the face of a stope after blasting, no drilling shall be done within ten feet of said missed or cut off hole, but drilling may be done at a distance of ten feet or more from such missed or cut off hole.

(j) That a suitable house, in which to thaw explosives shall be built separate from the other mine buildings and shall be equipped with suitable apparatus for thawing explosives, approved by the mine inspector. The key or keys to such powder magazine shall be held by some competent person or persons who shall be responsible for the distribution of the powder, and shall be under the direction of the mine foreman or some other careful and experienced person. Whenever deemed necessary by the mine inspector, suitable apparatus for thawing explosives shall also be provided for use in the mine and shall be under the immediate charge of the mine foreman or some other careful and experienced person.

Machinery.

"Section 28. MACHINERY:

(a) That all boilers, used for the generation of steam, shall be equipped with a safety valve, water gauge and water glass, and shall be inspected at least once every year by a competent person and a written report of such inspection shall be kept, and such boilers shall be hydraulically tested, annually, to a pressure exceeding the working steam pressure by forty per cent.

(b) That all gears shall be covered or enclosed.

(c) That all exposed set-screws shall be countersunk or covered.

(d) That all belts, through which it is necessary for employees to travel, shall be suitably protected so as to comply with the provisions of Section 12.

(e) That all keys on shafting shall be covered or protected by railing.

(f) That shafting in exposed places shall be protected by railing or housed.

(g) That hoisting engines shall be equipped with brakes of sufficient strength to hold the loaded cage or skip at any point in the shaft.

(h) That all hoists shall be equipped with efficient indicators.

(i) That hoisting ropes shall have at least three turns around the drum when the cage or skip is at the lowest point in the shaft.

(j) That no ropes shall be used for hoisting men, when ten per cent of the wires in any running foot are broken.

(k) That hoisting ropes shall have a factor of safety not less than five, to be calculated by dividing the breaking strength as published in the manufacturer's tables by the sum of the maximum load to be hoisted, plus the weight of the rope, plus ten per cent of such values, to take into account the shock of striking and of starting and stopping.

(l) That haulage locomotives shall be equipped with gongs or whistles.

"Section 29. LAWS TO BE ACCESSIBLE: That it shall be the duty of the superintendent of any mine, within the provisions of this Act, to keep at all times, in the office of said mine, and in the timekeeper's office thereof, in an accessible place and subject to inspection by all workmen and persons interested in the same at least one printed copy of this Act. ^{Laws to be accessible.}

Whenever the approval, order or direction of the mine inspector is provided for or contemplated in this Act, the same shall be in writing and signed by the mine inspector, and a duplicate of the same delivered to the person or corporation operating said mine; and wherever any apparatus is now installed in any of said mines or workings and the approval of the mine inspector is contemplated

or provided for in this Act, the said approval shall not be construed or deemed necessary until after such mines shall have actually been inspected by such mine inspector and until a written order or approval or disapproval shall have been signed by the mine inspector and a copy thereof delivered to the owners or operators of the mine.

Penalty for violations.

"Section 30. PENALTY FOR VIOLATIONS: Any persons or corporations failing to comply with any of the provisions of this Act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not less than fifty (\$50.00) dollars, nor more than one thousand (\$1000.00) dollars, or be imprisoned in the federal jail for a period of not less than thirty (30) days, nor more than one (1) year, or punished by both such fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the Court."

Repealing clause.

Section 5. All Acts and parts of Acts, inconsistent or in conflict with the provisions of this Act, are hereby repealed.

Approved, April 29, 1915.

CHAPTER 70.

AN ACT

[S. B. 30.]

To amend Section 162, Chapter 10, Title IV of the Compiled Laws of the Territory of Alaska, relating to annual assessment work required to be done upon unpatented mining claims, and the filing of affidavits showing the performance of labor and making of improvements thereon.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska:

Sec. 162, Ch.
10, Title IV,
Compiled
Laws, amend-
ed.

Section 1. That that part or portion of said Section 162 reading as follows: "And upon failure of the locator or owner of such claim to comply with the provisions of this Act as to performance of work and improvements, such claim shall become forfeited and open to location by others as if no location of the same had been made," be and the same hereby is, amended to read as follows:

"And upon failure of the locator or owner of such claim to comply with the provisions of this Act, as to performance of work and improvements, the claim or mine upon which such failure occurs shall be open to relocation in the same manner as if no location of the same had ever been made; Provided no forfeiture shall be declared or enforced against any placer or lode mining claim in the Territory of Alaska on account of failure heretofore to perform the annual labor or improvements required by law within any one calendar year or on account of the failure to file any affidavit or certificate of labor required by law; Provided, that the person, firm or corporation previously owning said mining claim shall have been in the possession of the same on or before the first day of April, in the year 1915, either during or subsequent to any such calendar year, unless intervening rights have vested and accrued to any such mining claim.

Failure to make improvements thereon opens claim to relocation.

Proviso.

Proviso.

Provided, That this Act shall not be construed to relieve the owner of any mining claim from any forfeiture declared by law, which may accrue after the 31st day of December, 1915."

Proviso.

Section 2. All acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith are expressly repealed.

Repealing clause

Section 3. This bill shall take effect from and after its passage.

Emergency clause

Approved, April 29, 1915.

CHAPTER 71.

AN ACT

[S. B. 47.]

Relating to the measure and recovery of compensation of injured employees in the mining industry of this Territory, and the Compensation to designated beneficiaries where such injuries result in death, defining and regulating the liability of employers to their employees in connection with such industry, and repealing all Acts and parts of Acts in conflict with this Act.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska:

When persons or corporations liable to pay compensation to injured employees. Section 1. Any person or persons, partnership, joint stock company, association or corporation employing five or more employees in connection with mining operations carried on in this Territory, who shall not have given notice of his, her, their or its election to reject the provisions of this act in the manner hereinafter provided, or, who having given such notice shall, prior to the time that an employee is injured, as hereinafter referred to, have waived the same in the manner hereinafter provided, shall be liable to pay compensation, in accordance with the schedule herein adopted, to each of his, her, their or its employees who receives a personal injury by accident arising out of and in the course of his or her employment, or to the beneficiaries named herein, as the same are hereinafter designated and defined, in all cases where the employee shall be so injured and such injuries shall result in his or her death, provided, the employee so injured had not, prior to the time of being so injured, given notice of his or her election to reject the provisions of this Act in the manner hereinafter provided, or, having given such notice, had, prior to such time, waived the same in the manner hereinafter provided.

Compensation
—Amount of
in case of
death.

The compensation to which such employee so injured, or, in case of his or her death, if death results from such injury, such beneficiaries, shall be entitled, and for which such employer shall be legally liable, shall be as follows:

To widow

(A) In the event of the death of any such employee

resulting from such injury, where such employee at the time of his death was married, his widow shall be entitled to receive the sum of Three Thousand (\$3000.00) Dollars.

(B) In those cases where such married employee had children under the age of sixteen (16) years at the time of his death, his widow shall be entitled to receive in addition to the sum above specified, the sum of Six Hundred (\$600.00) Dollars for each child under the age of sixteen (16) years which such employee left at the time of his decease, but not to exceed in all the sum of Six Thousand (\$6000.00) Dollars.

(C) In those cases where such employee left either father or mother or both, dependent upon him for support at the time of his death, the sum of Six Hundred (\$600.00) Dollars shall be paid to such father or mother or both, in addition to the sum provided for and made payable to the widow. In no case however, is the total sum to be paid hereunder to exceed the sum of Six Thousand (\$6000.00) and the payments to which the widow and children may be entitled shall be first paid out of said sum of Six Thousand (\$6000.00) Dollars.

(D) In those cases where such deceased employee was unmarried at the time of his or her death survived by either his or her father or mother, who was at the time of his or her death dependent upon him or her for support, such father or mother shall be paid the sum of One Thousand Two Hundred (\$1200.00) Dollars.

(E) Where such deceased employee was survived by his or her father and mother both dependent upon him or her for support at the time of his or her death, such father and mother dependent upon him or her for support, shall be paid the sum of One Thousand Two Hundred (\$1200.00) Dollars each.

(F) In those cases where such deceased employee was a widower at the time of his death, but left one or more minor orphan children, there shall be paid the sum of Three Thousand (\$3000.00) Dollars, and the further sum

of Six Hundred (\$600.00) Dollars for each orphan child under the age of Sixteen (16) years, provided the total amount paid shall not exceed Six Thousand (\$6000.00) Dollars; and the judge of the probate court of the precinct wherein such accident or injury occurred, shall appoint a guardian, for all of said children, who shall be entitled to, and who shall be paid, the amount specified in this paragraph, for the benefit of said orphan children, and shall divide Three Thousand (\$3000.00) Dollars thereof equally among such children and divide the surplus, if any, among the children under Sixteen (16) years of age.

For funeral
and other ex-
penses of sin-
gle employee

(G) In those cases where such deceased employee is, at the time of his or her death unmarried, and leaves no children nor father nor mother dependent upon him or her as above specified, the employer shall be required to pay the funeral expenses of the deceased not to exceed the sum of One Hundred Fifty (\$150.00) Dollars, and such other expenses, if any, arising after the injury and before the death, not to exceed the further sum of One Hundred Fifty (\$150.00) Dollars.

Permanent
disability--
Amount of
compensation
for

Where any such employee receiving an injury arising out of, and in the course of his or her employment, as the result of which he or she is totally and permanently disabled, he or she shall be entitled to receive compensation as follows:

If married

(a) If such employee was at the time of his injury married, he shall be entitled to receive Four Thousand Eight Hundred (\$4800.00) Dollars with Six Hundred (\$600.00) Dollars additional for each child under the age of Sixteen (16) years, but the total to be paid shall not exceed Six Thousand (\$6000.00) Dollars.

If unmarried,
but father or
mother de-
pendent.

(b) If such employee at the time of his injury had no wife or children, but had a mother or father dependent upon him, Four Thousand Two Hundred (\$4200.00) Dollars.

If unmarried,
but father and

(c) In case where such employee who at the time of

his injury had both father and mother dependent upon him, Four Thousand Eight Hundred (\$4800.00) Dollars.

(d) In those cases where such employee was at the time of his injury, a widower, or was divorced, but had minor children, he shall receive the sum of Three Thousand and Six Hundred (\$3600.00) Dollars with an additional sum of Six Hundred (\$600.00) Dollars for each child below the age of Sixteen (16) years, provided that the total sum to be paid such employee shall not in any case exceed the sum of Six Thousand (\$6000.00) Dollars.

(e) In those cases where such employee so injured at the time of his injury was unmarried and had no children nor father nor mother dependent upon him, he shall receive the sum of Three Thousand Six Hundred (\$3600.00) Dollars.

Where any such employee receives an injury arising out of, or in the course of, his or her employment, resulting in his or her partial disability, he or she shall be paid in accordance with the following schedule:

For the Loss of a Thumb:

(a) In case the employee was at the time of the injury unmarried, \$480.00.

(b) In case the employee was married but had no children, \$600.00.

(c) In case the employee was either married or a widower, but had one or more children, \$720.00.

For the Loss of an Index Finger:

(a) In case the employee was at the time of the injury unmarried, \$300.00.

(b) In case that the employee was married but had no children, \$390.00.

(c) In case the employee was either married or a widower, but had one or more children, \$480.00.

For the Loss of any Other Finger than the Index Finger and Thumb: \$180.00.

For the Loss of a Great Toe: \$300.00.

For the Loss of any other Toes than the Great Toe: \$120.00.

For the Loss of a Hand:

(a) In case the employee was at the time of the injury unmarried, \$1440.00.

(b) In case the employee was married but had no children, \$1920.00.

(c) In case the employee was either married or a widower and had one child, \$1920.00 and \$240.00 additional for each of said children, not to exceed, however, the total sum of \$2400.00.

For the Loss of an Arm:

(a) In case that the employee was at the time of the injury, unmarried, \$1800.00.

(b) In case the employee was married but had no children, \$2400.00.

(c) In case the employee was either married or a widower and had one child, \$2400.00 and \$300.00 additional for each additional child, the total amount not to exceed, however, \$3000.00.

For the Loss of a Foot:

(a) In case that the employee was at the time of the injury unmarried, \$1440.00.

(b) In case the employee was married but had no children, \$1800.00.

(c) In case the employee was either married or a widower and had one child, \$1920.00 and \$240.00 additional for each additional child, but not to exceed the total sum of \$2400.00.

For the Loss of a Leg:

(a) In case the employee was at the time of the injury, unmarried, \$1800.00.

(b) In case the employee was married but had no children, \$2400.00.

(c) In case the employee was either married or a widower and had but one child, \$2400.00, with \$300.00 for each additional child, not to exceed the total sum of \$3000.00.

For the Loss of an Eye:

(a) In case the employee was at the time of the injury, unmarried, \$1440.00.

(b) In case the employee was married but had no children, \$1920.00.

(c) In case the employee was either married or a widower and had one child, \$1920.00, plus \$240.00 for each additional child, not to exceed however, the total sum of \$2400.00.

For the Loss of an Ear: \$240.00.

For the Loss of the Nose: \$480.00.

For all other injuries causing temporary disability, the employer shall pay to the employee, during the period of such disability, Fifty per cent (50%) of his daily average wages. Provided however, that the period for the payment for temporary disability shall not exceed six (6) months. And in all cases where the injury develops or proves to be such as to entitle the employee to compensation under some provision in this schedule, relating to cases other than temporary disability, and the employee has been paid compensation for temporary disability, the amount so paid him shall be deducted from the amount to which he shall be entitled under such provision in this schedule.

The loss of both hands, or both arms, or both feet, or both legs, or both eyes, or any two thereof, shall constitute total and permanent disability and be compensated according to the provisions of this Act with reference to total and permanent disability. Permanent total disability—What constitutes

Amputation between the elbow and the wrist shall be considered equivalent to the loss of a hand, and amputation between the knee and the ankle shall be considered equivalent to the loss of a foot.

Whenever such employee receives an injury, arising out of and in the course of employment, as a result of which he or she is partially disabled, and the disability so received is such as to be permanent in character and such as not to come wholly within any of the specific cases for which provision is herein made, such employee Permanent partial disability. Compensation for.

shall be entitled to receive as compensation a sum which bears the same relation to the amount he or she would be entitled to receive hereunder if he or she were totally and permanently disabled, that the loss of earning capacity of such employee, by reason of the accident, bears to the earning capacity such employee would have had had he or she not been injured, the amount to be paid in no case to exceed Four Thousand Eight Hundred (\$4800.00) Dollars.

To illustrate: If said employee were of a class that would entitle him or her to Four Thousand Eight Hundred (\$4800.00) Dollars under this schedule, if he or she were totally and permanently disabled and his or her injury would be such as to reduce his or her earning capacity twenty-five (25%) per cent, he or she would be entitled to receive One Thousand Two Hundred (\$1200.00) Dollars; it being the amount that bears the same relation to Four Thousand Eight Hundred (\$4800.00) Dollars that twenty-five (25%) per cent does to one hundred (100%) per cent. Should such employee receive an injury that would impair his or her earning capacity seventy-five (75%) per cent, he or she would be entitled to receive Three Thousand Six Hundred (\$3600.00) Dollars; it being the amount that bears the same relation to Four Thousand Eight Hundred (\$4800.00) Dollars that seventy-five (75%) per cent does to one hundred (100%) per cent.

Section 2. If an injured employee entitled to compensation hereunder shall be paid compensation under any sub-division or part of this schedule, and it shall afterwards develop that he or she is or was entitled to a higher rate of compensation under some other part or subdivision of this schedule, then and in that event he or she shall receive such higher rate, after first deducting the amount that has already been paid him or her. Provided, however, that no compensation under such increased rate shall be paid unless the disability entitling the employee thereto shall develop within two (2) years after the injury.

Section 3. At any time subsequent to the injury, the employer and the employee shall have the right to compromise and settle any claim for injury hereunder in accordance with schedule herein, and the employee shall have the right to give full satisfaction and acquittance therefor and thereby discharge the employer from further liability, and such satisfaction and acquittance shall be binding upon the said employer, employee [,] beneficiaries under this Act and all other persons whatsoever.

Section 4. No compensation shall be allowed or paid for the injury or death of an employee in any case where such injury or death was occasioned by his or her wilful intention to bring about the injury or death of himself or herself or of another, or where the employee's intoxication was the proximate cause of the injury.

Section 5. No compensation shall be paid under this Act for an injury which does not incapacitate the employee for a period of at least two weeks from earning full wages, but if incapacity extends beyond the period of two weeks, compensation shall begin on the fifteenth day after the injury. Provided, however, that if such disability continues for eight weeks or longer, such compensation shall be computed from the date of the injury.

Section 6. No contractor or sub-contractor shall be entitled to receive compensation under this Act, but shall be deemed to be an employer.

Section 7. The right to compensation for an injury and the remedy therefor granted by this Act shall be in lieu of all rights and remedies as to such injury now existing either at common law or otherwise, and no rights or remedies, except those provided for by this Act, shall accrue to employees entitled to compensation under this Act while it is in effect; nor shall any right or remedy, except those provided for by this Act, accrue to the personal or legal representative, dependents, beneficiaries under this Act, or next of kin of such employee.

Section 8. Step parents shall be regarded in this Act as parents; and an adopted child, or adopted children, or

a step child, or children, shall be regarded in this Act as issue of the body.

Statement of
beneficiaries.

Section 9. Every employee, coming within the provisions of this Act, shall, either at the time he, or she, is employed, or thereafter, furnish his, or her, employer with a written statement showing the name or names of each and all persons that would be entitled to benefits under the provisions of this Act in case such employee should become deceased as a result of an injury received by him, or her, arising out of and in the course of his or her employment; such written statement shall bear the date upon which the same shall be furnished to the employer, and shall be signed by the employee. Provided, that, in cases where such employee is unable to write his, or her, name, his, or her, name may be affixed to such statement by another, and such employee shall make his, or her, mark in the manner customary in such cases, and such mark shall be made in the presence of at least one witness, who shall subscribe such statement as a witness.

Change of
beneficiaries.

In all cases where there shall be a change of beneficiaries, or a change in the address of any beneficiary, the employee may furnish the employer with a new statement showing such change; such new statement to be so furnished shall in all respects conform and comply with the provisions hereof with reference to the original statement to be furnished.

Notice to
beneficiaries.

In all cases where such statement, or statements, is, or are, furnished the employer by the employee, the employer shall, if such employee became deceased, as a result of an injury received in the course of his or her employment, notify each beneficiary named in the last statement of that fact; such notice shall be given by sending each beneficiary at the address given in the last statement furnished a copy of such notice by registered mail, and an envelope containing such notice addressed to each beneficiary at the address given in said last statement furnished, shall be deposited in the Post Office and reg-

istered, within ten days after such employee shall have become deceased.

The notice to be so given shall be substantially in the following form:

To..... (giving the name of the beneficiary)

This is to advise you that.....
(giving the name of the deceased person) became deceased on the day of, as a result of an injury received while in the employ of You will take notice that all persons entitled to benefits because of the fact that the above named employee was injured and as a result thereof became deceased, under the laws of Alaska, are required to serve notice upon the employer within one hundred and twenty (120) days after the date on which such employee became deceased, in accordance with the provisions of the laws of Alaska upon that subject, and that a failure to serve such notice within the time specified and in the manner specified will result in depriving the beneficiary, failing to give such notice within such time and in such manner, of his or her rights to compensation under the laws of Alaska.

Any failure on the part of the employee to supply the employer with a statement as hereinabove provided shall not work a forfeiture of the right of his, or her, beneficiaries to benefits hereunder, but it shall relieve the employer of all obligation to give to any of the beneficiaries of such deceased employee notice of the fact that such deceased employee became deceased.

Failure to supply employer with statement of beneficiaries.

In cases where the employer shall have been furnished with such statement or statements and shall fail to notify the beneficiaries therein named as shown by the last statement furnished, within the time and in the manner herein provided, such beneficiaries who have not been so notified shall have the right to notify the employer of their claim to benefits and file claims and prosecute actions or other proceedings for the recovery thereof, notwithstanding the fact that such notice was not served

Failure of employer to notify beneficiaries.

as hereinafter provided within the period of one hundred and twenty (120) days from and after the time that the employee became deceased.

Statement to
be accepted as
evidence.

Upon the trial of any issue relating to a beneficiary's right to compensation under this Act, any statement furnished an employer, as hereinabove provided, may be offered in evidence by such employer and when so offered shall be received in evidence and shall be held to establish the fact that the persons named in the statement bore to the deceased the relation shown by such statement at the date thereof.

Beneficiary's
notice.

In all cases where any person claims to be a beneficiary under this Act entitled to compensation because of an injury to an employee coming within its provisions, which resulted in his or her death, such beneficiary, or someone in his or her behalf shall within one hundred and twenty (120) days from and after the death of such employee serve a written notice upon the employer, which notice shall contain the name and address of the person claiming to be such beneficiary, the relationship existing between such beneficiary and the deceased, and if such beneficiary shall be either the father or mother of the deceased, such notice shall also contain a statement showing that such person was dependent upon the earnings of the deceased. Such notice shall be liberally construed and no claim for compensation shall be denied because of any defect in the notice, provided it appears that a notice was served with a bona fide intention to comply with the provisions of this Act. Such notice may be served by any person of legal age by delivering a copy thereof to the employer or the employer's agent, in person, or, by leaving a copy thereof at the employer's principal place of business within the Territory of Alaska with some person over the age of eighteen (18) years in the employ of such employer. If the employer cannot be found within the Territory and has no known agent or place of business therein, such beneficiary may serve such notice by publishing the same in one issue of any newspaper of gen-

eral circulation published in the Judicial Division where the injury, out of which the right to compensation arose, occurred; Except in the cases in this section otherwise expressly provided, no action or other proceeding to recover such compensation shall be brought or maintained, nor shall any claim for such compensation be filed or allowed as hereinafter provided unless such notice shall have been served in the manner and within the time herein provided.

Section 10. In case one or more beneficiaries serve notice upon an employer, as above provided, of his, her or their claim to compensation under this Act, such employer may at any time during the ten days next following the period of One Hundred and Twenty (120) days during which such notices could be served, deposit Six Thousand (\$6000.00) Dollars with the Clerk of the District Court for the Division within which such employee was injured, or, such employer may deposit with such Clerk of the Court a bond in the sum of Six Thousand (\$6000.00) Dollars, signed by such employer as principal and two or more good and sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Judge of the Court, conditioned that such employer will pay the sum or sums that may be finally awarded as compensation under this Act under the judgment of the Court to the person or persons entitled thereto according to said judgment, and conditioned further that judgment may be entered on said bond, not only against the principal, but against the sureties, and each of them, jointly and severally, as well, by the court in said proceeding and without bringing a separate action on said bond. No action brought to recover such compensation shall be tried until after the expiration of said period of one hundred and twenty (120) days and said period of ten days.

Section 11. Upon depositing such sum, or such bond, as above provided, the employer shall notify in writing any and all persons who shall have served notice upon such employer as herein provided, claiming to be beneficiaries under this Act, of the fact that such sum or bond

Employer to
deposit bond.

To notify bene-
ficiaries in
writing.

has been so deposited. Such notice may be served by delivering a copy thereof to the person to be served in person, or, by sending a copy thereof by registered mail to the address given in the notice served upon the employer by the beneficiary to be served.

Beneficiaries
to establish
claim.

Section 12. If prior to the time that such sum or such bond is so deposited, an action or actions have been commenced against such employer to recover compensation on account of the death of such employee by a person or persons claiming to be a beneficiary or beneficiaries, such action or actions shall thereupon abate and all proceedings had therein shall be quashed and set aside, and the plaintiff or plaintiffs shall thereupon be required to establish his, her or their claims to compensation in the manner hereinafter provided. In case where such action or actions is or are so dismissed, and it is afterwards adjudged that the plaintiff or plaintiffs is or are entitled to compensation in connection with the injury which was the subject matter of the action or actions so dismissed, such plaintiff or plaintiffs shall then be awarded his, her or their costs in the action or actions so dismissed, which the employer shall be required to pay, in addition to the other sum or sums awarded against the employer.

Notice of post-
ing of bond to
be published in
newspaper.

Section 13. The employer by whom such sum or such bond shall have been deposited, shall upon such deposit having been made give at least sixty (60) days' notice of the fact that such sum or such bond has been so deposited with the Clerk of the District Court, which notice shall be published in a newspaper published within the Commissioner's precinct within which such employee was injured, or, if no newspaper be published in such precinct, then in a newspaper published nearest the place where such employee was injured. The notice shall be published once a week for four (4) consecutive weeks and the sixty (60) days period shall commence to run from the date of the first publication. Such notice shall be substantially in the following form:

NOTICE TO BENEFICIARIES BY.....

....., employer, has deposited with the Clerk of the District Court for the Territory of Alaska, Division Number, the sum of Six Thousand (\$6000.00) Dollars (or a good and sufficient bond in the sum of Six Thousand (\$6000.00) Dollars, as the case may be) in accordance with the provisions of the law relating to employees' compensation, for award and distribution among the beneficiaries thereto entitled because of the death of an employee of said, employer, and all persons are notified, cited and warned to appear before the District Court for the Territory of Alaska, Division Number on or before the day of and make and file their claim, if any, to compensation.

Employer.

Section 14. All beneficiaries shall, within the time fixed by said notice, file his or her or their claim in writing with such District Court, which said claim shall be verified by the oath of the claimant or claimants, or someone authorized thereto in his or her or their behalf, and shall set up the facts relied upon as a basis for the claimant's or claimants' claim to such compensation under this Act. Two or more claimants may join in the same claim or may file separate claims. A copy of each claim so filed shall be served upon the employer, who shall have twenty days, from and after the time such copy has been so served, to file an answer thereto. Such answer may admit, or deny, the facts set up in said claim either in whole or in part, or may set up any other defense thereto. And any and all claimants shall have the right within twenty (20) days from and after the date as fixed in the published notice within which claims may be filed, to file an answer thereto admitting or denying the same either in whole or in part, or setting up any defense whatsoever to the allowance of such claim. The Court may, in its dis-

Beneficiaries
to file their
claims with the
District Court.

cretion and in furtherance of justice, allow the parties to amend the claims or answers filed.

Hearing

Section 15. The Court shall upon the application of the employer or any claimant fix a date for a hearing upon the claim or claims so filed, which date shall be not less than thirty (30) days later than the date fixed in the published notice for the filing of such claims. The hearing may be continued at any time by the Court for good cause shown as in other cases. Upon the date set for hearing or at any time prior thereto, the employer or any claimant, who shall have filed his claim, as herein provided, may ask for a jury to try and determine any issue or issues of fact arising upon any of the claims and answers so filed. If no jury is demanded, as above provided, a jury shall be deemed to have been waived, and the trial of all the issues raised shall proceed before the judge of the Court as in other cases. Upon a trial, whether before the Court or jury, proofs shall be offered by the claimant or claimants in support of his, her or their claims to compensation under this Act in the same manner that proof is heard and received upon the trial of other civil cases. The Court shall also hear and receive such proof as may be offered by the employer touching the right of any or all of the claimants to compensation under this Act, and the fact that such employer has deposited the sum aforesaid, or the bond as herein provided for, shall not be construed as an admission against such employer.

Evidence

Upon such trial evidence shall be received in accordance with the rules of evidence touching any issue of fact raised as herein before provided. The order of proof shall rest in the discretion of the Court, but such discretion shall be so exercised as to give all parties a full, fair and complete hearing. Upon the conclusion of such trial the Court shall, in all cases tried before the Court without a jury, make written Findings of Fact based upon the evidence before him. And in all cases tried before a jury, the jury shall determine any and all issues of fact under instruction from the Court as in other cases. Upon the

filing of such Findings of Fact made by the Court, or such verdict rendered by the jury, the Court shall, unless a new trial is granted, enter a judgment in accordance therewith.

Section 16. If no claim on the part of any dependent be filed with the District Court within the time specified by the notice above referred to, or, if such claim or claims be filed and it appear from the findings of the Court or the verdict of the jury, that none of the claimants is entitled to compensation under this Act, then the sum deposited by the employer, less the cost of publishing the notice above provided for and the filing, trial and other fees of Court in connection with such proceeding, shall be returned to the employer, in cases where such sum was deposited as above provided, and the bond shall be declared void and the sureties thereon exonerated in those cases where a bond was deposited, upon the payment by the employer of the filing, trial and other fees of Court and the cost of publishing the notice, as herein provided.

When deposit
to be returned
to employer

Section 17. In all cases where a judgment is entered against the employer and in favor of one or more claimants, and where the sum of Six Thousand (\$6000.00) Dollars was deposited as aforesaid by the employer, the amount to which each, any and all claimants shall be so adjudged to be entitled shall be paid to such claimant or claimants out of the sum so deposited without costs and without the allowance of interest thereon. And if any part of said Six Thousand (\$6000.00) Dollars so deposited shall remain after such payments have been made to the claimant or claimants entitled thereto, under the judgment of the Court, such amount shall be returned to the employer, less the Court costs of any claimant or claimants, in any action or actions which have been dismissed because of the deposit by the employer of such Six Thousand (\$6000.00) Dollars, as herein previously provided for. Such Court costs in such cases so previously dismissed, shall be allowed and paid to the claimant

Judgments

cr claimants, by which the same was or were brought, in addition to the compensation to which such claimant or claimants shall be found entitled, and shall be deducted from the amount deposited in cases where the total amount of the claims allowed plus such Court costs does not exceed Six Thousand (\$6000.00) Dollars. In other cases such claimant or claimants shall have judgment against such employer for the Court costs that shall have accrued in such action or actions so dismissed.

Section 18. In cases where the employer has deposited a bond as herein provided and judgment is entered in favor of one or more claimants as herein provided, such judgment shall be entered in favor of the claimant or claimants found entitled thereto, and shall specify the amount to which each of such claimants, if more than one, is entitled, and shall be against the employer and each of the sureties on the bond so deposited in such a manner that each and all shall be jointly and severally liable under said judgment. In those cases where any one or more claimants had filed actions which were dismissed because of the deposit of a bond as herein provided and such claimant or claimants shall be adjudged entitled to compensation so as to entitle him, her or them to costs in connection with such action under the provisions hereof, and the total amount of claims allowed plus such costs shall be less than Six Thousand (\$6000.00) Dollars, the amount to which any claimant may be entitled to as such costs shall be added to the amount to which such claimant is entitled as compensation, and included within said judgment in his favor and against the employer and the sureties as above provided. In all other cases separate judgments shall be entered against the employer only for the amount of such costs in favor of the claimant or claimants entitled thereto because of the dismissal of an action previously brought by such claimant or claimants.

Appeal

Section 19. One or more claimants may take an appeal from any judgment rendered under this Act as to

such claimant or claimants, and any employer may take an appeal from any such judgment, either in whole or in part, that is to say, as to any one or more of the claimants. Such appeal shall be to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, and shall be taken up on Writ of Error, sued out and prosecuted as in other cases. When, however, an employer takes an appeal from such judgment or any part thereof against the allowance in favor of any one or more claimants, and the judgment shall be affirmed as to any such claimant, the claimant in whose favor the judgment has been so affirmed shall be entitled to interest at the rate of eight (8%) per cent on the amount of his claim calculated from the date of the judgment and shall also be entitled to costs on appeal.

Section 20. Whenever two or more persons claiming to be beneficiaries of any deceased employee, whose beneficiaries are entitled to compensation under the provisions of this Act, bring separate actions to recover such compensation, such actions shall be consolidated and tried as one action upon the application of any party to either or any of such actions. Actions may be consolidated

Section 21. Actions for the recovery of compensation due under this Act, may be brought, maintained and determined in and by the courts of this Territory, and when so brought shall be governed by the law of procedure applicable to other actions for the recovery of money except as herein otherwise expressly provided. Shall be governed by laws applicable to recovery of money

Section 22. No action for the recovery of compensation hereunder shall be brought in any Court holden outside of the judicial division in which the injury occurred, out of which the right to compensation arises except in cases where service cannot be had on the employer in the judicial division where the injury occurred. Any attempt to bring such action in any court outside of the Territory of Alaska shall work a forfeiture of the right of the plaintiff in such action to compensation under this Act. Action to be brought within judicial division wherein injury occurred

Writ of attachment

Section 23. (a) A writ of attachment shall be issued by the Clerk of the Court in which such action for the recovery of compensation under this Act is pending, or by the United States Commissioner in actions pending in the Court of such Commissioner. Whenever the plaintiff or anyone in his behalf shall make and file an affidavit showing that he or she is entitled to recover compensation from the defendant, under the provisions of this Act, such affidavit must show all the facts necessary to bring the plaintiff within the provisions of this Act, and must further set up all the facts necessary to show that a cause of action exists in favor of the plaintiff and against the defendant for the amount sued for and for which the attachment is sought under the provisions of this Act.

When issued without bond

(b) Upon filing such affidavit in actions pending as aforesaid with the Clerk of the Court, or, the Commissioner, in actions pending in the Court of such Commissioner, the plaintiff shall be entitled to have a writ of attachment issued without filing any bond or other security; such writ shall be directed to the marshal and shall in all respects conform to writs of attachment in other cases and shall be issued, served, executed and returned in the same manner that writs of attachment in other cases are now issued, served, executed and returned.

Exceptions

(c) The defendant may, however, file a written undertaking in any pending cause for the benefit of the plaintiff in an amount equal to double the amount sued for, executed by two or more sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Judge or Commissioner in whose court the action is pending and conditioned that the defendant will pay any judgment that may be awarded against such defendant in the action. No writ of attachment shall issue after such undertaking has been filed by the defendant, and if such undertaking shall be filed after the writ has been issued, such writ shall be quashed and if property has been attached under such writ at the time of the filing of such undertaking, such attachment shall

be dissolved and set aside and the property attached returned to the defendant.

Section 24. The employee shall, after an injury at reasonable times during the continuance of his or her disability, if so requested by his or her employer, submit himself or herself to an examination by a physician or surgeon authorized to practice medicine under the laws of the Territory of Alaska, furnished and paid for by the employer. The employee shall have the right to have a physician, provided and paid for by himself or herself, present at such examination or examinations. If any employee refuses to submit himself or herself to any such examination or examinations provided for in this Act, or in any way obstructs any such examination or examinations, his or her rights to compensation shall be suspended, and his or her compensation, during such period of suspension, may, in the discretion of the jury or Court determining an action brought for the recovery of compensation under this Act, be forfeited.

Section 25. No agreement by an employee to waive his or her rights to compensation under this Act shall be valid, except as herein elsewhere provided, and no employer or employee shall exempt himself, herself or itself, except in the manner herein elsewhere provided, from the burden, or waive the benefits of this Act, by any contract, agreement, rule, regulation or device and any such contract, agreement, rule, regulation or device shall be absolutely void.

Section 26. Any and all claims for compensation under this Act shall be barred unless an action for the recovery of the same shall be commenced within two years after the cause of action shall have accrued, or, in the event of mental incapacity, within two years after the removal of such mental incapacity.

Section 27. Where the injury for which compensation is payable under this Act, was caused under circumstances creating a legal liability in someone other than

may be brought.

Shall not be entitled to receive both.

Employer to be presumed to have elected to pay compensation

If terms hereof rejected, the employer shall be liable, notwithstanding common law doctrines.

the employer to pay damages in respect thereof, the employee may take proceedings both against the one so liable to recover damages and against any one liable to pay compensation under this Act, but shall not be entitled to receive both damages and compensation. And if the employee has been paid compensation under this Act, the employer by whom the compensation was paid, shall be entitled to indemnity from the person, firm or corporation so liable to pay damages as aforesaid, and to the extent of such indemnity shall be subrogated to the rights of the employee to recover damages therefor.

Section 28. When five or more employees, as defined by this Act, are employed in the same general employment in connection with mining operations carried on in this Territory, and in the usual and ordinary conduct of such operations, it shall be presumed that the employer, as defined by this Act, has elected to pay compensation according to the terms, conditions and provisions of this Act to such employees as may sustain personal injury arising out of and in the course of the employment, and in such case the employer shall be relieved from liability for a recovery of damages or other compensation for such personal injuries unless by the terms of this Act otherwise provided.

Section 29. If such employer, exercise the right to reject the terms, conditions, and provisions of this Act, in the manner and form by this Act provided, such employer shall not escape liability for personal injury sustained by an employee of such employer when the injury sustained arises out of and in the usual course of the employment because:

(1) The employee assumed the risks inherent to or incidental to or arising out of his or her employment; or the risks arising from the failure of the employer to provide and maintain a reasonably safe place to work, or the risks arising from the failure of the employer to furnish reasonably safe tools or appliances, or because the em-

ployer exercised reasonable care in selecting reasonably competent employees in the business;

(2) That the injury was caused by the negligence of a co-employee;

(3) That the employee was negligent, unless and except it shall appear that such negligence was wilful and with intent to cause the injury; or the result of intoxication on the part of the injured party;

(4) In actions by an employee against an employer for personal injury sustained arising out of and in the course of the employment where the employer has elected to reject the provisions of this Act, it shall be presumed that the injury to the employee was the first result and growing out of the negligence of the employer; and that such negligence was the proximate cause of the injury; and in such case the burden of proof shall rest upon the employer to rebut the presumption of negligence.

Burden of proof to rebut presumption of negligence upon employer if terms hereof rejected.

Section 30. Every such employer shall be conclusively presumed to have elected to pay compensation to employees for injuries sustained arising out of and in the course of the employment according to the provisions of this Act unless and until notice in writing of an election to the contrary shall have been given to the employee by recording said notice with the United States Commissioner in whose precinct the employer's operations are carried on, and if such operations are carried on in more than one precinct, then such notice shall be recorded in the office of the Commissioner for each precinct in which the same are being conducted, and the notice to reject shall be recorded by the Commissioner, who shall be paid a fee of one and one-half dollars therefor, and such notice when so recorded shall be and become a public record. Such recorded notice shall be substantially in the following form, and the signature shall be witnessed by two witnesses:

How provisions hereof may be rejected.

EMPLOYER'S NOTICE TO REJECT.

To the employees of the undersigned:

Employer's notice to reject

You and each of you are hereby notified that the undersigned rejects the terms, conditions, and provisions to pay compensation to employees of the undersigned for injuries received as provided in the Act of the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, known as "An Act relating to the measure and recovery of compensation of injured employees in the mining industry of this Territory, and the compensation to designated beneficiaries where such injuries result in death, defining and regulating the liability of employers to their employees in connection with such industry, and repealing all acts and parts of acts in conflict with this Act," and that the undersigned employer elects to pay damages for personal injuries of such employees under the common law and statutes of this Territory, modified by the provisions of the Act above referred to and the other laws of the Territory of Alaska.

(Signed)

Witnesses:

.....
.....

Shall apply to employees subsequently hired.

Section 31. The notice so recorded shall apply to the employees subsequently employed by the employer with the same fullness and effect and to the same extent and in like manner as employees in the employ at the time the notice was recorded, except as herein provided.

When notice to reject not given—this act to be part of every contract of hire, etc.

Section 32. Where the employer and employee have not given notice of an election to reject the terms of this Act, this Act shall constitute a part of every contract of hire, express or implied, and the same shall be construed as an agreement on the part of the employer to pay, and on the part of the employee to accept compensation in the manner as by this Act provided for all personal injuries sustained, arising out of and in the course of the employment.

All employees to be presumed

Section 33. All employees affected by this Act shall be conclusively presumed to have elected to take compensa-

tion in accordance with the terms, conditions and provisions of this Act until notice in writing shall have been served upon the employer, or his agent in person, and shall also have been recorded in the office of the Commissioner for the precinct in which the mining operations of the employer, in connection with which the employee is employed, are conducted, and if such operations are carried on in more than one precinct then the same shall be recorded in the precinct wherein the employer's principal place of business in the Territory is situate, and the Commissioner shall record the same and shall receive a fee of one dollar and fifty cents therefor, and the same shall be and become a public record. Such notice shall be accompanied with an affidavit thereon showing the date upon which the same was served upon the employer.

(b) In the event that such employee elects to reject the terms, conditions and provisions of this Act, the rights and remedies thereof shall not apply where an employee brings an action or takes proceedings to recover damages or compensation for injuries received growing out of and in the course of his or her employment, except as otherwise provided by this Act; and in such actions where the employee has rejected the terms of this Act, the employer shall have the right to plead and rely upon any and all defenses including those at common law, and the rules and defenses of contributory negligence, assumption of risk and fellow servant shall apply and be available to the employer unless otherwise provided in this Act; Provided, however, that if an employee sustains an injury as the result of the employer's failure to furnish or fails to exercise reasonable care to keep or maintain any safety device required by statute, or violates any of the statutory provisions or rules and regulations now or hereafter in force relating to safety of employees, the doctrine of assumed risk in such case growing out of the negligence of the employer shall not apply or be available as defensive matter to such of-

under provisions hereof unless—

If employee rejects provisions hereof—rights and remedies not to apply.

Employers to have right to plead common law defenses.

Proviso: In case of employer's negligence, defense of assumption of risk not to apply.

fending party. The notice required to be given by an employee shall be substantially in the following form:

EMPLOYEE'S NOTICE TO REJECT.

Employee's notice to reject To..... (giving the name of the employer)

You are hereby notified that the undersigned elects to reject the terms, conditions and provisions of an Act for the payment of compensation as provided by an Act of the Territorial Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, entitled "An Act relating to the measure and recovery of compensation of injured employees in the mining industry of this Territory, and the compensation to designated beneficiaries where such injuries result in death, defining and regulating the liability of employers to their employees in connection with such industry, and repealing all acts and parts of acts in conflict with this Act," and acts amendatory thereto, and elects to rely upon the common law, as modified by the provisions of the Act last above referred to, for the right to recover for personal injury, which I may receive, if any, growing out of and arising from the employment while in line of duty for my employer above named.

Dated this day of,
(signed)

United States of America, }
Territory of Alaska, } ss.

The undersigned being first duly sworn deposes and [says]: That the above and foregoing written notice was on the day of served on the within named employer of the undersigned by delivering to
..... (here give the name of the employer or his agent) a true, correct and verbatim copy thereof.

(signed)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this day of
.....

Notary Public for Alaska.

My commission expires.....

Section 34. Where the employer or employee has given notice in compliance with this Act electing to reject the terms thereof, such election shall be for one year from the date of becoming effective, and unless renewed within thirty days before the expiration of one year, as herein provided, it shall be conclusively presumed that such party has elected to waive the rejection made and come under the provisions of this Act to pay or accept, as the case may be, the compensation here provided, until the contrary is shown by the service of notice anew, electing to reject the provisions of this Act as herein provided.

Notice to be
renewed—
When

Section 35. Where an employer or employee rejects the terms, conditions or provisions of this Act, such party may at any time thereafter elect to waive the same by giving notice in writing in the same manner required of the party in electing to reject the provisions of this Act, and which shall become effective, and be recorded with the Commissioner or Commissioners, in like manner that said notice to reject is required to be recorded.

Notice to re-
ject may be
waived. Wai-
ver to be re-
corded.

Section 36. Where the employer and employee elect to reject the terms, conditions and provisions of this Act, the liability of the employer shall be the same as though the employee had not rejected the terms and conditions thereof and the employer had rejected the same.

When both re-
ject—employ-
er to be liable

Section 37. No claim for compensation due under this Act shall be assignable, and all compensation due hereunder shall be exempt from execution.

No claim to
compensation
assignable.

Section 38. Whenever the term "employer" is used in this Act, reference is had to any person or persons, partnership, joint stock company, association or corporation employing five or more employees in connection with mining operations carried on in this Territory. And whenever the term "employee" is used in this Act, ref-

Definitions.

erence is had to an employee employed by an employer as above defined.

Section 39. The phrase "mining operations" whenever used in this Act, shall be held to include all work in connection with underground workings, underground mines, open cut working, surface working, stamp mills, roller mills, chlorination processes, cyanide processes, coke ovens, all reduction work of any kind or character, and all work performed on or for the benefit of any mine, mining claim, or claims, whether quartz or placer, and the phrase shall be held to include development and construction work, as well as work carried on in connection with actual mining or milling.

Section 40. The term "beneficiary" as used in this Act refers to any person entitled to compensation under the provisions hereof.

Section 41. The masculine gender whenever used herein shall be held to include the feminine and neuter.

Entire costs
may be assess-
ed upon party
prosecuting or
defending suit
without reas-
onable ground.

Section 42. If the court, before whom any proceedings are brought under this Act, determines that such proceedings have been brought, prosecuted, or defended without reasonable ground, it may assess the whole cost of the proceedings upon the party who has so brought, prosecuted, or defended them.

Repealing
clause

Section 43. All laws and acts in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed to the extent that the same conflict herewith.

Approved, April 29, 1915.

CHAPTER 72.

AN ACT

[S. B. 42.]

To amend Section 15 of an Act entitled "An Act regulating and prescribing fees and license tax to be paid by domestic corporations and by foreign corporations doing business in the Territory of Alaska," approved April 21, 1913.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska:

That Section 15 of an Act entitled "An Act regulating and prescribing fees and license tax to be paid by domestic corporations and by foreign corporations doing business in the Territory of Alaska," approved April 21, 1913, be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 15. For all license fees collected for the year 1915, and subsequent thereto, the Secretary of the Territory shall retain the sum of \$5.00 each, which shall be in full compensation for all services rendered by the Secretary to the Territory. And when the entire license fees shall have been covered into the Treasury, the Territorial Treasurer shall reimburse the Secretary of the Territory for the said sum of \$5.00 each, so paid in. And all monies collected under the provisions of this Act, excepting the costs of collection, as herein provided, shall be covered into the treasury of the Territory of Alaska, provided that in no case shall the compensation provided for hereinbefore exceed twenty-five hundred (\$2500.00) dollars per annum.

Sec. 15, Ch. 11,
Session Laws,
1913, amended

Secretary of
Territory to
retain \$5.00 for
each license
fee collected

Provido: Not
to exceed
\$2500.00 per
annum.

Approved, April 29, 1915.

CHAPTER 73.

AN ACT

[H. B. 29.]

To amend Section 1, Chapter 49, Alaska Session Laws, entitled
"An Act for the filing of grubstake contracts and prospecting
agreements."

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska:

Sec. 1, Ch. 49,
Session Laws,
1913, amended
Grubstake con-
tracts and
prospecting
agreements
void unless in
writing and
recorded with
precinct re-
corder.

Section 1. That Section 1, Chapter 49, Alaska Session
Laws, 1913, be amended to read as follows:

All grubstake contracts and prospecting agreements
heretofore or hereafter entered into, and which may in
any way affect the title to mining claims hereafter lo-
cated in the Territory of Alaska, shall be void and have
no effect, except as between the parties thereto, unless
such contracts and agreements be in writing and be re-
corded in the office of the recorder of the recording pre-
cinct in which the claim or claims affected thereby are
situate.

Approved, April 29, 1915.

CHAPTER 74.

AN ACT

[H. B. 70.]

To provide for a uniform system of schools for the Territory of
Alaska.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska:

Uniform sys-
tem of schools
created.

Section 1. That a general and uniform system of
schools shall be maintained throughout the Territory
of Alaska, and shall embrace common schools, including
high, grammar, primary and kindergarten schools, and
such other schools as may be hereafter created; PRO-
VIDED, that nothing in this Act shall be construed as
referring to or as including schools for Alaska natives
which are now and which may hereafter come under the

Proviso: Fed-
eral schools
for natives ex-
cluded.

control of the Federal Government and be administered and supervised through the United States Bureau of Education of the Department of the Interior.

Section 2. The general supervision of the public schools of the Territory of Alaska, shall be vested in a Board of Education, whose powers and duties shall be prescribed by law. The Governor of the Territory, the Treasurer of the Territory, and the Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction shall constitute the Board of Education provided for herein. The Governor of the Territory shall be ex-officio president of the board.

Section 3. As soon as practicable after the passage of this Act, the Governor, as ex-officio Superintendent of Public Instruction of Alaska, shall appoint the first Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction provided for in this Act, and when so appointed he shall be a member of said Board. He shall be chosen upon merit and because of his special fitness to propose and execute beneficial educational policies for the general supervision, government and control of the public schools.

Section 4. The first Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be appointed by the Governor and he shall hold office until the first day of March, 1919, and until his successor is elected and qualified, unless he is sooner removed by the Governor for cause. At the regular election for Delegate to Congress held in the year ending 1918, an Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be elected in the manner now prescribed for the election of a Delegate to Congress, and an Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be elected every four years thereafter in the same manner. The Superintendent of Public Instruction, when so elected, shall assume the duties of his office on the first day of March following the election. The salary of the Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be three thousand (\$3,000.00) dollars, payable in equal monthly installments.

Section 4½. There is hereby appropriated from the

sums of moneys which are now in and hereafter may come into the Forest Reserve Fund, twenty-five per cent for the maintenance of a public school system in Alaska. The twenty-five per cent of said moneys shall be expended under the supervision and direction of the Alaska Board of Education in accordance with this Act.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Powers and duties of Board.

Section 5. The Board of Education shall have power to employ such office help and purchase such supplies as in its estimation is necessary for the performance of its duties within the limits of such appropriation as may be previously made by the Legislature for expenses under this section.

To be final Court of appeal.

Section 6. It shall constitute a final court of appeal in all educational controversies.

Seal

Section 7. The Board of Education shall adopt an official seal.

Budget

Section 8. It shall, prior to the meeting of the Legislature of Alaska, prepare a financial budget setting forth the financial needs of the schools in the Territory.

To direct expenditures of school funds.

Section 9. It shall supervise, direct, control and audit all expenditures of funds, appropriated and apportioned for the maintenance and up-building of public schools in the Territory.

Secretary to countersign checks and vouchers

Section 10. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Territory to countersign all checks and vouchers issued by the Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction upon funds appropriated and apportioned for school purposes.

QUALIFICATIONS, POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Asst. Superintendent—Qualifications.

Section 11. The Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction, at the time of his appointment, shall be a citizen of the United States, a graduate of a State Normal School, a college or university of recognized standing,

shall be a graduate of a course of pedagogy and history of education, and in addition to such scholastic education, he shall have had professional experience in public school teaching for a period of at least five (5) years, and possess such other qualifications as in the judgment of the Governor is required. He shall before entering upon the duties of his office as Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction take and subscribe an oath to faithfully discharge the duties of the office, which said oath shall be filed with the Secretary of the Territory.

Oath of office

Section 12. The Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be provided with an office to be provided by the Governor, and to be located at the capital of the Territory of Alaska, and shall be furnished with the necessary stationery, light, fuel, and other essential things.

To be provided with office space.

Section 13. The Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction shall before entering upon the duties of his office, execute a bond in the penal sum of Two thousand (\$2,000.00) dollars, and such additional sums thereafter as the Board of Education may prescribe, payable to the Territory of Alaska, with sureties to be approved by the Board of Education, conditioned upon the faithful performance of his official duties and the delivery to his successor of all books, papers, documents or other property belonging to the office. Said bond shall be deposited with the Secretary of the Territory of Alaska.

Bond

Section 14. He shall have, with the approval of the Governor, supervision of all matters pertaining to the public schools of the Territory of Alaska, to include all schools in incorporated towns, and all schools outside the limits of incorporated towns.

Powers

Section 15. The Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction may travel with the consent of the Board of Education and without neglecting his other official duties as Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction, for the purpose of study and of attending educational meetings or conventions outside this Territory, provided, that

Travel

Proviso

he shall not absent himself from the Territory for more than ninety (90) days during any one year; provided further, however, that no expense shall be incurred under this section unless appropriation is previously made therefor by the Legislature.

Reports

Section 16. He shall require annually, at such time as he may determine, of the President, Superintendent or Principal of all public educational institutions, a report of such facts arranged in such forms as he may prescribe.

Record

Section 17. He shall keep in his office all records, books, and papers pertaining to the business of his office, and shall keep and preserve in his office a complete record of statistics of all matters pertaining to educational interests of the Territory.

Certificates

Section 18. He shall issue certificates as provided by this Act.

Papers to be filed.

Section 19. He shall file all papers, reports and public documents transmitted to him by school officers of the several school districts of the Territory each year separately. Copies of all papers in his office and his official acts may be certified by him and attested under the official seal of the Board of Education, and when so certified shall be evidence equally and in like manner as the original papers. He shall charge for such certified copy, fifty cents per folio, and all moneys so received shall be immediately paid to the Territorial Treasurer and accredited to the school fund of the Territory.

Certified copies

Charge for

Minimum course of study

Section 20. He shall prepare or cause to be prepared a minimum course of study for the public schools of the Territory.

Rules and regulations

Section 21. He shall, with the approval of the Board of Education, prescribe such rules and regulations for the general government of the public schools as shall secure regularity and punctuality of attendance, prevent truancy, secure efficiency, and promote the true interests of the public schools.

Uniform questions

Section 22. He shall prepare uniform questions for use in the examination of pupils of the Territory, completing

the grammar school course of study, and shall prescribe uniform rules and regulations for the conducting of such examinations.

Section 23. He shall prescribe such rules and regula- Sanitation
tions not inconsistent with the laws of the Territory, as
may from time to time in his opinion be needed to secure
proper, thorough and efficient sanitary conditions in the
public schools throughout the Territory.

Section 24. He shall deliver to his successor at the ex- Records to be
piration of his term of office all records, books, maps, delivered to
documents and papers of whatever kind belonging to his successor
office, or which may have been received by him for the
use of his office.

Section 25. He shall submit to the Board of Education, Monthly state-
a monthly statement with vouchers attached of his ex- ments of trav-
penditures for traveling expenses, together with a state- eling expenses
ment of his actual subsistence and other expenditures
when away from the capital on work connected with his
office, and in the discharge of his official duties; Provided, Proviso: Limit
that such actual traveling and subsistence expenses shall of expendit-
not exceed the amount of two thousand (\$2,000.00) dol- ures.
lars annually. Provided further, however, that no ex- Proviso
pense shall be incurred under this section unless appropri-
ation is previously made therefor by the Legislature.

CERTIFICATE OF ENDORSEMENT.

Sectin 26. He shall have power to grant Territorial Certificate of
certificates by endorsement of approved certificates is- endorsement
sued by any State, valid for a period equal to that of the
certificate presented for endorsement; provided, that such
applicant shall present satisfactory evidence that he or she
has been successfully engaged in educational work within
two years time prior to the presentation of such certifi-
cate. He shall have power to grant Territorial certificates,
valid for a period of three years, by endorsement of
diplomas issued by normal schools, colleges, and univers-
ities of approved standing. All such certificates by en-
dorsement shall be renewable on presentment of proof
that the holder has been successfully engaged in educa-

tional work during one-half the period in which the certificate was valid or in force.

First, Second
and Third
Grade Certifi-
cates.

Section 27. He shall have power to issue First, Second and Third Grade Territorial Certificates upon examinations in such subjects as the Board of Education may prescribe: Provided, that First Grade Certificates shall be valid for five years, Second Grade Certificates for three years, and Third Grade Certificates for one year from the date of issuance; and provided further, that any of the certificates mentioned in this section shall be renewable once upon presentment of evidence that the holder thereof has been successfully engaged in educational work during at least one-half of the period in which the certificate was valid or in force.

Temporary
Certificates

Section 28. The Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction may in case of an emergency, grant a temporary certificate valid for one year, to a teacher who in his opinion is entitled to such and who shall furnish such evidence of his or her qualifications; Provided, that such certificate shall not be renewable.

Power to re-
voke certifi-
cates

Section 29. He shall have power to revoke for immorality, violation of written contracts, intemperance, crime against the laws of the Territory, or any unprofessional conduct, any certificate which may have been granted by him, provided that no certificate shall be revoked until the defendant has been given an opportunity to be heard.

EXAMINATIONS.

Examinations
for Territorial
certificates

Section 30. Examinations for all Territorial Certificates shall be held at such time as the Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction may designate. Such examinations shall be held in the division where needed, and shall be under the charge of a teacher or person appointed by the Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction, and said examinations shall be conducted in accordance with the rules and regulations prescribed by the Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction. The questions used in these examinations shall be such only

as are sent out by him and under the seal of the Board of Education.

Section 31. The examination papers, together with Examination recommendations of the examiner in each case shall be papers forwarded to the Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction, who shall, if he approve the same, issue to the applicant a Territorial certificate.

Section 32. Every person before receiving any of the Fee for certificates said Territorial certificates shall pay to the Territorial Treasurer, the sum of five (\$5.00) dollars, payable to the Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction, which amount shall be credited to the school fund of the Territory.

Section 33. This Act shall take effect and be in full Emergency force from and after its passage. clause.

Approved, April 29, 1915.

CHAPTER 75.

AN ACT

[H. B. 43.]

Providing for the admission of attorneys to practice law in the Territory of Alaska and defining certain of their rights and obligations.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska:

Section 1. That an applicant for admission to practice law as an attorney in the courts of Alaska must Application for admission to practice law apply to the District Court thereof and must by petition in Courts of Alaska—Contents of show: (1) That he is a citizen of the United States, and is a resident of said district, and over the age of twenty-one years; which proof may be made by his own affidavit. (2) That he is a person of good moral character, which may be proved by the affidavit of at least two residents of good standing of the Division wherein the application is made, which proof must be satisfactory to the Court. (3) He must file with the Clerk of the District Court aforesaid a certificate showing that he is Certificate of beginning of period of study

about to begin a period of study of law, under the direction of a practicing attorney of the bar of Alaska, stating therein the initial date of said period of study and under whose direction he is about to begin the same, which said certificate shall be signed and sworn to by himself and said attorney; or he must furnish proof satisfactory to the court at the time he applies for examination, as herein provided, that he has pursued a course of legal study equivalent to that provided herein for a period of at least two years.

Petition for
final examina-
tion

Affidavit of
study

Section 2. That after concluding the period of study as herein provided, he must file with the Clerk of the District Court a petition for final examination, and at the time of filing said petition for final examination he must show by his affidavit and that of the attorney or attorneys, if any, under whose direction he has pursued said reading, that he has studied law as herein provided, for a period of at least two years next preceding said application, and that during said period of study he has read the following texts, to-wit: Blackstone's Commentaries; Kent's Commentaries, Pomeroy's Equity Jurisprudence, Greenleaf on Evidence, Bishop on Criminal Law, Cooley's Constitutional Limitations, Cooley on Torts, Cooley on Statutory Construction, Stephens on Pleading, Lube's Equity Pleading, Parsons on Contracts, Pomeroy on Code Pleading, or other standard works as may be prescribed by the District Judge upon the same or similar subjects, and the codes and other laws of Alaska, as well as such other reading as the Court may from time to time designate.

Examination

Section 3. Whereupon the Court shall appoint a committee from among the members of the bar of said District Court, if there be no standing committee of the bar for that purpose, to examine said applicant as to his learning and ability in the law, who shall proceed as early as convenient to subject the applicant to a thorough examination in the subjects above mentioned; and upon each subject the applicant shall be asked not less

than ten questions tending to show his ability and learning on such subjects. These questions shall be given the applicant at the time he appears for examination and, thereupon, he shall be required to give written answers thereto, from his memory, without aid or assistance of any kind whatever; and necessary precautions shall be taken by the committee to enforce this provision. Said questions and the answers thereto shall, after having been examined and marked by the committee, be filed with the Clerk of the District Court aforesaid, and, if the applicant shall have answered correctly seventy-five per cent of the questions so given to him, and not less than sixty-five per cent thereof on any one subject, he shall be certified to the said District Court by said committee for further examination, which said last mentioned examination shall be by the Court, orally, in open court, at a date to be fixed by the Court, at which time the applicant shall be examined upon each of the subjects hereinbefore mentioned, and not less than five questions in each of the subjects shall be asked him at that time other than those asked him in his said written examination; and if the applicant shall answer correctly seventy-five per cent of the questions so put to him in his oral examination, and not less than sixty-five per cent thereof on any one subject, and if he is otherwise qualified in the opinion of the Court as to his general education and capacity, he shall thereupon be admitted by the order of the Court to practice law in all the courts of the Territory of Alaska as an attorney and counselor. In case the applicant fails to pass a satisfactory examination as herein provided, he shall not be permitted to make application for examination again within a period of six months.

Section 4. That in any case where the applicant has taken a full course of legal study in any accredited school of law, as prescribed by said school, to be evidenced by certificate from such school, where the course of study therein is not less than two years and is equivalent to that provided for by this Act, the Court may order the

Graduates of law schools may be examined without preparation.

examination for admission to practice of the applicant without requiring the applicant to prepare therefor as herein provided, and provided such course of study has been within three years preceding his application for admission.

Attorneys admitted elsewhere need not be examined

Section 5. Whenever an applicant for admission to practice law in this Territory as an attorney and counsellor shall present to the District Court a certificate from a Judge of the highest court in any State or Territory of the United States, showing the applicant to have been duly admitted to practice law as an attorney and counsellor in the highest court of such State or Territory, or in any one of the district courts or the Supreme Court of the United States, and that he has practiced therein as such an attorney for a period of five years continuously immediately prior to the date of his application, and that he is in good standing in such court of said State or Territory or other court, such applicant may be admitted to practice law as an attorney and counsellor in this Territory without further examination.

False statement to be deemed perjury.

Section 6. Any statement required to be made under the provisions of this act under oath which is wilfully false shall be deemed perjury and subject the maker thereof to the penalty prescribed by law therefor.

Repealing clause

Section 7. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Approved, April 29, 1915.

CHAPTER 76.

AN ACT

[H. B. 109.]

To establish a system of taxation, create revenue, and provide for collection thereof, for the Territory of Alaska, and for other purposes; and to amend an Act entitled "An Act to establish a system of taxation, create revenue, and provide for collection thereof for the Territory of Alaska, and for other purposes," approved May 1, 1913, and declaring an emergency.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska:

Section 1. That any person, firm or corporation prosecuting or attempting to prosecute any of the following lines of business in the Territory of Alaska shall apply for and obtain a license and pay for said license for the respective lines of business as follows:

1st. Attorneys at Law, Doctors and Dentists: Ten dollars per annum. Attorneys, doctors and dentists

2nd. Automobiles: Five dollars per annum. Automobiles

3rd. Bakeries: Fifteen dollars per annum. Bakeries

4th. Electric Light and Power Plants selling light and power to the public: One-half of 1 per cent of the gross receipts in excess of twenty-five hundred dollars. Electric light and power plants

5th. Employment Agencies: Operating for hire and collecting a fee from employees, five hundred dollars per annum. Employment agencies

6th. Fisheries: Salmon canneries, four cents per case on King and Reds or Sockeye; two cents per case on Medium Reds; one cent per case on all others. Fisheries

7th. Salteries: Two and one-half cents per one hundred pounds on all fish salted or mild cured, except her-ring. Salteries

8th. Fish Traps: Fixed or floating, one hundred dollars per annum. So called dummy traps included. Fish traps

9th. Gill Nets: One dollar per hundred fathoms or fraction thereof. Gill nets

10th. Cold Storage Fish Plants: Doing a business of one hundred thousand dollars per annum or more, five Cold storage fish plants

hundred dollars per annum; doing a business of seventy-five thousand dollars per annum, and less than one hundred thousand dollars, three hundred and seventy-five dollars per annum; doing a business of fifty thousand and less than seventy-five thousand dollars per annum, two hundred and fifty dollars per annum; doing a business of twenty-five thousand and less than fifty thousand dollars per annum, one hundred and twenty-five dollars per annum; doing a business of ten thousand dollars and less than twenty-five thousand dollars per annum, fifty dollars per annum; doing a business of four thousand, and less than ten thousand dollars per annum, twenty-five dollars per annum; doing a business of under four thousand dollars per annum, ten dollars per annum. The "Annual Business" under this section shall be considered the amount paid per annum for the product.

Laundries 11th. Laundries: Doing a business of over five thousand dollars per annum, twenty-five dollars per annum.

Meat markets 12th. Meat Markets: Doing a business of not less than ten thousand nor more than twenty-five thousand dollars per annum, ten dollars per annum; doing a business of not less than twenty-five thousand nor more than fifty thousand dollars per annum, thirty dollars; doing a business of not less than fifty thousand nor more than seventy-five thousand dollars per annum, one hundred dollars per annum; doing a business of not less than seventy-five thousand nor more than two hundred thousand dollars per annum, two hundred and fifty dollars per annum; doing a business of over two hundred thousand dollars per annum, five hundred dollars per annum. That every separate meat market or establishment shall be considered a separate business.

Mining 13th. Mining: One per cent of the net income in excess of five thousand dollars. By "net income" is meant the cash value of the output of the mine less operating expenses, repairs and betterments actually done. By "mining" is meant any operation by which valuable

metals, ores, minerals or marketable stone is extracted from the earth.

14th. Public Scavengers: Fifty (\$50.00) dollars per annum. Public scavengers

15th. Ships and Shipping: Freight and Transportation: Ships and shipping
Ocean and coast-wise vessels doing business for hire plying in Alaska waters, registered in Alaska and not registered elsewhere in the United States and not paying a tax or license elsewhere, and freight and passenger lines propelled by mechanical power registered in the Territory of Alaska and not paying a license or tax elsewhere in the United States, and river and lake steamers and barges as well as transportation lines doing business wholly within the Territory of Alaska, one dollar per ton on net tonnage, custom house measurement of such vessel.

16th. Telephone Companies: One-half of one per cent of gross receipts in excess of Fifteen (\$1,500.00) Hundred Dollars. Telephone companies

17th. Water Works: Selling water or power to the public, one-half of one per cent of gross receipts in excess of Twenty-five (\$2500.00) Hundred Dollars. Water works

18th. Public Messengers: Twenty-five (\$25.00) Dollars per annum. Public messengers

Section 2. Every person, firm or corporation desiring to engage in any of the lines of business specified in Section One, shall first apply to and obtain from the Territorial Treasurer a license. If the tax for the license applied for is a fixed sum, the amount of such license tax shall accompany the application. If the amount of the tax is not a fixed sum, the applicant shall state in his application that he agrees to pay the license tax, and will make a true return and will pay to the Treasurer such tax on or before the 15th day of the next ensuing January. The applicant shall also state the name of the person, firm or corporation making the application, the line of business to be licensed, and the place where said business will be carried on. Upon the receipt of the applica- Licenses—how obtained

tion in proper form, the Treasurer shall issue the license as of the date of the application, and the applicant may carry on the business from and after the date the application is actually made. All license taxes, except those where the tax is a fixed one, shall be due and payable on December 31st of each year, and must be paid on or before January 15th following. And it shall be the duty of the person, firm or corporation engaged in any of said lines of business, to make a return under oath, to the Treasurer on or before January 15th of each year, setting forth the name of the license, the number of the license, and all the facts regarding the business, necessary to enable the Treasurer to determine the amount of the tax to be paid. And all application for renewals of such licenses shall be made on or before January 15th of the calendar year for which such renewal is made.

Proviso

Provided: Any person, firm or corporation now engaged in any of the lines of business specified in Section one shall comply with this Act on or before July 1st, 1915, by applying for the license (and paying the tax if a fixed sum) for the calendar year ending December 31st, 1915, and all taxes for the current year shall be calculated for the year beginning January 1st, and ending December 31st, 1915.

Violation

Penalty

Any person, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of the amount of the tax with ten per cent added, for which the defendant was liable. Each month or fraction of a month in which business is carried on in violation of this Act shall be deemed a separate offense, and prosecution therefor may be by information filed by the Attorney-General or other authorized legal counsel of the Territory in any Court of competent jurisdiction, and upon conviction the Court shall enter a judgment for the fine and costs incurred, and such judgment may be enforced as judgments in civil actions or by imprisonment at the rate of one day for each two dollars of such fine

and costs. **PROVIDED:** That in any prosecution here- Proviso
under the Attorney-General or other authorized legal
counsel of the Territory may, with the consent of the
Governor, compromise the case by accepting from the
defendant a sum not less than the tax, legal interest
thereon and all costs and expenses.

The Territorial Treasurer is authorized and directed to Treasurer to
prescribe suitable forms for applications, licenses, re- prescribe
turns and such other forms as may be necessary or proper forms
to carry this law into effect. He shall distribute such
forms to the public through the Clerks' of the Court and
Marshal's offices in the several Divisions for use of those
subject to the taxes herein laid.

Section 3. It shall be the duty of the Attorney-Gen- Attorney Gen-
eral to enforce
eral or other authorized legal counsel of the Territory to
enforce the provisions of this Act; and for that purpose,
may with the approval of the Governor, employ such as-
sistants as he may deem necessary, but the compensation
for the services of such assistants shall be paid out of
the fund recovered, and the Territory shall not be liable
therefor in any event beyond fifteen (15) per cent of the
amount so recovered in each case; assistant counsel may,
however, be employed at a previously agreed upon and
stipulated fixed fee.

Section 4. Special remedies provided by this Act, or Remedies
other Acts of the Legislature shall not be deemed exclu-
sive, and any appropriate remedy either civil or crimi-
nal or both, may be invoked by the Territory in the col-
lection of all taxes, and in civil actions the same penalties
may be collected, as are herein provided in criminal
actions.

Section 5. All taxes levied, laid or provided for in this Taxes to be
Act and penalties and interest accrued, are hereby de- lien on real
and personal
clared to be a lien upon the real and personal property of property.
the person, firm or corporation liable therefor, paramount
and superior to all mortgages, hypothecations, convey-
ances and assignments.

Marshals and
deputies to en-
force

Section 6. It shall be the duty of the United States Marshals and Deputy Marshals in the Territory of Alaska to enforce the provisions of this Act in their respective precincts, districts or divisions and to report all violations thereof to the Governor, and under his direction file information, or take such proceedings as he may direct; and for the services so performed they shall be paid under the provisions of Section three hereof. And for all negligence or wilful failure to perform such duties, Marshals and Deputy Marshals shall be liable to the Territory for all losses sustained, which liabilities may be enforced in any appropriate proceeding. And in the enforcement of this Act the Attorney-General or other legal counsel for the Territory and the Marshals and Deputy Marshals have the right to inspect the premises and all books and papers of the persons, firms or corporations claimed to be liable to the taxes herein laid, which right of inspection shall be enforced by the Courts upon application therefor.

Repealing
clause

Section 7. The Act of which this Act is an amendment is hereby repealed, except in so far as the same is hereby re-enacted, but nothing herein contained shall be construed to relieve any person, firm or corporation from the payment of any tax, penalty and interest accrued and owing under the Act of which this Act is an amendment, but all such taxes, penalties and interest shall be paid, or collected and enforced in the same manner as taxes herein provided for are collected and enforced.

Emergency
clause

Section 8. An emergency is hereby declared to exist and this Act shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage and approval.

Approved, April 29, 1915.

CHAPTER 77.

AN ACT

[H. B. 81.]

Creating the office of Attorney-General of the Territory of Alaska,
and prescribing his duties.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska:

Section 1. Office Created, Qualifications: The office of Attorney-General of the Territory of Alaska is hereby created, after the next general election 1916. No person shall be eligible to hold the office of Attorney-General of the Territory of Alaska, unless he shall have attained the age of thirty years, shall be a citizen of the United States, and for five years next preceding his election, a bona fide resident of Alaska, admitted to practice law, and engaged for said period in the active practice of the law in the courts of Alaska.

Section 2. Office How Filled: The first Attorney-General shall be elected by the qualified voters for members of the Legislature at the general election to be held in the year 1916, and his successors shall be elected in like manner at the general election held every four years thereafter, and shall qualify and enter upon the duties of the office on the first day of the following March, and shall hold office for the term of four years, and until his successor is elected and qualified. Vacancies in the office of the Attorney-General shall be filled by appointment by the Governor of the Territory of Alaska, until the next ensuing general election, when the vacancy shall be filled by the election of a person to fill the vacancy until the next general election, when an Attorney-General shall be regularly elected and qualified as herein provided.

Section 3. Duties: The Attorney-General of Alaska shall be the official legal advisor of the Governor, the Treasurer, the Secretary, and other officers of the Territory. He shall bring, prosecute and defend in the name of the Territory, all necessary and proper actions or suits for the collection of the revenue under Territorial

laws; he shall file informations and prosecute all offences against the revenue, and other laws of the Territory, prosecution of which is not otherwise provided for; he shall when requested by the Legislature or any member thereof, give legal advice concerning any law or proposed law or legislative measure; and all such other duties as may be required by law, or as usually pertain to the office of Attorney-General in a Territory; and he shall make through the Governor, to the Legislature, at each regular session thereof, a report of the work and expenditures of the office, and upon needed legislation or amendments to existing laws.

Compensation Section 4. Compensation: The salary of the Attorney-General shall be five thousand (\$5,000) dollars per annum, which shall be paid monthly on the first day of each month by the Treasurer of the Territory out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated. He shall be allowed an office and all expenses, necessary clerical assistance, stamps and stationery; and all expenses when absent from the Capital on business of the Territory. And for all such expenses he shall make out an itemized monthly statement, and submit the same to the Governor, who shall examine the same, and if he find it correct and proper shall approve it, and the Treasurer of the Territory shall pay the same out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

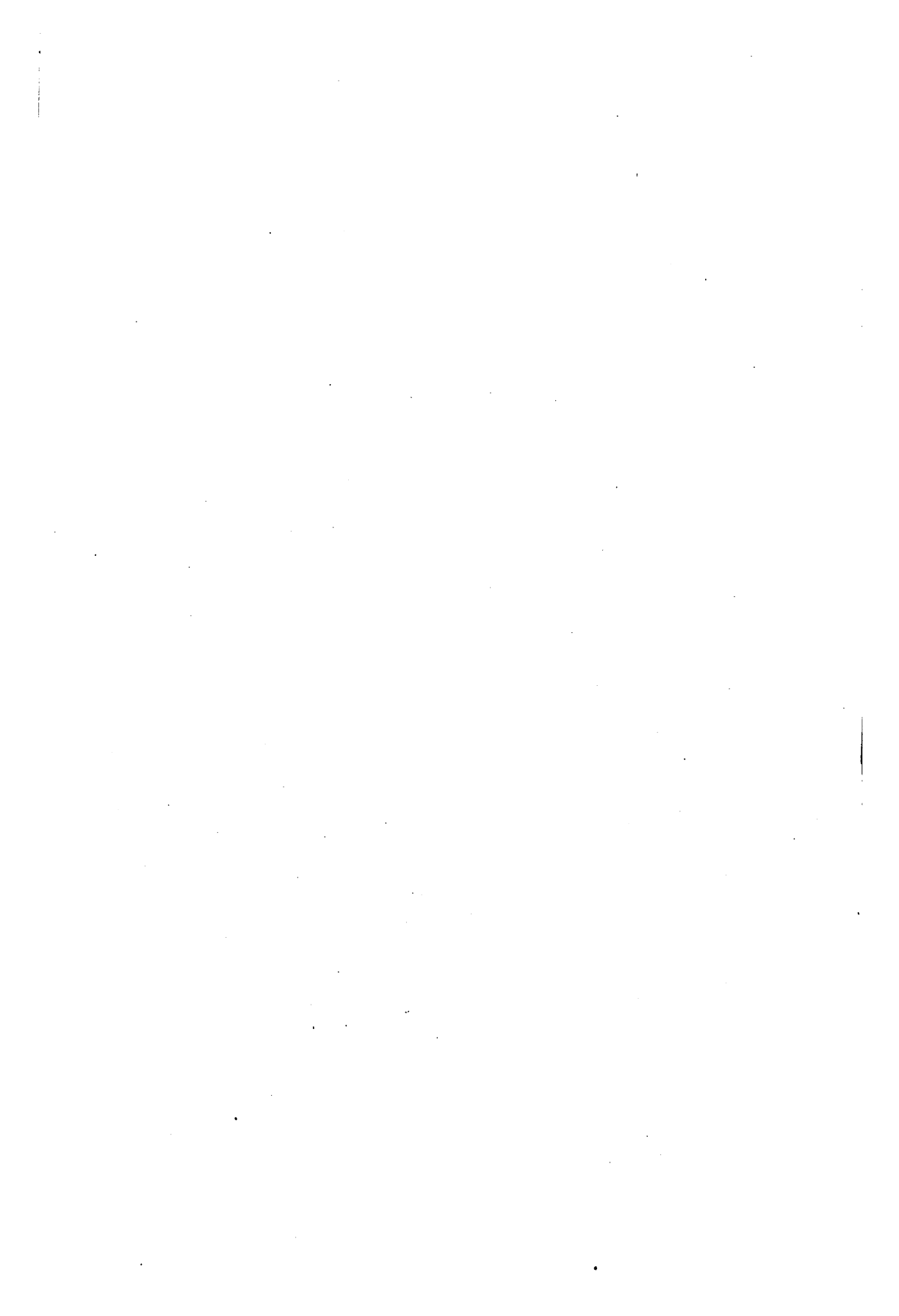
Prohibition
against other
professional
employment.
Residence Section 5. Prohibition Against Other Professional Employment, Residence: The Attorney-General shall not engage in any other business, nor accept any other professional employment. He shall reside, during his term of office, at the Capital of the Territory, and during his term shall not depart from the Territory except upon written leave of absence granted by the Governor.

Oath of office Section 6. Oath of Office: Before entering upon the duties of his office, the Attorney-General shall take and subscribe the following oath: "I, (name) do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will diligently and faithfully perform the duties of the office of Attorney-General of

the Territory of Alaska, upon which I am about to enter, and therein do equal justice to all men, to the best of my knowledge, skill and ability; and in the performance of those duties I will not allow myself to be influenced by any other motive except the interest and well-being of the Territory and its people. So help me God." The oath, when taken and subscribed, shall be filed with the Secretary of the Territory, and thereupon a commission signed by the Governor and countersigned by the Secretary shall issue.

Section 7. Removal From Office: The Attorney-General is subject to removal from office for malfeasance or misfeasance in office, by a vote of not less than three-fourths of the Territorial Senate. All charges against the Attorney-General shall be first examined by the House of Representatives of the Territory of Alaska, and if the charges are sustained by a vote of the majority of the members of such House, a committee shall be appointed from the members of the House, in such manner and number as the House may determine, who shall present the charges in writing to the Senate, and have the management of the prosecution thereof. The committee may employ counsel, to conduct such prosecution before the Senate; and the Senate shall have the power to summon witnesses, and compel their attendance, and enforce by imprisonment for contempt, obedience to its orders and rulings. The defendant in such proceeding shall be served with a copy of the charges made, shall be entitled to process for his witnesses, and a reasonable opportunity to prepare his defense, and to be heard by counsel. If upon the trial before the Senate, the charges are sustained by a vote of three-fourths of the Senators, the office shall be declared vacant, and the Senate may in its discretion, by the same vote, declare and pronounce the defendant ineligible to thereafter fill such office.

Approved, April 29, 1915.



Memorials and Resolutions
of the
Alaska Legislature
1915

Senate Joint Resolutions

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 6.

Be it Resolved by the Senate of the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, the House of Representatives concurring, that the Governor is hereby empowered and directed to employ legal counsel and such assistant counsel as may be deemed necessary, such assistant counsel to be under the direction of the chief counsel, after the close of this session to attend to the matter of collection of revenue due the Territory of Alaska and such other matters as in the judgment of the Governor may be deemed necessary and proper.

Adopted by the Senate, April 10, 1915.

Adopted by the House, April 14, 1915.

Approved, April 29, 1915.

House Joint Resolutions

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 6.

Resolved, by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, the Governor concurring, that the Governor be, and hereby is authorized to transfer and pay from the appropriation contained in Chapter 51, Session Laws, 1913, entitled "An Act to relieve destitution in the Territory of Alaska," such amounts as may be necessary to meet immediate and current expenses of the Alaska Pioneers' Home.

Passed by the House, March 23, 1915.

Passed by the Senate, March 25, 1915.

Approved, March 25, 1915.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 8.

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE TERRITORY OF ALASKA, THE GOVERNOR CONCURRING:

That the several Clerks of the District Court for Alaska be, and they are hereby directed to forthwith pay over to the Treasurer of the Territory of Alaska, all moneys now in their hands, collected by, or paid to them under the provisions of the revenue laws of the Territory of Alaska; that any person, firm, or corporation, desirous of recovering any of the moneys so paid, may institute suit against the Territory of Alaska for the same, and in such case service of the summons may be made upon the Governor; and if any suit, action, or other legal proceeding shall be instituted against any clerk to recover any moneys so collected and paid over, such clerk may implead the Territory of Alaska as defendant, and if the

plaintiff recover the judgment shall go against the Territory.

Adopted by the House, April 17, 1915.

Adopted by the Senate, April 23, 1915.

Approved, April 26, 1915.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 10.

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE TERRITORY OF ALASKA, THE GOVERNOR CONCURRING:

Whereas, House Bill No. 14 provides for the selection of four Road Commissioners for the four Road Districts created by said House Bill No. 14, said Commissioners to be selected by the House and Senate of the Alaska Legislature at the present session;

Therefore, be it Resolved, that

E. C. Austin, of Ketchikan, be selected as Road Commissioner for Road District Number One;

Daniel A. Jones, of Nome, Alaska, be selected as Road Commissioner for Road District Number Two;

Ed. Wood, of Valdez, Alaska, be selected as Road Commissioner for Road District Number Three;

H. H. Ross, of Fairbanks, Alaska, be selected as Road Commissioner for Road District Number Four.

Adopted by the House, April 22, 1915.

Adopted by the Senate, April 27, 1915.

Approved, April 28, 1915.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 11.

Be it Resolved by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, That the Governor of the Territory of Alaska, be and hereby is, authorized and directed to select and contract for quarters for the meeting of the next regular session of the Legislature, or any special session which may be called; and also to order such stationery and sup-

plies as may be necessary for the conduct of the Legislative business, but no letterheads or envelopes shall be ordered for the Legislature by any person until after the meeting and organization of the session.

Adopted by the House, April 22, 1915.

Adopted by the Senate, April 27, 1915.

Approved, April 28, 1915.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 13.

For the purpose of affording easier access to the contents of the two volumes containing the Session Laws of the Territory of Alaska for the years 1913 and 1915:

Be it Resolved, by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, that the index to the Session Laws of the Territory of Alaska for the year 1915 be a cumulative index for the Session Laws of the years of 1913 and 1915, said index showing an analysis of the matter contained in either volume treated under one classification, with a proper notation of "Repealed" or "Amended" when the fact of repeal or amendment requires it, and that the page numbering of the Session Laws for the year 1913 be properly differentiated from those of the Session Laws of the year 1915.

Adopted by the House, April 26, 1915.

Adopted by the Senate, April 27, 1915.

Approved, April 28, 1915.

Senate Concurrent Resolutions

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO.1.

Whereas, Divine Providence has, in His infinite wisdom, seen fit to remove from his sphere of influence and activity among us, Elwood Bruner, who was at the time of his death a member of the Senate of the Territorial Legislature of Alaska; and

Whereas, It is desired to pay a special and fitting tribute to the memory of Senator Bruner, because of his recognized honesty and high integrity, his strong devotion to duty, his many other admirable qualities, and to express our sympathy to his bereaved family; therefore

Be it Resolved by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, That in the death of Senator Elwood Bruner the Territory of Alaska has suffered a very great loss; and further

Resolved, by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, that in recognition of the valued services rendered his constituents by Senator Elwood Bruner, appropriate services be held in the Hall of the House of Representatives Saturday, March 27, 1915, at 2 p. m., and that an opportunity be then given for a tribute to his memory; and further

Resolved, That a joint committee of two members of the Senate and three members of the House be appointed to arrange for said memorial services; and further

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Secretary of the Senate be instructed to set apart one page of the journal of this day's proceedings, suitably engrossed, for this resolution, and to transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Adopted by the Senate, March 1, 1915.

Concurred in by the House, March 1, 1915.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 2.

Be it Resolved by the Senate of the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, the House concurring:

That the Finance Committee of the Senate and the Printing Committee of the House constitute a joint committee of the two Houses to adjust all matters pertaining to contingent expenses and printing.

Adopted by the Senate, March 3, 1915.

Concurred in by the House, March 5, 1915.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 6.

Be it Resolved by the Senate of the Territory of Alaska, the House concurring, that the Committee on Roads and Highways of the two Houses shall hereafter, during this session of the Legislature, hold joint meetings, as a joint committee of the two houses, to consider all matters pertaining to the distribution of the funds derived through the sale of timber from the forest reserves in the Territory of Alaska.

Adopted by the Senate, March 15, 1915.

Concurred in by the House, March 19, 1915.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 7.

Be it Resolved by the Senate of the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, the House of Representatives concurring, that the two houses of the Legislature meet in joint session on Saturday, March 27, 1915, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of holding services in memory of the late Senator Bruner.

Adopted by the Senate, March 27, 1915.

Concurred in by the House, March 27, 1915.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 9.

Be it Resolved by the Senate of the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, the House of Representatives concurring, that the Joint Committee on Finance, Contingent Expenses and Printing of the two houses of the Legislature be authorized to order the printing of such documents as the Legislature may desire.

Passed the Senate, April 3, 1915.

Concurred in by the House, April 3, 1915.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 10.

Be it Resolved by the Senate of the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, the House of Representatives concurring, that the Chaplains of the two houses shall receive, as a salary for the services rendered at the second session of the Territorial Legislature, the sum of one hundred (\$100.00) dollars each, to be paid by the Territorial Treasurer out of any funds in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Adopted by the Senate, April 13, 1915.

Concurred in by the House, April 14, 1915.

Approved, April 17, 1915.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 11.

Be it Resolved by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, the Governor concurring, that there is hereby appropriated from any money in the treasury of the Territory not otherwise appropriated, the sum of three hundred and ninety (\$390.00) dollars, in payment of salary to Senator McGann, for twenty-six days, in the event that such salary is not paid from the appropriation made for such purpose by the Federal Government.

Passed the Senate, April 20, 1915.

Passed the House, April 27, 1915.

Approved, April 29, 1915.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 12.

Be it Resolved by the Senate of the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, the House of Representatives concurring, that the Committee having charge of the general appropriation bill be, and the same hereby is, instructed to include in the general appropriation bill such appropriations as may be necessary to compensate the employees of the two houses for extra and additional services performed, such as overtime, etc.

Passed the Senate, April 23, 1915.

Passed the House, April 27, 1915.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 13:

Be it Resolved by the Senate of the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, the House concurring, that John G. Heid, the Representative from the First Division of Alaska, be, and he is hereby, permitted to introduce at this time a bill entitled, "An Act to prevent the seduction and prostitution of women and girls, and providing punishment therefor; and to prevent the receipt of money or other valuable thing from women engaged in prostitution and prescribing punishment therefor", and numbered "House Bill No. 105."

Adopted by the Senate, April 22, 1915.

Concurred in by the House, April 23, 1915.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 14.

Be it Resolved by the Senate of the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, the House of Representatives concurring, that when this session of the Legislature shall terminate, the Senate and House of Representatives shall adjourn sine die, this, the sixtieth day of the session, at 12 o'clock midnight; provided, that neither House of the

Legislature shall adjourn without the consent of the other.

Adopted by the Senate, April 29, 1915.

Concurred in by the House, April 29, 1915.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 15.

Whereas, the Second Legislature of the Territory of Alaska is about to adjourn; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, that the President of the Senate appoint two Senators and the Speaker of the House appoint two Representatives, which shall constitute a committee to notify his excellency, Governor J. F. A. Strong, that the Legislature is about to adjourn, and ask him if he has any further communications to make to said legislative body.

Adopted by the Senate, April 29, 1915.

Concurred in by the House, April 29, 1915.

House Concurrent Resolutions

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 7.

Be it Resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, that a Special Joint Committee to consist of three Senators, appointed by the President of the Senate, and three Representatives, appointed by the Speaker of the House, prepare and submit to the respective branches such amendments as may be necessary to cure technical defects in the Session Laws of 1913, as may exist by reason of decisions by the courts and the Federal Departments.

Adopted by the House, March 31, 1915

Concurred in by the Senate, April 17, 1915.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 9.

Whereas, Representative Arthur G. Shoup, of Sitka, did December 16, 1912, write to the Delegate to Congress from Alaska, James Wickersham, requesting him to have the Congress of the United States turn over to the Territory of Alaska the buildings known as the Marine Barracks at Sitka; and

Whereas, the said Delegate took the matter up with the officials at Washington and succeeded in having the said Barracks turned over to the Territory to be used as a Pioneers' Home; and

Whereas, the said Representative Arthur G. Shoup, drafted certain bills for the acceptance of these buildings and for the appropriation of Ten Thousand (\$10,000.00) Dollars for the establishment and maintenance of said institution; and

Whereas, Representative Shoup has, during the past two years devoted a great deal of his time in looking after the institution and its inmates without the hope of compensation save and excepted that which a grateful people may offer in good will;

Therefore, be it Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, the Senate concurring, that we, as the representatives of the people of Alaska do hereby extend a vote of thanks to Representative Arthur G. Shoup for his untiring energy, directed along these humane lines in looking after the property of the Pioneers' Home and the welfare of the inmates thereof, and the general good of the poor and aged people of Alaska.

Adopted by the House, April 14, 1915.

Concurred in by the Senate, April 20, 1915.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 10.

Be it Resolved, by the House of Representatives in the Territory of Alaska, the Senate concurring, that the Joint Committee on Ways and Means, Revenue and Taxation of the two Houses, shall have power to employ such additional clerk hire as they deem necessary for the drafting of Revenue and Taxation measures, and fix the compensation for such services.

Adopted by the House, April 17, 1915.

Concurred in by the Senate, April 22, 1915.

Approved, April 26, 1915.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 15.

Whereas, the daily journals have not been read at the daily sessions, and as the validity of all laws passed by the Legislature depends upon correct journal entries being made at each stage of their consideration;

Therefore, be it Resolved, by the House, the Senate concurring, that the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, in connection with the Secretary of the Senate and Chief Clerk of the House, with their assistants, after the close of the Session, revise and arrange said journals in proper and correct order, and that said President and Speaker be allowed the same salary as they are now receiving, as members of the Legislature, said period of time not to exceed ten days.

Adopted by the House, April 29, 1815.

Concurred in by the Senate, April 29, 1915.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 16.

Whereas, Alaska is entering upon a period of greater prosperity due to its natural resources being now generally known by the people throughout the United States, and by the interest taken in the development of the Territory by the President of the United States, Woodrow Wilson, and the Secretary of the Interior, Franklin K. Lane, and the other members of the President's cabinet;

Therefore, be it Resolved, by the House of Representatives of the Territory of Alaska, the Senate concurring, that for and in behalf of the people of Alaska, we do most heartily congratulate the President and his advisors, the Congress of the United States, and tender them our sincere thanks for their great efforts in behalf of our Territory.

Adopted by the House, April 29, 1915.

Concurred in by the Senate, April 29, 1915.

Senate Joint Memorials

SENATE JOINT MEMORIAL NO. 1.

TO THE HONORABLE, THE SECRETARY OF WAR OF THE UNITED STATES:

Your memorialists, the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, in second regular session assembled, do most respectfully and earnestly represent that:

Whereas, the people of the Territory are entirely dependent for telegraphic communication upon the system now in use in the Territory, under the supervision of the War Department, and

Whereas, that section lying between the wireless station at Nulato and the wireless station at Kotlik, on the Bering Sea coast, a distance of 600 miles, which is the most important navigable section of the Yukon, and is now without a wireless telegraphic station,

Therefore, we, your memorialists, would suggest that a wireless telegraphic station be established at or near the village of Holy Cross, which is at the confluence of the Innoko and Yukon rivers and is a very important commercial point by reason of the transfer of large quantities of freight and a great number of passengers from the Yukon to the Innoko and tributary streams, upon which is situated Iditarod and other important towns.

And, further, that a station be established at Nolan (sometimes called Wiseman), at the confluence of the middle fork of the Koyukuk river and Wiseman creek, which is a very important commercial point for the reason that it is a supply point for the entire Koyukuk mining camp, which has produced over \$4,000,000.00 in

placer gold and is one of the most promising camps of Northern Alaska.

The establishment of these stations will facilitate transportation to all Upper Yukon points and will be of great benefit to the traveling public as well as the transportation companies.

And we, your memorialists, will ever pray.

Passed the Senate, March 9, 1915.

Passed the House, March 26, 1915.

SENATE JOINT MEMORIAL NO. 2.

(Senate substitute for House Joint Memorial No. 3.)

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, THE PRESIDENT, AND THE SENATE
AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED
STATES:

Your memorialists, the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, in second regular session assembled, do most respectfully and earnestly represent:

That the citizenship of Alaska are a law-abiding people and fully capable of adjusting their own affairs, through their representative body. Under the Organic Act creating a Legislative Assembly in the Territory of Alaska, to confer legislative power thereon, and for other purposes, we, the people of Alaska, did not have the powers of legislation through the above mentioned Enabling Act that all other Territorial people of the United States have enjoyed.

We therefore pray for the fuller rights conferred upon the people of other Territories by the several acts of Congress pertaining thereto. In other words, we most earnestly pray that Congress amend the Alaska Territorial Enabling Act to the end that the people of Alaska, through their representatives, may have the power to enact laws as fully as the people of the Territories of New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, Montana and Oklahoma

and many other Territories in the United States have enjoyed, and that of Porto Rico and the Philippines have, of the outlying Territories.

The people of Alaska understand that the President of the United States is heartily in favor of granting the request herein set forth.

Passed the Senate, March 31, 1915.

Passed the House, April 8, 1915.

SENATE JOINT MEMORIAL NO. 4.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

Your memorialist, the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, respectfully represents and suggests:

1. The importance of actual construction work on the government railroads in Alaska during the year 1915 to the extent of the present appropriation by Congress;

2. The serious injury and disappointment to the business interest of the Territory that would result from a delay or postponement of the construction work during the year 1915;

3. The further disappointment and injury to the large number of citizens of the United States, who, inspired by the legislation of Congress to construct Government railroads therein, have already made final preparation to come to Alaska this year to establish permanent homes in the Territory;

4. The need for immediate relief from inexcusably excessive and prohibitive freight rates, by the exhausted and suffering people in the great Yukon and Tanana river basins, certainly appeals for immediate action;

5. To encourage permanent settlers and home builders by the employment in such railroad construction work, as far as it can consistently be done without in any manner causing delay in operation, of actual residents of the Territory, preference being given to citizens of the United States or those who have declared their intention

to become such, and to such persons of foreign birth as are emigrating to the Territory to take up homesteads and become permanent settlers.

And for a favorable consideration of these suggestions your memorialist will ever pray.

Passed the Senate, March 16, 1915.

Passed the House, March 20, 1915.

SENATE JOINT MEMORIAL NO. 6.

TO THE HONORABLE, THE SECRETARY OF WAR OF THE UNITED STATES:

Your memorialists, the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, in second regular session assembled, do most respectfully and earnestly represent, that,

Whereas, the west coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alaska, is totally without any telegraphic communication, and

Whereas, this section comprises a very extensive area of highly developed commercial and industrial enterprise, consisting of many mines and prospects of copper, gold, barytes and other minerals; of eight large salmon canneries and the largest marble quarries on the Pacific coast; of extensive timbering and saw mill operations; and of many towns and villages having important commercial relations; and

Whereas, this very important section and these highly valuable enterprises are greatly handicapped by lack of telegraphic communication in transacting their affairs, receiving and making their extensive shipments, running into tens of thousands of tons annually, and protecting life and property,

Therefore, we, your memorialists, request that steps be taken as early as possible to establish cable or wireless stations, as may be most satisfactory and advantageous,

at the towns of Sulzer, Craig and Token, on the west coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alaska.

And we, your memorialists, will ever pray.

Passed the Senate, March 20, 1915.

Passed the House, March 29, 1915.

SENATE JOINT MEMORIAL NO. 7.

TO THE HONORABLE, THE POSTMASTER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES:

Your memorialists, the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, in second session assembled, respectfully represent that:

Whereas, the mails over Route 78076 are now being carried weekly during eight months of the year and semi-monthly during the months of November, December, January and February, and,

Whereas, the west coast of Prince of Wales Island is now highly developed and settled and this mail route serves the town of Shakan, Token, Karheen, Warm Chuck, Craig, Klawock, Waterfall, Rose Inlet, Howkan, Hunters Bay, Coppermount and Sulzer, as well as numerous mining and fishing camps, all of which are as much in need of a proper mail service during the winter months as at other seasons, and

Whereas, the thousands of people residing on the west coast of Prince of Wales Island are now greatly handicapped by lack of a weekly mail service during the said four winter months,

Therefore, your memorialists request that a weekly mail service during the entire year be established on Route 78076.

And we, your memorialists, will ever pray.

Passed the Senate, April 2, 1915.

Passed the House, April 17, 1915.

SENATE JOINT MEMORIAL NO. 8.

THE HONORABLE, THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

Your memorialists, the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, in second session assembled, respectfully represent that,

Whereas, the great mineral wealth of the Territory of Alaska is now recognized throughout the world, and

Whereas, the mining developments within a radius of five miles of the city of Juneau, Alaska, have demonstrated beyond question: That Juneau will be classed with the greatest mining cities of the world; that the most modern mining methods and practice involving the most modern mining and reduction machinery in the world are now in operation at Juneau; that within two years Juneau will produce more gold annually than at present is being produced in the entire Territory of Alaska; that the most eminent mining engineers in the world could be consulted at a Mining Experiment Station located at Juneau, Alaska; and that a Mining Experiment Station could be maintained at less expense at Juneau than at any other point in the Territory, and at no greater expense than in most of the mining sections of the United States;

Therefore, be it Resolved, by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, that we earnestly petition the Congress of the United States to establish a Mining Experiment Station at the city of Juneau, Alaska, in accordance with an act of Congress at its last session providing for such stations, and

Be it further Resolved, that a copy hereof be sent to the President of the United States, to the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, to the United States Bureau of Mines, and to the Delegate to Congress from Alaska;

And we, your memorialists, will ever pray.

Passed the Senate, April 23, 1915.

Passed the House, April 27, 1915.

SENATE JOINT MEMORIAL NO. 9.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, THE UNITED STATES SENATE AND THE UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

Your memorialists, the Senate and House of Representatives of the Territory of Alaska, most respectfully represent that:

Whereas, the Secretary of the Interior, in the case of the Miocene Ditch Company (35 L. D., 297), held that the provisions of Sections Eighteen (18) to Twenty-one (21), inclusive, of the Act of March 3, 1891, granting rights of way through the public lands for canals, ditches and reservoirs, have no application to lands within the District of Alaska, while in the case of the Alaska Treadwell Gold Mining Company et al (40 L. D., 426), it was held that Section Four (4) of the Act of February 1, 1905, granting rights of way for dams, reservoirs, water plants, ditches, flumes, pipes, tunnels and canals, within and across the national forests of the United States, is applicable to and is operative in forest reserves in the District of Alaska. The Acts of Congress of February 15, 1901 (31 Stat., 790), and March 4, 1911 (36 Stat., 1253), provide, among other things, for rights of way through the public lands, forests and other reservations of the United States, and in certain national parks, for electrical plants, poles and lines for the generation and distribution of electrical power, and for telephone and telegraph purposes, and for canals, ditches, pipes and pipe-lines, flumes, tunnels and other conduits, and for water plants, dams and reservoirs used to promote irrigation, mining or quarrying, and the Secretary of the Interior on August 24, 1912, and January 6, 1913, has provided rules and regulations governing such rights of way, under the provisions of said Acts, but it is not stated whether these Acts shall apply to public lands in the Territory of Alaska, and while it has never been directly held that the provisions of these Acts do not apply, it is a fact that a number of applications have

been filed under these provisions, but they have never been allowed, and, if the law as construed in the Miocene Ditch Company case, *supra*, is adhered to, it follows as a natural consequence that the provisions of said Acts do not apply to public lands in Alaska. We, therefore, have the anomalous situation of a transmission line passing over lands in Alaska partly within a national forest and partly over adjoining public land, being unable to receive a franchise for its entire line, a result which it is believed was not contemplated when the laws were enacted, and

Whereas, there are throughout the Territory of Alaska a large number of available and undeveloped power projects which can be developed and utilized as the demand for such industries increase. A number of small projects are now developed to a limited extent and are operating and furnishing light and power to settlements in the Territory, but all of those located on lands outside of forest reserves have no title or right under the law to use such lands, although they have expended in some cases large amounts of money in their development. This condition is intolerable, and should not be allowed to continue, because it prevents capital from investing, and retards the development of not only the available power projects but of other natural resources in the Territory.

We, therefore, must respectfully urge your honorable body to pass a suitable law, or laws providing for rights of way over all public lands, both reserved and unreserved for electrical plants, poles and lines for the generation and distribution of electrical power, and for telephone and telegraph purposes, and for canals, ditches, pipes and pipe-lines, flumes, tunnels or other water conduits, and for water plants, dams and reservoirs used to promote irrigation, mining or quarrying or the manufacture or cutting of timber for lumber, or the supplying of water for domestic, public or any other beneficial uses, with suitable safeguards against monopoly and with such

provisions as will result in the natural resources being developed in the interest of all the people.

And be it further Resolved, that a copy hereof be sent to the President of the United States; the President of the United States Senate; the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives; the Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands of the United States Senate; the Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands of the United States House of Representatives; the Honorable James Wickersham, Delegate to Congress from Alaska; and the Secretary of the Interior.

Adopted by the Senate, April 20, 1915.

Concurred in by the House, April 26, 1915.

SENATE JOINT MEMORIAL NO. 12.

TO THE HONORABLE, THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

We, your memorialists, the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, second session, 1915, most respectfully represent and state, that

Whereas, the entire western coast of Alaska, south of St. Michael and north of Unalaska or Dutch Harbor, including all of the Bristol Bay coast line, where the largest and most extensive canneries in Alaska are located, is without telegraphic communication with the other parts of Alaska and the United States, and

Whereas, it is of the utmost importance that the officials of Alaska have telegraphic communication with this portion of the Territory, and that the people residing at Nushagak, Dillingham and other points on Bristol Bay have telegraphic communication with the Alaska officials and with the people of Alaska in other portions of the Territory,

Now, therefore, we, your memorialists, respectfully request and urge the Honorable, the Secretary of War, to direct and cause a wireless telegraph station to be established and maintained at the town of Dillingham, on

Bristol Bay, thereby establishing telegraphic communication with the officials of Alaska at Nome, at Valdez and at Juneau, and with the revenue cutters stationed in Bering Sea, and with all merchant vessels plying these waters between Nome and Dutch Harbor.

For a favorable consideration of the statements and recommendations of this memorial your memorialists will ever pray.

Resolved, by the Senate, the House concurring, that copies of this memorial be forwarded to the Honorable, the Secretary of War, and to Hon. James Wickersham, Delegate to Congress from Alaska.

Passed the Senate, April 20, 1915.

Passed the House, April 26, 1915.

SENATE JOINT MEMORIAL NO. 13.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, THE PRESIDENT, AND THE HONORABLE, THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

Your memorialists, the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, in second regular session assembled, do most respectfully and earnestly represent that,

Whereas, the people of this Territory are now deprived of the benefits of the Postal Savings Bank System, which other States and Territories now enjoy; and

Whereas, many of the small towns of this Territory are without banks or banking facilities of any kind, and

Whereas, the Postal Savings Bank System, if extended to Alaska, would prove of great benefit not only to the smaller towns, but to the residents of the entire Territory,

Therefore we, your memorialists, would respectfully request and petition His Excellency, the President, and the Honorable, the Congress of the United States, that the operation of the system of Postal Savings Banks be extended to include the Territory of Alaska.

And for a favorable consideration of this memorial we, your memorialists, will ever pray.

Passed the Senate, April 20, 1915.

Passed the House, April 26, 1915.

SENATE JOINT MEMORIAL NO. 14.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, THE PRESIDENT, AND THE HONORABLE, THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES, IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED:

Your memorialists, the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, in second regular session assembled, do most respectfully and earnestly represent that:

Whereas, communication by water between the Pacific coast ports of Seattle, Tacoma and San Francisco and seaports on the southeastern and southwestern coast of Alaska is not interrupted during the entire year, and many large steamers ply the waters between these ports; and

Whereas, communication between Juneau and the towns of Tenakee, Hoonah, Killisnoo and Sitka by steamers and gasoline launches is continuous during the entire year, and

Whereas, communication between the towns of Ketchikan and Wrangell and the towns of Shakan, Craig, Tokeen, Sulzer and many other important towns on the west coast of Prince of Wales Island is also continuous throughout the entire year, and

Whereas, the building of railroads by the Government will cause many thousands of people to establish their residence in the towns of Seward, Valdez, Cordova and other towns in Southwestern Alaska, and

Whereas, the parcel post system of zones does not at the present time apply to the Territory of Alaska and the residents thereof suffer great hardships by reason of having to pay a flat rate on all parcels shipped from

the Territory to the States and also on all parcels shipped to points within the Territory, and

Whereas, should the system of zones be extended to the parts of the Territory where communication by water is not interrupted at any time of the year with a distributing point at Juneau, the Capital, whence zones shall radiate to other points above mentioned; the town of Douglas, which is three (3) miles distant from Juneau; Treadwell, three and one-half (3 1-2) miles; Thane, four (4) miles, would be within the first zone; and the towns of Haines, which is eighty-six (86) miles distant from Juneau; Skagway, one hundred six (106) miles; Petersburg, one hundred twenty (120) miles, and Wrangell, one hundred thirty-six (136) miles, would be included in the second zone; and the town of Yakutat, which is two hundred fifty (250) miles distant from Juneau, would be in the third zone; the towns of Katalla and Cordova would be within the fourth zone; the towns of Valdez and Seward, within the fifth zone; the towns of Kodiak, Seldovia and Knik would be in the sixth zone, with a rate per pound on parcels mailed thereto and therefrom as prescribed for similar zones within the United States, and

Whereas, at the present time the rate of postage on parcels mailed from Juneau to any of the above points is twelve (12) cents per pound, regardless of distance;

Therefore, we, your memorialists, would respectfully suggest that the system of zones as applied to the parcel post system within the United States be established in the parts of this Territory where communication by water is continuous throughout the entire year, with a distributing point at Juneau.

And we, your memorialists, will ever pray.

Passed the Senate, April 20, 1915.

Passed the House, April 26, 1915.

SENATE JOINT MEMORIAL NO. 15.

TO THE HONORABLE, ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION:

Your memorialists, the Senate and House of Representatives of the Territory of Alaska, do most earnestly and respectfully represent and request that:

Whereas, the moneys in the Forest Reserve Fund in the Territorial treasury have been equally divided among the four divisions of Alaska by action of the Alaska Legislature, and

Whereas, there are great and crying necessities for the improvement and construction of roads and trails in the First Division of Alaska for the transaction of the affairs of the people of the First Division and to enable the children to attend the schools, and

Whereas, the First Division of Alaska has not received the same benefits from road and trail appropriations as have other divisions, and

Whereas, the First Division of Alaska paid in during the year 1914 approximately fifty per cent of all Alaska funds,

Therefore, be it Resolved, by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, that the Alaska Road Commission is urgently requested to expend in the First Division during the year 1915 the sum of fifty thousand dollars for the construction and improvement of the following roads, trails and bridge:

1. A road from the town of Ketchikan to Charcoal Point.
2. The extension and improvement of the Portage road between Chomly Sound and Hetta Inlet, Prince of Wales Island.
3. The extension and improvement of the Stikine trail, near Wrangell.
4. The construction of a road from the town of Petersburg to Scow Bay.
5. The construction of a bridge across the Mendenhall river at a point near Knudson's.

6. The extension and improvement of the Government road near Sitka.

And we, your memorialists, will ever pray.

Passed the Senate, April 19, 1915.

Passed the House, April 24, 1915.

SENATE JOINT MEMORIAL NO. 16.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, THE PRESIDENT, AND THE HONORABLE, THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

We, your memorialists, the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, in second regular session assembled, do most respectfully and earnestly represent that:

Whereas, certain restrictions placed in the Organic Act of the Territory of Alaska whereby its legislative power is limited in the regulation of its fisheries; and

Whereas, the yearly value of our fisheries exceeds that of any Territorial industry; and

Whereas, the conservation of our fisheries is the most important matter affecting the welfare and prosperity of Alaska; and

Whereas, we believe that laws to regulate the fisheries can be best enacted by the people who are most directly interested in the protection of this great natural food supply;

Now, therefore, we, your memorialists, do pray that the restrictions in our Organic Act be removed and that full control and regulation of our fisheries be granted to the Territorial Legislature of Alaska, and your memorialists would also request that no law be enacted by the Congress of the United States whereby right or title be granted to any fish trap site in Alaskan waters, or whereby any survey of such sites shall have the authorization of Congress.

And your memorialists will ever pray.

Passed the Senate, April 27, 1915.

Passed the House, April 29, 1915.

SENATE JOINT MEMORIAL NO. 19.

TO THE HONORABLE, THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE OF
THE UNITED STATES:

Your memorialists, the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, in second regular session assembled, do most respectfully represent:

Whereas, the fresh fish business at present constitutes the greatest source of wealth and commerce in South-eastern Alaska, and is the means of building along our shores the homes of thousands engaged in the taking of fish for the markets of our United States; and

Whereas, the people of the Territory feel that this source of wealth and industry must be conserved, fostered, perpetuated, retained and controlled to the end that the people resident in said Territory may have the fullest benefit therefrom; and

Whereas, by an Order in Council made at Ottawa, Canada, on March 12, 1915, certain concessions are made to American fishermen and American fishing vessels calculated to divert all fresh fish shipments to the foreign port of Prince Rupert, B. C., for re-shipment in bond over the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway through Canada to the Eastern markets of the United States, thereby taking away not only the business, which is the main support of a considerable portion of our coast population but will be the means of moving to a foreign port, the homes of hundreds of seamen and fishermen engaged by the North Pacific, together with the American fish buyers. Thus an American industry will be utilized to build up a Canadian port, without benefit to any portion of the American fishing fleet in the waters of Alaska and the United States, yet at a great loss to Alaska. Said order in council reads as follows, to-wit:

"File No. 82704

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.

Ottawa, March 12th, 1915.

The Collector of Customs,
Prince Rupert, B. C.

Sir:

By Order in Council of the 9th of March, 1915, it is provided as follows:

During the present calendar year (1915), foreigners or foreign corporations bringing fresh fish in vessels registered in the United States of America to any port in British Columbia shall be permitted to land such fresh fish at such port without payment of duties and transship the same in bond to any port in the United States, or to sell such fish in bond to such local dealer or dealers as may be properly and duly licensed therefor, under the regulations and conditions hereinafter mentioned, which dealer or dealers shall export the same in compliance with the bonding requirements (without the right, however, in either instance, to sell in Canada for consumption therein, or otherwise except in bond, any of such fresh fish so landed); and such foreigners or foreign corporation bringing fresh fish in vessels registered in the United States of America to any port in British Columbia shall be permitted to purchase supplies, and ship crews for such vessels, at any port in the said Province of British Columbia, the whole under regulations and conditions as the Minister of Customs may determine.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) John McDougald,
Commissioner of Customs."

Whereas, the completion of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway to Prince Rupert, together with the elastic Canadian laws, has brought about a condition which eliminates the expense incident to marketing fresh fish at distant Puget Sound ports, but strikes a vital blow at the permanent settlement of our coast sections, inasmuch as

our fishermen will remove to Prince Rupert and their vessels will outfit there, and thus certain sections of Alaska will be depopulated and our business interests suffer accordingly;

Therefore, this Legislature appeals to you, and if beyond your power, through you to the Congress of the United States, for relief and protection from a condition over which this Legislature has no control, but which, if not checked, will bring untold disaster to the business development and progress of this Territory.

While Alaska has no transcontinental rail connection, our fresh shipping ports are but a few hours, by steamer, distant from Prince Rupert. We believe that Congress can remedy the condition that now exists by offering inducements to American fishermen to reside at and land their fares at Alaskan ports and thereby cause the transcontinental roads to give our ports terminal rates, with a service that would permit direct shipment from Alaska to our Eastern markets. Thus the vast value of our fisheries would become a real asset, and be the means of building up American instead of foreign ports, and this without increasing the cost to the consuming public.

It has not been possible for the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway to divert the Commerce of Alaska through Canada except through the support and co-operation of the Canadian Government.

May we not look to you for assistance in this matter; for regulation, if possible, which will prevent a foreign Government, by its elastic laws, taking from our people that which, by reasonable Governmental regulation, ought to be reserved to the people of Alaska and the United States.

We therefore respectfully suggest that a method adopted by Governments other than ours for the upbuilding of their fisheries in the past whereby a bounty to men and a per tonnage bounty to vessels was paid to those engaged in the industry be given consideration by Congress.

For your favorable consideration of this subject, so important to us, we, your memorialists, will ever pray.

Passed the Senate, April 27, 1915.

Passed the House, April 28, 1915.

House Joint Memorials

HOUSE JOINT MEMORIAL NO. 4.

TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, IN CONGRESS AS-
SEMBLED:

Your memorialists, the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Alaska, respectfully represent,

That the Act of Congress, approved May 14, 1898, entitled "An Act extending the homestead laws, etc., to Alaska", and the Act of Congress amendatory thereof, approved March 3, 1903 (U. S. Stat. 30-409 and U. S. Stat. 32-1028, respectively), provide, inter alia, that between Homestead, S. A. Homestead and Trade and Manufacturing Site surveys abutting on navigable waters, a shore space of eighty rods, direct measurement, must be reserved from entry;

That in practical operation, the intent of said provisions of law (which was to prevent monopolization of shore fronts on navigable waters) is largely nullified, to the advantage of corporations, companies, associations and individuals;

That, although theoretically it prevents the monopolization of shore frontage, in reality it does not. While it is true that it does prevent a monopolization by title, it does not as to occupancy and use by adjoining claimants when it is to their interest to exercise control of the same;

That by such provision of law a single claimant may obtain practical control of as extensive a shore frontage as may be desired at trifling expense, by procuring title to small tracts at lawful intervals by scripping them with Soldiers' Additional Homestead scrip, no occupancy of or improvements being required in connection with

such claim. By such means it is feasible, not only to obtain practical control of extensive water frontage, but to debar others from establishing homesteads, canneries or other enterprises within the limits that a single claimant wishes to control; therefore

Be it Resolved by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Alaska, that we respectfully and earnestly petition your honorable body to repeal the aforesaid Acts [Act] in so far as it relates to reserve spaces along the shores of navigable waters, and substitute in stead easements for all classes of valid claims and rights-of-way of whatsoever sort along said navigable waters, and as far inland as conditions may require, the easements to include wagon roads, railroads, both steam and electric, telegraph, telephone and electric power lines, pipe lines, flumes, tunnels, ditches, etc. The easements should also provide for the crossing over or under other previous rights-of-way for any purpose, but in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the proper operation of such intercepted right-of-way.

Be it further Resolved, that a copy of this memorial be sent to the President of the United States, the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, the Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands of the United States Senate, the Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands of the United States House of Representatives, the Honorable James Wickersham, Delegate to Congress from Alaska, and the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Passed the House, March 10, 1915.

Passed the Senate, April 17, 1915.

HOUSE JOINT MEMORIAL NO. 5.

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

The Legislature of the Territory of Alaska respectfully represents, that

Whereas, it is desirable that surveys be made by the Government of the native villages in Alaska, in order that the claim of each householder, or of the head of each family, in said vilages be clearly defined, marked and recorded; and

Whereas, such determination of individual ownership would be an important step toward the civilization of the Alaskan natives;

Therefore, the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, in legislative session assembled, respectfully urges upon the United States Congress the need for the enactment of such legislation as will render possible segregation surveys of native villages in Alaska whenever such action is advisable.

For this, your memorialists do ever pray.

Passed the House, April 7, 1915.

Passed the Senate, April 14, 1915.

HOUSE JOINT MEMORIAL NO. 6.

THE HONORABLE, THE SECRETARY OF WAR OF THE UNITED STATES:

Your memorialists, the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, in the second regular session assembled, do most respectfully request that,

Whereas, the people of the Territory are dependant for telegraphic communication upon the system now in use in the Territory under the supervision of the War Department; and

Whereas, that section in Western Alaska and north of Nome and reaching along the coast to Point Barrow

and eastward to the Yukon and Koyukuk districts is now without telegraphic communication;

Wherefore, We, your memorialists, would request that a wireless station be installed at Candle, Alaska, near the outlet of the Keewalik river on Kotzebue Sound, which is an important commercial and shipping point, and is the principal port of call for vessels engaged in trade with Kotzebue Sound ports and points as far north as Point Barrow, and is the chief outfitting station for people living in the valleys of the Selawik, Noatak, Colville, and the great Kobuk river valleys, embracing all of Northwestern Alaska;

The establishment of this station will be a great aid to the people residing in this district, as well as rendering it possible for vessels in distress to get assistance from United States revenue cutters stationed in Bering Sea during the navigation season.

And we, your memorialists, will ever pray.

Passed the House, April 3, 1915.

Passed the Senate, April 13, 1915.

HOUSE JOINT MEMORIAL NO. 7.

TO THE HONORABLE POSTMASTER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES:

Your memorialists, the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, in second regular session assembled, do most respectfully and earnestly represent that,

Whereas, the resident citizens of the Tacotna district, the post office of which is Tacotna, and the population of which is approximately three hundred (300), are absolutely without mail service during the summer months; and

Whereas, recent developments in placer mining in this district are now adding to and increasing its business interests;

Whereas, the distance by summer trail from Tacotna to Ophir post office is but eighteen (18) miles; and

Whereas, a summer service between these two post offices is greatly needed for the convenience of the people and the transaction of business during the busy mining season;

Therefore, we, your memorialists, do earnestly request that a summer mail service of at least one trip per month be established between the post offices of Ophir and Tacotna; and

We, your memorialists, will ever pray.

Passed the Senate, April 21, 1915.

Passed the House, April 14, 1915.

HOUSE JOINT MEMORIAL NO. 7-A.

TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, IN CONGRESS AS-
SEMBLED:

Your Memorialists, the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, do most respectfully represent that,

Whereas, the native population of Alaska, Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts, has decreased 14.5 per cent during the period 1900 to 1910, according to reports of the U. S. Census, and this decrease is largely due to diseases which prevail to an alarming extent among them, and

Whereas, the Indians of the States have for years received adequate medical relief from the Government while the natives of Alaska have not been provided for in this respect, and

Whereas, the eradication of these diseases not only for the preservation of the native races but the protection of the white population is desired and essential especially at this time when heavy immigration into the Territory is anticipated, due to the activities in connection with the construction of the proposed Government railroad and developments in other industries;

Resolved, by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, that we respectfully and earnestly petition the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled to appropriate the sum of at least \$125,000.00 for the establishment of well-equipped hospitals in each Division of the Territory and thus provide a medical service for the natives of Alaska somewhat similar to the relief furnished to Indians of other sections of the United States; and,

Be it lastly Resolved, That a copy hereof be sent to the Honorable Secretary of the Interior, President of the United States Senate, to the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and the Honorable James Wickersham, Delegate to Congress from Alaska.

Passed the House, March 24, 1915.

Passed the Senate, April 17, 1915.

HOUSE JOINT MEMORIAL NO. 10.

TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, IN CONGRESS AS-
SEMBLED:

Your memorialists, the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, do most respectfully and earnestly represent, that

Whereas, the town of Nome, Alaska, is the leading sea port of Northwestern Alaska, and has a population of approximately twenty-five hundred people; that it is the seaport and metropolis of a country which, during the last fifteen years has produced approximately \$80,000,000 in gold, and promises to continue the augmentation of the gold reserve of the United States for many years in the future; and

Whereas, Nome is situated on a low shore at a shallow beach, exposed to fierce storms which have frequently caused the destruction of the various wharves, warehouses and buildings situated on its water front, and necessary to its shipping facilities; and

Whereas, for the protection of the city and its industries it is necessary that a breakwater be erected on the seaward side of approximately four thousand feet of its water front; and

Whereas, the cost of erecting such a breakwater would be more than the city can expend out of its own resources, or should be required to so expend;

Now, therefore, your memorialists earnestly and respectfully petition your honorable bodies that ample appropriation be made from the United States Treasury for the erection of the necessary breakwater to protect the town of Nome against the waves of Bering Sea.

Passed the House, April 14, 1915.

Passed the Senate, April 21, 1915.

HOUSE JOINT MEMORIAL NO. 12.

TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, IN CONGRESS AS-
SEMBLED:

Your memorialists, the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Alaska, respectfully represent, that

The Act of Congress approved April 24, 1912, entitled, "An Act to create a Legislative Assembly in the Territory of Alaska, to confer legislative power thereon, and for other purposes," provides that the authority therein granted to the Legislature to alter, amend, modify and repeal laws in force in Alaska shall not extend to—"An Act to provide for the construction and maintenance of roads, the establishment and maintenance of schools, and the care and support of insane persons in the District of Alaska, and for other purposes," (34 Stat. L. 192),—and

Whereas, the public schools established and maintained under the said Act of Congress are the public schools in Alaska for the education of white children and children of mixed blood who lead a civilized life residing outside of incorporated towns in the Territory, and

Whereas, Said schools are wholly supported from moneys derived from taxes on business and trade in the Territory, and disbursed through the "Alaska Fund" in the United States Treasury (34 Stat. L. 192, 35 Stat. L. 601, and Act approved March 3, 1913), which said "Alaska Fund" is entirely without the control of this legislature, and

Whereas, The welfare of the public schools, both within and outside the incorporated towns of the Territory, imperatively requires that they be co-ordinated and placed under one general system, and

Whereas, it is to the best interests of the Territory of Alaska that the moneys composing the said "Alaska Fund" be paid into the treasury of the Territory of Alaska and disbursed under the direction of the Territorial Legislature, as it of right ought to be, therefore be it

Resolved, By the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Alaska, that we do hereby earnestly and respectfully petition the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska be given jurisdiction over the schools above referred to; that the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska be given authority to alter, amend, modify and repeal the laws providing for taxes on business and trades in the Territory, and that the moneys composing the said "Alaska Fund" be paid by the Clerks of the District Courts into the treasury of the Territory of Alaska to be disbursed under the direction of the Territorial Legislature; and be it

Further Resolved, That a copy of this memorial be sent to the President of the United States, the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and the Honorable James Wickersham, Delegate to the House of Representatives from Alaska.

Passed the House, April 14, 1915.

Passed the Senate, April 21, 1915.

HOUSE JOINT MEMORIAL NO. 13.

TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, IN CONGRESS AS-
SEMBLED:

Your memorialists, the Legislative Assembly of the
Territory of Alaska, respectfully represent:

That the Act of Congress creating the Legislature of
the Territory of Alaska provides that the authority
therein granted to the Legislature to alter, modify,
amend and repeal laws in force in Alaska shall not extend
to the laws relating to the game and fur-bearing animals;

That the said laws relating to the game and fur-bear-
ing animals prohibits the killing of brown bear south of
latitude sixty-two degrees from July first to September
thirtieth; and that there should be no restrictions on kill-
ing brown bear in Alaska at any season of the year, as
the said brown bear are a menace to life and property,
and instead of being protected should have a bounty
placed upon each brown bear killed;

That the laws relating to the protection of fur-bearing
animals should be subject to amendment by the Terri-
torial Legislature, and also that the protection of game
in Alaska should be directly under the control of the
Territorial Legislature, as recommended by the Governor
of the Territory in his report to the Secretary of the In-
terior for the year 1914;

Wherefore, the Legislative Assembly of the Territory
of Alaska does hereby respectfully and earnestly petition
the Congress of the United States that the laws in
Alaska relating to game and fur-bearing animals be
placed directly under the control of the Territorial Leg-
islature.

Passed by the House, April 22, 1915.

Passed the Senate, April 27th, 1915.

HOUSE JOINT MEMORIAL NO. 15.

TO THE HONORABLE ATTORNEY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES:

We, your memorialists, the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, Second Session, 1915, most respectfully represent and state; that

Whereas, numerous crimes, including two or three murders have been committed along the line of the wagon road extending from Valdez and Chitina to Fairbanks on the Tanana River; and

Whereas, the officials now in control in this division, including the United States Attorney, the United States Marshal, the United States Commissioner, seem to be unable to ferret out the perpetrators of the crimes, and secure indictments against the guilty parties; and

Whereas, the immunity from punishment of these parties guilty of the above mentioned crimes, is certain to result in other and additional crimes of the same character being committed in this vicinity;

Now, Therefore, your memorialists respectfully urge and request that two mounted deputy United States Marshals be deputed to patrol this section of the Territory, and that the deputy be directed and instructed to keep a register of all travelers and persons traversing or sojourning in and along the line of the wagon road where the crimes have been committed.

For a favorable consideration of the statements and request herein contained,

Your memorialists will ever pray.

Passed the House, April 24, 1915.

Passed the Senate, April 27, 1915.

HOUSE JOINT MEMORIAL NO. 20.

TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, IN CONGRESS AS-
SEMBLED:

Your memorialists, the Legislative Assembly of the
Territory of Alaska, respectfully represent:

That by the purchase of the Alaska Northern Railroad,
the Government becomes the owner of eighty acres of
land, in the heart of the town of Seward, and as the west
side of said land can in no way be used for railroad pur-
poses, we ask that ten acres of the west side of said land
be deeded to the town of Seward for public school pur-
poses, and for the favorable consideration of this petition,

Your memorialists, shall ever pray.

Passed the House, April 22, 1915.

Passed the Senate, April 27, 1915.

HOUSE JOINT MEMORIAL NO. 21.

TO THE PRESIDENT, AND THE HONORABLE SENATE AND
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, IN CONGRESS AS-
SEMBLED:

We, your memorialists, the Legislature of the Terri-
tory of Alaska, do most respectfully and earnestly rep-
resent, that

Whereas, Seward Peninsula, which has increased
the world's production of gold over \$70,000,000, is with-
out adequate means of transportation from its seaports
to the interior, through the suspension of the operation
of the Seward Peninsula Railroad, the only road to the
interior of the Peninsula, and

Whereas, it is impossible to mine the enormous low
grade placer gold deposits of the Kougareck and interior
of said Peninsula without cheaper transportation facili-
ties;

Now, Therefore, we, your memorialists, respectfully
ask that the Senate and House of Representatives

in Congress assembled, will appropriate sufficient funds or direct the expenditure of any unused portion of the \$35,000,000 now appropriated for railroad construction in Alaska for the purpose of providing railroad transportation facilities from the tide waters of Behring Sea to the town of Taylor, Kougarak Mining District, which is the center of the interior mining section of said Peninsula;

Be it Resolved, that a copy of this memorial be sent to the Senate and House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, to the Honorable Secretary of the Interior, Franklin K. Lane, and to the Honorable James Wickersham, Delegate from Alaska to the House of Representatives;

And your memorialists will ever pray.

Passed the House, April 22, 1915.

Passed the Senate, April 27, 1915.

HOUSE JOINT MEMORIAL NO. 23.

Petition to the Congress of the United States to enact such legislation as will be necessary for the establishment of an insane asylum within the Territory of Alaska, instead of caring for the Alaska insane by means of the contract system at Morningside, near Portland, Oregon:

TO THE HONORABLE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES ASSEMBLED:

Many complaints have been lodged with various members of the present Alaska Territorial Legislature with respect to the improper (and in some cases inhuman) treatment of the Alaska insane patients sent from Alaska to the Morningside Sanitarium, near Portland, Oregon.

The complaints were referred to the Committee on Judiciary and Federal Relations of the House for investigation and report.

This Committee, after hearing the statements and testimony of persons who testified of their own knowledge of the facts, made the following report to the House of Representatives of the Alaska Territorial Legislature, dated March 24, 1915, and which report is made a part of this petition, to-wit:

REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE.

House of Representatives,
Juneau, Alaska, March 24, 1915.

Mr. Speaker: We, your Committee on Judiciary and Federal Relations, to whom was referred House Joint Resolution No. 1, relating to the investigation of the conditions and conduct of "Sanitarium Company, Inc.", of Portland, Oregon, having care of the insane from Alaska, under a contract made and entered into with the Government of the United States, have had the same under consideration, and we respectfully report the same back to the House with our findings, information received and recommendations to be considered by the House, and more particularly report that:

Your Committee, upon good and reliable information, gathered from persons who personally visited the said Sanitarium institution and talked with many of the inmates, states such information disclosed to them not only the utter lack of humanitarian spirit in the conduct and management of said Sanitarium institution as far as it affects the Alaska charges or insane, but that the said Sanitarium institution has commercialized the sacred duty of caring for the insane and mentally helpless at so much per head or persons per day.

The Committee learned that 190 (or thereabouts) Alaska insane are in said Sanitarium Co's. institution, in cramped, crowded and packed quarters, no reasonable space for living or sleeping room quarters, some of the patients sleeping on the floors, the beds in the different wards being and standing so close together that the insane patients, some of them very feeble, were compelled to climb over the high foot boards of the beds as best they could in order to get into their respective beds; that the sanitary conditions generally were bad, uncleanly, no regard being had for the welfare of the patients—in fact it has been charged that the sanitary conditions [condition] of said Sanitarium institution is not sanitary at all, absolutely unclean, no proper and

clean toilet facilities, no space or room for patients to enjoy the fresh air in stormy, wet or cold weather, no space in and about said Sanitarium institution where the patients can obtain exercise, excepting when worked in the said institution for its own profit.

Your Committee further reports that it has been presented to them that some patients are confined in said Sanitarium institution who are not nor ever had been insane, but because under the earlier Alaska laws there was no fund or money provided, as well as no law, by or under which the aged, infirm and destitute could obtain support and maintenance, except by private charity, and under some pretext such persons were sent to the Sanitarium institution as "insane" merely for the purpose of providing care, support and maintenance, which practice cannot be too severely condemned.

Your Committee further says that it desires to impress upon the House the view that the contract system for caring for the mentally needy and helpless is the most inhuman and iniquitous that can be devised, since the contractor has only his eye to the profit he may reap or gain from and out of such contract, and the commercial greed outweighs human love and Christian charity.

The Committee has obtained the reliable information that the sum paid by the United States Government to the said Sanitarium Company, Inc., of Portland, Oregon, is \$1.28 per day of each Alaska inmate, a sum in excess of the cost for good care and maintenance of the same kind of patients at Steilacoom, Sedro Wooley and Medical Lake, Washington; the cost of good and complete maintenance, care and medical attendance at said Steilacoom is forty cents per day, at said Sedro Wooley is fifty cents per day, and at Medical Lake is seventy cents per day.

Granting to the said Sanitarium Company, Inc., the highest cost above given, viz: seventy cents each per day, the said Sanitarium institution makes a profit of fifty-eight cents per day on each person for maintenance on one hundred and ninety patients, equalling a profit of \$110.20 for each day, a profit out of all proportion when derived from the lives and existence of these poor unfortunates who are supposed to be in an asylum; the definition of asylum being "a sanctuary or place of refuge, protection and relief of the unfortunate". Your Committee states that this Sanitarium Co., Inc., does not come within the definition of "asylum".

Your Committee further states that it knows of some

good localities or places in Alaska with hot springs, where the Alaska insane patients can be much better cared for than at said Sanitarium at Portland, Oregon.

Your Committee further presents that in all about eight (8) men or persons are employed at said Sanitarium Co's. institution; this includes doctors, nurses and druggists. The harmless inmates or patients are required to do the general work, such as working in the kitchen, also as waiters and all general work which they are able to perform. The Committee also heard that some of the patients who are not insane and some who have recovered had difficulty in securing their release or discharge, since the \$1.28 per day is too weighty a motive to keep them in the Sanitarium institution; however, the Committee does not vouch for this statement, yet it was made as a positive statement to this Committee.

The Committee is inclined to believe that too much politics is injected into this contract and for that reason the unfortunate inmates at said Sanitarium Co's. institution are, practically, at the mercy of the management thereof.

This Committee recommends that this Legislature memorialize the Congress of the United States to order the contract made with said Sanitarium Co., Inc., of Portland, Oregon, for the caring of the Alaska insane, be abrogated, for the reasons herein set forth, and that a copy of this report be sent to the President of the United States with the request that he order a thorough investigation of said Sanitarium Co's. method of caring for the Alaska insane, and that some other institution be given the contract, if contract it must be, because the Sanitarium Co. seems to look upon this contract as its pension, having had it for more than ten years last past, and that this House take such action in carrying out the suggestions contained in said House Joint Resolution No. 1 as it may suit its pleasure, this Committee being of the decided opinion that some prompt steps should be taken by this Legislature to bring about a speedy remedy of the evil complained of.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN G. HEID, Chairman.

We concur in this report:

A. G. SHOUP,
JOHN NOON,

JAMES P. DALY,
M. F. MORAN.

The Legislature of the Territory of Alaska is fully satisfied that the statements and showing above set forth (and corroborated by individual letters) make out an urgent and serious *prima facie* case, sufficient to move the Congress and the President to cause a thorough and searching investigation of the facts charged.

Your petitioners, the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, further show and state that the Alaska climate is fully as beneficial to the insane sick as the climate of Portland, Oregon, can possibly be.

At Fairbanks, Alaska, a perpetual dry and pleasant climate at all times of the year, varying only in temperature according to the seasons of the year, there now is an institution properly equipped, and belonging to the United States, where the sick and insane, as well as the infirm and helpless, are temporarily and comfortably cared for and housed, with proper medical treatment when necessary, until they can be removed to the contract asyuum at Morningside, near Portland, Oregon.

At Nome, Alaska, there also is an institution belonging to the United States, a similar institution, where the insane patients are temporarily housed and cared for, with medical treatment as at said Fairbanks, Alaska, until they can be removed to the contract asylum at Portland, Oregon.

Your petitioners further show that a permanent asylum for the Alaska insane should be established permanently at some point on the Alaska (Pacific) coast to which the Alaska insane patients can be removed from the interior of Alaska for permanent care and custody unless sooner discharged, and to which institution the Alaska insane now in said Morningside institution can be removed.

Your petitioners also state that, at Skagway, Alaska, the United States own a large stone building which is only used for an office of the U. S. Commissioner at that place and a local jail, which building is far too large for that purpose, and which building can be used for and put

in order for the use of an insane asylum for Alaska, and can be enlarged as the necessities may require.

Now, therefore, be it Resolved, That we, the Second Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Alaska, do hereby petition the Congress of the United States for the passage of necessary legislation at as early a date as possible, providing that an insane asylum be established or built within the Territory of Alaska, at some point on the Pacific coast, for the care of the Alaska insane patients; that an investigation of the charges (herein contained) against said Sanitarium Co., Inc., be investigated and its said contract with the United States for the care of the Alaska insane be abrogated.

Be it further Resolved, That the Secretary of the Territory of Alaska be and is hereby instructed to forthwith transmit copies of this memorial, properly authenticated, to the President of the United States, the Secretary of the Interior, and Hon. James M. Wickersham, Delegate to Congress from Alaska.

Passed the House, April 26, 1915.

Passed the Senate, April 28, 1915.

LETTERS ACCOMPANYING H. J. MEMORIAL NO. 23.

Territory of Alaska,
Governor's Office,
Juneau, April 8, 1915.

Honorable John G. Heid,
Chairman Judiciary and Federal
Relations Committee,
House of Representatives, Juneau, Alaska.

Sir:

For your information I am transmitting herewith a copy of a letter received by this office with reference to conditions alleged to exist at Morningside Sanitarium, near Portland, Oregon, where the Alaska insane are confined under contract with the United States.

Respectfully,

Enclosure.

J. F. A. STRONG,
Governor.

San Francisco, Cal.,
March 28th, 1915.

Governor J. F. A. Strong,
Juneau, Alaska.

Dear Governor Strong:

Just before leaving Juneau I noticed an article in one of the papers stating that you had visited the Morningside hospital at Portland, and that you found conditions very unsatisfactory. It is concerning conditions as I saw them that I wish to direct your attention. A friend of mine (A. L. Maxey), from the Tanana Valley, has been an inmate of Morningside for the past two years. On my way here from Seattle I stopped at Portland and went to see Maxey. My visit was unexpected, and I think it likely that conditions would have been different had visitors been expected. Dr. Luckey explained to me that Maxey was in a very bad way, and expressed the opinion that he had but a short time to live under present conditions, but thought if he was given his liberty he might recover strength. He had an attendant show me to Maxey's room and stay while I talked with Maxey. The room occupied by Maxey was in a horrible state of filth, and Maxey himself looked more like a corpse than a living person. The stench in the place was something awful. Maxey is too weak to leave the room to go to a toilet, and he said it was impossible to get proper attention, so you can imagine the condition of his quarters. I spoke to Dr. Luckey about the matter, asking him if something couldn't be done to keep the room in better condition, but he placed the entire blame on Maxey, saying that he (Maxey) did everything possible to make things disagreeable. But it seems to me that something could and should be done to remedy conditions as they are at present. I heard that a bill was being prepared demanding an investigation of the Morningside institution, and as a citizen of Alaska I sincerely hope it will accomplish its purpose. I have taken the liberty of writing you concerning this simply because I feel that if the public could see conditions as I saw them there would be an investigation at once. As I haven't the pleasure of your acquaintance I will refer you to W. W. Casey, Chas. Goldstein and Geo. F. Forrest as to my responsibility. I return to Seattle in a few days. My address there will

be 854 East 57th street. And if I can be of any assistance in the above mentioned matter, please command me.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) W. D. HALE.

P. S.—Was at Morningside March 16th.

HOUSE JOINT MEMORIAL NO. 24.

Be it Resolved, by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, that we do hereby petition the Honorable, the Postmaster General of the United States, that the mail now going to Nome over route from Cordova and Fairbanks, and thence down the Yukon River, be in the future routed from Seward through Kaltag, which last route is four hundred miles shorter and over which the mail was successfully carried during the past winter, thus improving the mail service to Nome, and shortening the time materially.

Passed the House, April 22, 1915.

Passed the Senate, April 28, 1915.

HOUSE JOINT MEMORIAL NO. 25.

Resolved, by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, that we do hereby respectfully petition the Congress of the United States that necessary appropriation be made for, and immediate construction ordered for a capitol building for the Territory of Alaska at Juneau, for the accommodation of the Territorial Legislature and all Federal and Territorial offices, except Federal Courts.

Passed by the House, April 24, 1915.

Passed by the Senate, April 28, 1915.

Cumulative Index

to the

Session Laws

of the First and Second Alaska
Legislatures

1913 and 1915

Cumulative Index

To the Session Laws of 1913 and 1915

NOTE:—Below will be found, treated under the same classification, references to the laws passed by the First and Second Territorial Legislatures, showing such amendments and repeals of the laws of 1913 as were enacted by the laws of 1915.

SUBJECT	Pages, Laws of 1913	Amend- ments; Repeals	Pages, Laws of 1915
—A—			
ABANDONMENT OF MINING CLAIMS:—(See Mining Claims)			
ACCEPTANCE OF BILLS OF EX- CHANGE:—(See Negotiable in- struments)			
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO DEEDS AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS— UNIFORM LAW OF:			
How deeds or other instruments acknowledged outside of U. S...			121
Contents of certificates			122
Form to be used			123
Construction of act			123
Citation			123
ACTION FOR ESCHEATED PROP- ERTY:—(See Escheats)			
ACTIONS FOR PERSONAL IN- JURIES:—(See Employers' Lia- bility)			
ACTIONS—CIVIL:			
Form of summons in Justice Courts	22		
ADJOURNMENT OF COURT:			
When Judge not present.....	38		
ADVERTISING—FALSE:			
In procuring employees.....	51		
AFFIDAVITS OF ASSESSMENT WORK:—(See Mining Claims)			
AGENTS—CORPORATION:			
Appointment of to be filed.....	14		
AGENTS — LEGISLATIVE: — (See Lobbying)			
AGREEMENTS — PROSPECTING:— (See Grubstake Contracts)			
ALLOWANCES FOR AGED PIO- NEERS:			
Allowances for aged pioneers pro- vided			116

SUBJECT	Pages, Laws of 1913	Amend- ments; Repeals	Pages, Laws of 1915
Pension may be suspended by			
Board			117
Applications for allowances.....			117
Amount of allowance			118
Power to revoke			118
How allowances paid			118
Allowances for more than one quar- ter may be paid to Commissioner			118
Commissioner may forward allow- ance to beneficiary			119
To be obligation of Territory..			119
Federal funds not to be used....			120
Women eligible			120
Appropriation			120
"Pioneers"—Definition of			121
Indians not included			121
ALLOWANCE OF TIME FOR EM- PLOYEES TO VOTE:—(See Elec- tions)			
ALTERATION OF BOUNDARIES OF INCORPORATED TOWNS:—(See Incorporated Towns)			
ALTERING OR DIVULGING DES- PATCH	31		
AMALGAM—STEALING OF	37		
ANNEXATION OF NEW TERRITO- RY TO BOUNDARIES OF INCOR- PORATED TOWNS:—(See Incor- porated Towns)			
ANIMALS—CRUELTY TO	30		
ANIMALS, GAME — PRESERVA- TION OF:—(See Bounty on Wolves; Game Animals)			
ANNUAL ASSESSMENT WORK ON MINING CLAIMS:—(See Mining Claims)			
ANNUAL REPORT:—See Business Corporations; Report, Annual)			
APPEARANCE BY CORPORATION IN CRIMINAL ACTIONS:			
Failure to appear	43		
How to be made	43		
APPOINTMENT OF SPECIAL DEPU- TIES:			
How and when made	27		
APPRENTICES IN PHARMACY:— (See Pharmacy)			
APPROPRIATIONS:			
Territorial Treasurer—Salary and expenses	112		129

CUMULATIVE INDEX

251

SUBJECT	Pages, Laws of 1913	Amend- ments; Repeals	Pages, Laws of 1915
Pioneers' Home, Sitka, maintenance and furnishing	113		125
Mine inspection, salary and expenses	113		126
Indigent Home—building and maintenance	113		129
Secretary of Alaska, supplies, printing, clerk hire	113		127
Governor's office—clerk hire	114		126
Dependent children—care of	114		127
Uniform legislation, for expenses, etc., of Commissioners	114		126
Deficiency—Legislative expenses..	114		126
Wilberforce, P., M. D., for professional services			1
Secretary of Alaska,—Deficiency—Contingent expenses			1
Roads and trails—from Forest Reserve Fund			69
Cobb, J. H., for legal services....			114
Allowances for aged pioneers—From Pioneers' Home Fund			120
Vital statistics			127
Banking Board			128
Health and Sanitation Act			128
Compulsory Education			128
Relief of destitution			128
Bounty on Wolves			128
Care and storage of Legislative Property			129
Emergency appropriation			129
Rental of extra committee rooms for Second Legislature			129
ARBITRATION OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES:			
Arbitration of labor disputes.....	268		
Governor or Commissioner to arbitrate	268		
Disputants may select commission	268		
Submission to be in writing	269		
Stipulation to be signed. Contents	269		
Judgment to be entered on award	270		
Appeal to Circuit Court of Appeals	271		
Power of arbitrator	271		
Agreements for arbitration to be recorded and acknowledged	271		
Secretary of Territory to notify arbitrators named	272		
Status pending arbitration	272		
Compensation of expenses of arbitrators	273		

SUBJECT	Pages, Laws of 1913	Amend- ments; Repeals	Pages, Laws of 1915
ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION:			
Colleges, Educational and Religious corporations:			
Contents of	18		
Amendment of	19		
Certified copies as evidence.....	19		
Domestic and Foreign corporations:			
To be filed	13		
Amendatory or supplemental.....	13		
Certified copies	14		
Domestic Corporations:			
Articles to be made in triplicate...	121		
To be acknowledged and filed....	122		
Contents	122		
Amendments—how executed	123		
ASSESSMENT OF TAXES BY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION:—(See Taxation by Municipal Corporations)			
ASSESSMENT WORK ON MINING CLAIMS:			
Section 162 of Compiled Laws amended			144
(Also see Mining Claims)			
ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER OF HEALTH:			
Appointment of	70		
Powers and duties of	71		
ASSISTANT PHARMACIST:—(See Pharmacy)			
ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION:—(See Schools—Uniform System of)			
ASSOCIATION PLACER CLAIMS:—(See Mining Claims)			
ATTACHMENT:			
Claim of 3rd person to property under	24		
ATTESTATION OF WILLS:—(See Wills)			
ATTORNEY:			
Who may act as in Justice Courts..			82
U. S. Marshal or Deputy cannot act as prosecutor or attorney for defendant in criminal action....			82
Application for admission to practice law in Courts of Alaska—Contents			181
Certificate of beginning of study			181
Petition for final examination....			182

CUMULATIVE INDEX

253

SUBJECT	Pages, Laws of 1913	Amend- ments; Repeals	Pages, Laws of 1915
Affidavit of study			182
Examination by Committee			182
Examination by the Court.....			183
Graduates of law schools may be examined without preparation..			183
Attorneys admitted elsewhere need not be examined			184
False statement deemed perjury..			184
(Also see U. S. Attorney; Attor- ney General; Licenses on Busi- ness and Trade)			
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF ALASKA:			
Office created, qualifications			191
Office—how filled			191
Term of office			191
Duties			191
Compensation			192
Prohibition against professional employment			192
Residence			192
Oath of office			192
Removal from office			193
AUTOMOBILES:—(See Licenses on Business and Trade)			
—B—			
BAIL:			
Bail, recognizance, etc., may be executed by certain corporations			98
Qualifications			98
BAILEE:			
Punishment for embezzlement	23		
BALLOTS: — (See Intoxicating Liq- uors; Elections; Eight-hour Day; Incorporation of Cities of the Second Class)			
BANKING:—(See Banks)			
BANKING CORPORATIONS: — (See Banks)			
BANKING BOARD:—(See Banks)			
Appropriation for expenses of....			123
BANKS:			
False statements respecting.....	69		
Personnel of bank board.....	89		
Powers	90		
“Banking,” “Bank” and “Branch “Bank” defined	90	Amended	70
Receiving money on deposit is “banking”	90		
Applicable to existing banks and foreign corporations	90		

SUBJECT	Pages, Laws of 1913	Amend- ments; Repeals	Pages, Laws of 1915
Capital required.....	91	Amended	42
Not less than three persons may incorporate	91		
What articles of incorporation shall show	91	Amended	72
How executed and filed	92	Amended	72
When corporation perfected	92		
Powers of corporation	92		
When capital must be paid in....	93	Amended	43
Penalty for false statement.....	93	Amended	43
List of subscribers to stock to be filed	93		
Prerequisites to beginning business	93		
Shares deemed personal property..	94		
May not own or accept its stock as security for loans	94		
How stock transferred. (See Stock—transfer of shares of)..	94		
Stock transfer records	94		
List of stockholders to be posted	94		
Amendment of articles of incorpor- ation	94		
Reduction of capital	94		
Stockholders' liability	95		
Directors; their qualifications, elec- tions and powers	95	Amended	43
Restrictions on loans to one person	96	Amended	73
Restrictions on loans to directors, etc... ..	96		
Financing enterprises outside Alas- ka prohibited	96		
Not to hold stock of other bank, ex- cept	96		
Declaration of dividends	96		
Restrictions on holding	97		
Insolvent banks may not receive deposits	97		
Transfers to prefer creditors void	98		
Checks not to be certified in excess of deposits	98		
Deposits of persons under disabili- ty, checking against	98		
Checking against joint accounts...	98		
Excessive, careless or dishonest loans	98		
Must keep on hand 20% of demand liabilities	99	Amended	75
Reports to banking board.....	99	Amended	75
Penalty for false report	99	Amended	76
Contents of reports	99	Amended	76
Publication of reports.....	99	Amended	76
Examination to be made annually	99	Amended	76

SUBJECT	Pages, Laws of 1913	Amend- ments; Repeals	Pages, Laws of 1915
Special reports	99	Amended	76
Failure to report	100		
Examination, by whom to be made	100		
Compensation of examiner.....	100		
When capital impaired	100		
Receivership	101		
False statements about banks pun- ishable	101		
Banks may dissolve—when.....	101		
Report regarding depositors not known to be living	102		
U. S. Attorney to conduct suits hereunder	102	Amended	67
When law effective	102		
Capital required for banks in cities having population between 500 and 1000			42
Increase and and decrease of capital stock			42
Banking board authorized to em- ploy legal counsel			67
Exemptions as to restrictions on loans			73
Officers and directors liable to bank for violations of this act..			74
No preference to be given to any creditor by pledging assets as collateral security			74
Exemptions			74
Pledge to be null and void....			74
BENEFICIARIES:—(See Allowances for Aged Pioneers; Employers' Lia- bility)			
BIAS OF JURORS:—(See Jurors)			
BILLIARD ROOMS—PUBLIC:			
Minors not allowed in.....			50
BILLS PASSED BOTH HOUSES OF LEGISLATURE:			
To be filed with Secretary of Ter- ritory	6		
BILLS OF EXCHANGE:—(See Nego- tiable Instruments)			
Persons, corporations, etc., jointly or severally liable upon same— may be sued together or sepa- rately			9
BILLS OF LADING—UNIFORM LAW OF:			
The issue of bills of lading:			
Bills governed by this act.....	138		
Form of bills, Essential terms..	138		

SUBJECT	Pages, Laws of 1913	Amend- ments; Repeals	Pages, Laws of 1915
Form of bills. What terms may be inserted	138		
Definition of non-negotiable or straight bill	139		
Definition of negotiable or order bill	139		
Negotiable bills must not be is- sued in sets.....	139		
Duplicate negotiable bills must be so marked	139		
Non-negotiable bills must be so marked	140		
Insertion of name of person to be notified	140		
Acceptance of bill indicates as- sent to its terms.....	140		
Obligations and Rights of Carriers Upon Their Bill of Lading:			
Obligations of carrier to deliver...	140		
Justification of carriers in deliver- ing	141		
Carrier's liability for misdelivery.	141		
Negotiable bills must be cancelled when goods delivered	142		
Negotiable bills must be cancelled or marked when parts of goods delivered	142		
Lost or destroyed bills	142		
Effect of duplicate bills	143		
Carrier cannot set up title in him- self	143		
Adverse title is no defense, except as above provided	144		
Liability for non-receipt or misde- scription of goods	144		
Attachment or levy upon goods for which a negotiable bill has been issued	145		
Creditor's remedies to reach nego- tiable bills	145		
Negotiable bill must state charges from which lien is claimed	145		
Effect of sale	145		
Negotiation and Transfer of Bill:			
Negotiation of negotiable bills by delivery	146		
Negotiation of negotiable bills by endorsement	146		
Transfer of bills	146		
Who may negotiate bills	146		
Rights of person to whom a bill has been negotiated	146		

SUBJECT	Pages, Laws of 1913	Amend- ments; Repeals	Pages, Laws of 1915
Rights of person to whom a bill has been transferred	147		
Transfer of negotiable bill without endorsement	147		
Warranties on sale of bill	148		
Indorser not a guarantor.....	148		
No warranty implied from accept- ing payment of a debt.....	148		
When negotiation not impaired by fraud, accident, mistake, duress or conversion	148		
Subsequent negotiation	149		
Form of the bill as indicating rights of seller and buyer and seller	149		
Demand, presentation or sight draft must be paid, but draft on more than three days time merely ac- cepted before buyer is entitled to the accompanying bill.....	150		
Negotiation defeats vendor's lien	151		
When rights and remedies under mortgages and liens are not lim- ited	151		
Criminal Offenses:			
Issue of bill for goods not received	151		
Issue of bill containing false state- ment	151		
Issue of duplicate bills not so marked	152		
Negotiation of bills for mortgaged goods	152		
Negotiation of bill when goods are not in carrier's possession.....	152		
Inducing carrier to issue bill when goods have not been received...	152		
Issue of non-negotiable bill not so marked	153		
Interpretation:			
Rule for cases not provided for in act	153		
Interpretation shall give effect to purpose of uniformity	153		
Definitions	153		
Act does not apply to existing bills	154		
Inconsistent legislation repealed...	154		
Time when the act takes effect....	154		
Name of act	154		
BIRTH—RECORD OF:—(See Vital Statistics)			
BOARD AND LODGING:			
Employers compelling employees to board at a particular place.....	12		

SUBJECT	Pages, Laws of 1913	Amend- ments; Repeals	Pages, Laws of 1915
Procuring of by false representa- tion			39
BOARD—BANKING:—(See Banks)			
BOARD OF CHILDREN'S GUARD- IANS:—(See Juvenile Courts)			
Creation and powers of	40		
Records of	40		
Visitation	40		
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR PROMOTION OF UNIFORM LEG- ISLATION:—(See Commissioners for Promotion of Uniform Legisla- tion)			
BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS: —(See Dentistry)			
BOARD OF EDUCATION: — (See Schools—Uniform System Of)			
BOARD OF HEALTH:—(See Diseases —Communicable)			
BOARD OF MANAGERS—SOLDIERS' AND PROSPECTORS' HOME IN INTERIOR ALASKA:—(See Sol- diers' and Prospectors' Home)			
BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS: —(See Medicine)			
BOARD OF PHARMACY:—(See Phar- macy, Board Of)			
BOARD, SCHOOL:—(See Schools Out- side of Incorporated Towns)			
BOARD OF TRUSTEES, ALASKA PIONEERS' HOME:—(See Pio- neers' Home; Allowances for Aged Pioneers)			
BONDS:—(See Bail)			
BONDS—SUPPORT:—(See Family De- sertion)			
BONDSMEN:—(See Attachment)			
BOOTHES—VOTING:—(See Elections)			
BOUNDARIES OF INCORPORATED TOWNS:—(See Incorporated Towns)			
BOUNDARIES OF MINING CLAIMS: —(See Mining Claims)			
BOUNDARIES OF TOWNSITES NEAR NAVIGABLE RIVERS OR STREAMS:—(See Townsites)			
BOUNTY ON WOLVES:			
Bounty placed			2
Bounty—How obtained			-

CUMULATIVE INDEX

259

SUBJECT	Pages, Laws of 1913	Amend- ments; Repeals	Pages, Laws of 1915
Oath—Form of			3
Treasurer to pay bounties			3
Treasurer to sell pelts			3
False affidavit			4
Appropriation for bounty			128
BRANCH BANK:—(See Banks)			
BREACH OF CONTRACT:—(See Sales of Goods)			
BRIBING VOTER:—(See Elections)			
BRIDGES—CONSTRUCTION OF:— (See Roads)			
BUCKETS—HOISTING:—(See Mine Inspection)			
BULKHEADS:—(See Mine Inspection)			
BUSINESS AND TRADE—LICENSES FOR:—(See Licenses for Business and Trade)			
BUSINESS CORPORATIONS—DO- MESTIC:—(See Corporations, Do- mestic)			
BUYER:—(See Bills of Lading; Sales of Goods)			
BY-LAWS:			
Of Educational, Religious, Scientific, Etc., Corporations:			
Contents	19		
Not to Contravene Laws.....	20		
Of Domestic Business Corporations .	128		
—C—			
CAGES—SAFETY:—(See Mine Inspe- tion)			
CANVASS OF RETURNS:—(See In- toxicating liquors; Eight-hour day day)			
CARDROOMS—PUBLIC:			
Minors not allowed in			50
CARNAL CRIMES:			
Punishment for			50
CARRIERS:—(See Bills of Lading)			
CASTING SAWDUST INTO WATERS OF TERRITORY:—			
Prohibited. Penalty	104		
CERTIFICATES:			
Of Death:			
How and by whom made	46		
When dead bodies are found....	46		

SUBJECT	Pages, Laws of 1913	Amend- ments; Repeals	Pages, Laws of 1915
Undertaker to make	47		
Of Marriages:			
By persons performing same.....	48		
CERTIFICATES BY NOTARIES PUBLIC:			
Penalty for making false.....	41		
Notaries to endorse date of expiration of commission on.....	41		
CERTIFICATES OF CITIZENSHIP OF INDIANS:—(See Indians)			
CERTIFICATES OF LOCATION:—(See Mining Claims)			
CERTIFICATES—STOCK — TRANSFER OF:—(See Business Corporations)			
CHALLENGES OF JURORS:—(See Jurors)			
CHAPLAINS:			
Appropriations for salaries of Chaplains of House and Senate, 2nd Territorial Legislature			126
CHECKS:—(See Banks; Negotiable Instruments)			
CHILDREN:			
Guardians of	38		
Dependent—Care of	38		
Appropriation for care of dependent	114		127
May be committed—when.....	39		
To be tried by District Court for felonies	39		
CHLORINATION PROCESSES:—(See Eight-hour day)			
Stealing minerals from	37		
CITATION OF COMPILED LAWS OF ALASKA	120	Amended	99
CITATION OF SESSION LAWS OF ALASKA	6		
CITY CLERK, ATTORNEY AND TREASURER:—(See Incorporated towns)			
CITIES OR THE FIRST CLASS:—(See Incorporated Towns)			
CITIES OF THE SECOND CLASS:			
Incorporation of	86		
Fifty inhabitants necessary	86		
Petition to U. S. Commissioner...	86		
To be signed by	86		
Order for hearing	87		

SUBJECT	Pages, Laws of 1913	Amend- ments; Repeals	Pages, Laws of 1915
Publication	87		
Hearing	87		
Area to be included.....	87		
Election	87		
Ballot—Form of	88	Amended	46
Trustee to be chosen	88	Amended	46
Powers of trustees	88	Amended	46
Fees to Commissioners	89		
CITIZENSHIP OF INDIANS:—(See Indians)			
CIVIL ACTIONS:			
Form of summons in Justice Courts	22		
CLAIM OF LIEN:—(See Liens Upon Mines)			
When to be filed by original con- tractor			5
When to be filed by others.....			5
To be filed with precinct recorder.			5
To be verified by oath.....			5
CLAIMS OF THIRD PERSON:			
To property taken by attachment.	24		
How claim of 3rd person to be tried			85
Proceedings on trial			85
Costs and disbursements			85
When verdict of jury may be dis- regarded			86
How judgment debtor may retain possession of property until day of sale			86
CLAIMS, MINING—LOCATION OF: —(See Mining Claims)			
CLARK, WALTER E—Former Gover- nor of Alaska:—Appropriation to reimburse—for premium on bonds for disbursement of Federal Appro- priation for Legislative Expenses, First Session, 1913			
			126
CLERK OF COURT:			
May adjourn Court in absence of Judge	38		
To prepare ballots for Territorial elections			55
To notify insurance companies of death of resident agent.....			106
COBB, J. H.:			
Appropriation for legal services..			114
CO-DEFENDANTS:			
Competency of as witnesses.....			48

SUBJECT	Pages, Laws of 1913	Amend- ments; Repeals	Pages, Laws of 1915
COLD STORAGE FISH PLANTS:— (See Licenses on Business and Trade)			
COLLECTION OF TAXES BY MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS:—(See Taxation by municipal corporations)			
COLLECTION OF REVENUE:—(See Licenses on Business and Trade; Poll Tax)			
COLLINS, E. B.—Speaker of the House: Appropriation for services in connection with revision of Journal of the House—Second Session of Territorial Legislature			126
COLLUSION OF ELECTION OFFICERS:—(See Elections)			
COMMON COUNCIL:—(See Municipal Corporations; Taxation by municipal corporations; Incorporation of cities of the second class; Vacancies in Common Council; Incorporated towns)			
COMMISSION—NOTARY PUBLIC: Expiration of to be endorsed.....	13		
COMMISSIONER OF HEALTH: Governor to act as ex-officio..... Assistants	69 70		
Powers and duties	70		
COMMISSIONERS FOR PROMOTION OF UNIFORM LEGISLATION: Appointment of	66		
Term of office	66		
Vacancies in office	67		
Compensation and expenses	67		
Duties	67		
Meetings	68		
Records and Reports	68		
Emergency clause	68		
Appropriation	114		
COMMISSIONERS — ROAD: — (See Roads)			
COMMISSIONERS, U. S.:—(See U. S. Commissioners)			
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES: Registration and restriction of.... (See Diseases—Communicable)	69		
COMPELLING FEMALES TO LIVE LIFE OF PROSTITUTION:—(See Prostitution)			

CUMULATIVE INDEX

263

SUBJECT	Pages, Laws of 1913	Amend- ments; Repeals	Pages, Laws of 1915
COMPENSATION TO INJURED EMPLOYEES:—(See Employers' Liability)			
COMPETENCY OF CO-DEFENDANTS AT WITNESSES			48
COMPILED LAWS OF ALASKA:			
Uniform reference to or citation of	120	Amended	99
COMPROMISE—RIGHT TO: — (See Employers' Liability)			
COMPULSORY EDUCATION:			
Duty of parents, guardians, etc., to send children to school	80		
What children subject to law.....	80		
Penalty for failure to observe law, without legal excuse	81		
Suspension of sentence	81		
School principals to report violations	82		
U. S. Commissioners to have jurisdiction	82		
Provisions governing native children	82		
Truant officers to be appointed; their duties	83		
Compulsory education law ratified.			84
Appropriation for enforcement ...			128
CONCENTRATES:			
Stealing of	37		
CONCENTRATING MILLS:			
Employment in limited	35		
Stealing of minerals from	37		
CONDEMNATION OF RIGHTS-OF-WAY:			
For certain purposes allowed.....	118		
CONDITIONAL SALE:—(See Sales of Goods)			
CONSIDERATION:—(See Negotiable Instruments)			
CONTAGIOUS DISEASES AMONG LIVE STOCK:			
Prevention of	63		
Complaint of	64		
CONTINGENT EXPENSES — TERRITORIAL SECRETARY:			
Deficiency appropriation for			1
CONTRACTS—GRUBSTAKE: — (See Grubstake contracts)			
CONTRACTOR'S LIEN:—(See Claim of Lien)			

SUBJECT	Pages, Laws of 1913	Amend- ments; Repeals	Pages, Laws of 1915
CONTRIBUTORY NEGLIGENCE:— (See Employers' Liability)			
CONTIGUOUS MINING CLAIMS:— When considered one mine (See Liens Upon Mines)			
CORPORATIONS: — (See Insurance Companies; Employers' Liability)			
Service of process in criminal ac- tions against	42		
Transfer of shares of stock in....	248		
Jointly or severally liable on same instrument may be sued together or separately			9
Certain corporations may act as sureties			98
Domestic—Creation of			
Who may incorporate	121		
For what purposes incorporation not permitted under this act....	121		
How incorporation affected	121		
What articles of incorporation to contain	122		
Amendments of articles—How exe- cuted	123		
Powers of	123		
Certificates and transfer thereof (See Stock, Transfer of Shares of)	124		
Two or more kinds of stock may be created	124		
Value to be paid for stock.....	125		
Subscriptions and payment for same	125		
First meeting of stockholders....	125		
Annual meetings	125		
Voting	126		
Stock held by corporation not to be voted	126		
Liability of stockholders	126		
When action against will lie.....	126		
Board of directors, number, method of election and duties.....	126		
Officers, how chosen, duties	127		
Liability of directors	127		
Power of District Court over.....	127		
How exercised and by whom.....	127		
By-laws	127		
Records and inspection thereof...	129		
Amendments of articles, how made	129		
Annual report required	130		
Contents	130		
Penalty for failure to report.....	130		

SUBJECT	Pages, Laws of 1913	Amend- ments; Repeals	Pages, Laws of 1915
Dissolution at instance of directors	130		
Dissolution at instance of stock- holders	132		
Who may bring action for dissolu- tion	132		
For what causes	132		
Winding up affairs of corporation.	132		
Insolvent corporations	134		
Application for receiver	134		
Injunction	134		
Appointment of receiver	134		
Powers of receiver	134		
Bond and oath of receiver	135		
Title to property to vest in receiver	135		
Dissolution of receivership	136		
Fees and license tax	136		
Definition of terms	136		
Domestic and Foreign — Licenses to be paid by			
Fees to be paid into Treasury	17	Amended	173
To be paid in advance	17		
Provisions hereof do not apply to benevolent, educational, etc., cor- porations	17		
Dissolved for non-payment of fees —When	17		
Delinquent, Penalties to be paid for reinstatement	16		
Delinquent—rights restored	16		
Delinquent—how and when rein- stated	16		
Name of delinquent may be adopt- when time within which may ap- ply for reinstatement has ex- pired	17		
Names of corporations stricken from records may be assumed by other corporations	16		
Names to be stricken from records on failure to pay license fee	15		
Fees for filing articles of incorpor- ation	13		
Fees for filing amendatory or sup- plemental articles	14		
Fees for filing appointment or re- vocation of appointment of resi- dent agent	14	Amended	100
Fees for certified copies of corpor- ate records	14	Amended	100
Recording fee, when	14	Amended	100
Fees, annual license	14		
Suit cannot be maintained unless fees paid	15		

SUBJECT	Pages, Laws of 1913	Amend- ments: Repeals	Pages, Laws of 1915
Suit to enforce payment of fees may be filed by Secretary of the Territory	15	.	
Secretary to retain \$5.00 for each license fee collected not in excess of \$2500.00			173
Failure to pay annual license fee.	15		
Insolvency, failure to pay annual license fee prima facie evidence of	15		
Charitable, educational, religious, sci- entific, fraternal, social, etc.			
Three or more persons may incor- porate	18		
Method of organization	18		
Articles of incorporation—Contents of	18		
Amendments of articles	19		
Certified copy as evidence	19		
By-Laws—Contents of	19		
Not to contravene laws	20		
Interests of members to be equal.	20		
Corporation effective upon filing ar- ticles	20		
Corporate powers	21		
Laws governing business corpora- tions not affected	21		
Banking Corporations:—(See Banks)			
COUNSEL—LEGAL:			67
For Banking Board.....			
For Territory (See Senate Joint Resolution No. 6, on page 197, 1915 Session Laws)			
COUNSEL—LEGISLATIVE: — (See Lobbying)			
COUNTERFEIT BALLOTS:—(See El- ections)			
COUNTS IN INDICTMENT:			
Joinder of authorized	65		
COURTS:—(See Legal Holidays; Juve- nile Courts; Justice Courts)			
District Judge may adjourn term when not personally present ...	38		
Clerk may adjourn in absence of Judge	38		
CRIMES:			
Desecration of flag	3		
Failure to provide fire escapes in hotels	5		
Violation of 8-hour law on public Work	35		

CUMULATIVE INDEX

267

SUBJECT	Pages, Laws of 1913	Amend- ments; Repeals	Pages, Laws of 1915
Oppression of laborers	12		
Divulging or altering dispatch....	31		
Taking information from wrie....	33		
Inciting another to commit a crime	35		
Violation of 8-hour law on mining work	35		
Stealing ore a felony	37		
False certificates by notaries....	41		
Violation of law governing vital statistics	50		89
Violation of pharmacy law	53		
False representation to workmen..	51		
Violation of law regarding diseased live stock	63		
False statements respecting banks.	69		
Interference with health officers..	74		
Lobbying	80		
Violation of compulsory education law	81		
Violation of banking laws.....	89		
Polluting waters	104		
Polluting waters	315		
See Licenses on business and trade	110		
Pimps or macques	120		
Bills of lading, criminal offenses concerning	151		
Transportation of explosives on vessels or vehicles carrying pas- sengers for hire	158		
Violation of poll tax law.....	118		
Warehouse receipts, criminal of- fenses concerning	211		
False statements regarding taxable property	267		
Unauthorized use of name, emblem, etc., of secret societies.....	273		
Violations of mine inspection law..	277	Repealed	130
Violations of mine inspection law.		Re-enacted	144
False affidavit respecting mining lo- cations	285		
Conducting or aiding in conduct of houses of prostitution	292		
Ehbezzlement by Territorial Treas- urer	303		
Carcasses of dead animals, on highways, etc., and otherwise creating a nuisance	315		
Practicing medicine without a li- cense	324		
Practicing dentistry without a li- cense	331		
Family desertion			27

SUBJECT	Pages, Laws of 1913	Amend- ments; Repeals	Pages, Laws of 1915
Procuring board or lodging by false representation			39
Minor under a certain age fre- quenting poolrooms or cardrooms			50
Proprietor, etc., of pool or card- room allowing minors to frequent same			50
Penalty for unnatural carnal crimes			50
See Elections			55
Failure to keep register of travelers by hotelkeepers, etc.			77
Re-service of condemned food.....			81
Selling liquor to Indians.....			97
Seduction and prostitution of wom- en and girls. Receiving money from earnings of prostitute.....			101
Violations of insurance laws			105
Wanton destruction of game ani- mals			115
CRIMINAL ACTION AGAINST COR- PORATION:			
Service of process in	42		
CRUELTY TO ANIMALS	30		
CYANIDE PROCESSES:			
Employment in limited	35		
—D—			
DEAD ANIMALS:			
Depositing carcass of an highways, etc.	315		
The same on private property....	315		
Penalty	315		
DEAD BODIES—SHIPMENT OF:— (See Embalmers)			
DEATHS:—(See Vital Statistics)			
DECEDENTS:—(See Missing persons)			
DECEPTION—USE OF IN PROCUR- ING LABOR	51		
DEEDS—UNIFORM LAW OF ACK- NOWLEDGMENTS TO: — (See Acknowledgements to Deeds)			
DEER:—(See Game Animals)			
DEFACTING U. S. FLAGS	3		
DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS:			
Legislative Expenses, 1913	114		
Secretary of Alaska—Contingent expenses			1
Mine Inspector—traveling expenses			126

SUBJECT	Pages, Laws of 1913	Amend- ments; Repeals	Pages, Laws of 1915
DELEGATE TO CONGRESS:—(See Elections)			
How vacancy in office is filled...			115
DENTAL EXAMINERS—BOARD OF: - (See Dentistry)			
DENTISTS:—(See Dentistry; Licenses on Business and Trade)			
DENTISTRY — REGULATION OF PRACTICE OF:			
Certificate authorizing practice of.	326		
Board of Dental Examiners; crea- tion of	326		
Meetings	326		
Registration of dentists now prac- ticing	327		
Application of dentists not prac- ticing for certificate to practice...	328		
Registration without examination.	328		
Certificate of Board to be filed with Clerk of Court.....	326	Amended	87
Clerk of Court to keep "Dental Register"	329		
"Practicing dentistry" defined ..	330		
Examination and license fees....	330		
Compensation of Board	330		
Annual report to Governor	331		
Violation of act	331		
Penalty	331		
Board to make rules and regula- tions	331		
DEPENDENT CHILDREN—CARE OF: —(See Juvenile Courts)			
DEPOSITIONS OF WITNESSES WITH- IN THE TERRITORY:			
Sec. 1476, Compiled Laws of Alas- ka, amended			41
May be taken—When			41
DESECRATION OF THE FLAG.....	3		
DESERTION—FAMILY:—(See Family Desertion)			
DESPATCH:			
Altering or divulging	31		
Taking information from wire....	33		
DESTITUTION—RELIEF OF:			
Superintendence of poor	105		
Relative to support—when.....	105		
When resulting from intemperance	106		
Relief from Territory—when	106		
Aid to non-residents	106		
Only after two months' residence.	106		

SUBJECT	Pages, Laws of 1913	Amend- ments; Repeals	Pages, Laws of 1915
Except in cases on extreme desti- tution	106		
DEPUTIES—SPECIAL:			
How and when appointed	27		
DIFFERENCES, ARBITRATION OF— BETWEEN EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYEES:—(See Arbitration)			
DIRECTORS OF BANKS: — (See Banks)			
DIRECTORS OF BUSINESS COR- PORATIONS:—(See Corporations)			
DISABILITY, PERMANENT OR TEM- PORARY:—(See Employers' Lia- bility)			
DISSAPPEARANCE—MYSTERIOUS:			
To be reported	47		
DISCHARGE OF NEGOTIABLE IN- STRUMENTS:—(See Negotiable Instruments)			
DISEASES—COMMUNICABLE:			
Registration and restriction of....	69		
Governor to be ex-officio Commis- sioner of Health	69		
Assistants to be appointed	70		
Powers and duties of Commissioner	70		
Duties of assistants	71		
Local Board of Health—their du- ties	71		
Communicable disease defined	72		
Notification by physician	72		
By others	72		
Quarantine	73		
Houses under quarantine to be placarded	73		
Disinfection	73		
Record to be made of	73		
In schools	74		
Expenses	74	Repealed	92
Appropriation to P. Wilberforce, M. D., for prevention of an epidemic of			1
Appropriation for enforcement of Act			128
DISEASES—CONTAGIOUS —AMONG LIVE STOCK:			
Prevention of	63		
Complaints of	64		
DISHONOR OF NEGOTIABLE IN- STRUMENTS:—(See Negotiable Instruments)			

SUBJECT	Pages, Laws of 1913	Amend- ments; Repeals	Pages, Laws of 1915
DISINFECTION:			
Of sick room before releasing quarantine	3		
DISPOSITION OF ESTATES OF MISSING PERSONS:—(See Miss- ing Perssons)			
DISPOSITION OF MONEY AND PERSONAL EFFECTS OF DE- CEASED INMATES OF PIO- NEERS' HOME	93		
DISPUTES, INDUSTRIAL — ARBI- TRATION OF:—(See Arbitration.)			
DISSOLUTION OF BUSINESS (OR- PORATION:—(See Corporation.)			
DISTRICT COURT:—(See Jurors; Ad- journment of Court; Legal Holi- days)			
DISTRICTS—ROAD:			
Act creating repealing..... (See Roads.)	3		
DITCH—LIEN FOR WORK ON:— (See Liens upon mines.)			
DIVULGING OR ALTERING DIS- PATCH	31		
DOCKETS:			
Of Legislative agents and coun- sel (See Lobbying)			
DOCTORS:—(See Licenses on business and trade)			
DOGS:			
When the killing of authorized...	82		
Vicious of mad dogs defined.....	82		
Owner, if known, to be notified....	82		
DOMESTIC CORPORATIONS:—(See Corporations.)			
DRAFTS:—(See Negotiable Instru- ments.)			
DREDGE—LIEN ON:—(See Liens Upon Mines)			
DRUGS:			
Quality of	59		
Adulteration of	59		
DUMP—LIEN ON:—(See Liens Upon Mines.)			
DUTIES OF OFFICERS AND OTHERS IN CONNECTION WITH REGIS- TRATION OF VITAL STATIS- TICS:			

SUBJECT	Pages, Laws of 1913	Amend- ments; Repeals	Pages, Laws of 1915
Of person finding dead bodies....	46		
Of undertakers or sextons.....	47		
Of U. S. Attorneys, Marshals and Commissioners	48		
—E—			
EDUCATION:—(See Compulsory Edu- cation; Schools outside of incor- porated towns; Schools—Uniform System of.)			
EIGHT-HOUR DAY:			
On all work done for the Territory or any municipality	8		
On certain mining and milling work	35	Amended	6
Extended to include placer mines, quarries, etc.			6
Question of universal eight-hour day submitted to electors of Territory			108
Ballots, form of			110
Canvassing returns			110
In event majority favor 8-hour day, next Legislature to pass necessary acts			110
ELECTION DAY—SALE OF LIQUOR			
ON:—(See Elections.)			
ELECTION LAWS — VIOLATION—			
OF:—(See Elections.)			
ELECTION OFFICERS:—(See Elec- tions.)			
ELECTIONS:			
Elective franchise extended to women	1		
Ballots for—to be prepared by Clerks of District Courts.....			55
To be printed on white paper....			55
Form of ballot			55
Instructions to voters			56
Names of candidates in alphabeti- cal order			57
To be separated			57
Delegate to Congress			57
Senators			57
Representatives			57
Certificates of judges of election..			57
Nomination papers for Delegate to Congress			58
Nomination papers for members of Legislature			58

SUBJECT	Pages, Laws of 1913	Amend- ments; Repeals	Pages, Laws of 1915
Clerk of Court to forward ballots to proper officials			58
Sample Ballots			58
Commissioners to deliver ballots to election judges			50
Voting booths			59
Ballots to be marked in booths....			59
Marred ballots may be replaced...			59
Judges may assist voters—when..			59
34 Stat. L., 169-175 to apply, as amended hereby			59
When other than official ballots may be used			59
Judges of election to certify.....			59
Registration book—Contents			60
Electors may vote in any precinct in Division			60
False statement of qualifications..			60
Penalty for violation of election laws			61
Intimidation of voters			61
Fraudulent voting			62
Disqualified persons voting			62
Collusion of election officers.....			62
Officers attempting to influence voter			62
Tampering with ballot by officer..			62
Intimidating or bribing voter.....			63
Fraudulent attempt to influence voter			63
Inducing certain Indians to vote..			63
Nonfeasance or malfeasance of election officers			63
Sale of liquor on election day....			64
Bribery or influencing voter.....			64
Unlawful printing or distributing of official ballots			65
Unlawful possession or counterfeit- ing of official ballots			65
Penalty where no other is pro- vided			66
Allowance of time for employees to vote			66
(Also see Intoxicating liquors; Eight-hour day; Roads; Schools outside of incorporated towns; Schools—Uniform system of)			
ELECTIONS IN MUNICIPALITIES:— (See Incorporated Towns.)			
ELECTIONS IN NATIVE VILLAGES: (See Native Villages.)			

SUBJECT	Pages, Laws of 1913	Amend- ments; Repeals	Pages, Laws of 1915
ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANTS:—(See Licenses on Business and Trade.)			
EMBALMERS:			
Territorial Secretary to provide rules for the examination of....			92
To provide rules for the shipment of dead bodies			92
EMBEZZLEMENT:			
Punishment of bailee for.....	23		
(See Territorial Treasurer.)			
EMERGENCY APPROPRIATIONS:— (See Appropriations.)			
EMINENT DOMAIN:—(See Rights-of- way for Mining, etc.)			
EMPLOYEES:—(See Employers' Lia- bility.)			
Oppression of by employer.....	12		
Liability of employer for personal injuries to	84		146
To be allowed time to vote at elec- tions			66
EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY:			
Persons subject to law.....	84		
Beneficiaries	84		
Effect of contributory negligence.	84		
Contract of employment, insurance etc., not to bar right	84		
Sett-off allowed for insurance paid for by employer	85		
No sett-off when paid for by em- ployee	85		
Action to be brought within two years	85		
When employers liable to pay com- pensation to injured employees..			146
Compensation—Amount of in case of death			146
To widow			146
To widow and children under 16			147
To dependent father and mother of married employee			147
To dependent father or mother of single employee			147
To dependent father and mother of single employee			147
To orphan children			147
For funeral and other expenses of single employee			148
Compensation—Amount of for per- manent disability:			
If married			148

SUBJECT	Pages, Laws of 1913	Amend- ments; Repeals	Pages, Laws of 1915
If single, but father or mother dependent			148
If single but father and mother dependent			148
If widower with minor children.			149
If single without dependents...			149
Compensation—Amount of for par- tial disability			149
Permanent total disability—what constitutes			151
Permanent partial disability—Com- pensation for			151
Right to compromise			153
Wilful neglect or intoxication....			153
No compensation for disability un- der two weeks			153
Contractors or sub-contractors not entitled to compensation			153
Remedy herein supersedes existing remedies and is in lieu thereof..			153
Definitions			153
Statement of beneficiaries			154
Change of beneficiaries			154
Notice to beneficiaries			154
Failure to supply employer with statement of beneficiaries			155
Failure of employer to notify bene- ficiaries			155
Statement to be accepted as evi- dence			156
Beneficiary's notice			156
Employer to deposit bond			157
To notify beneficiaries in writing.			157
Beneficiaries to establish claim....			158
Notice of posting of bond to be published in newspaper			158
Beneficiaries to file their claim in District Court			159
Hearing			160
Evidence			160
When deposit to be returned to em- ployer			161
Judgments			161
Appeal			162
Actions may be consolidated			163
Shall be governed by laws applic- able to recovery of money			163
Action to be brought within divi- sion wherein injury occurred....			163
Writ of attachment			164
When issued without bond			164
Exceptions			164

SUBJECT	Pages, Laws of 1913	Amend- ments; Repeals	Pages, Laws of 1915
Employees to submit to examina- tion by physician.....			165
Agreement to waive rights, by em- ployee, to be void			165
Action to be commenced within 2 years from day of injury			165
Actions for both damages and com- pensation may be brought.....			166
Shall not be entitled to receive both			166
Employer to be presumed to have elected to pay compensation hereunder—unless			166
If terms rejected employer shall be liable			166
Burden of proof to rebut presump- tion of negligence upon employer if terms rejected			167
How provisions hereof may be re- jected			167
Employer's notice to reject			168
Shall apply to employees subse- quent hired			168
When notice to reject not given— this act to be part of every con- tract of hire, etc.			168
Employees presumed to be under provisoin hereof unless.....			169
If employee rejects—rights and remedies not to apply.....			169
Employers have right to plead com- mon law defenses			169
In case of employer's negligence, defense of assumption of risk not to apply			167
Employee's notice to reject.....			170
To be renewed—when.....			171
Notice to reject may be waived...			171
Waiver to be recorded			171
When both reject—employer liable			171
No claim to compensation assign- able			171
Definitions			171
Entire costs may be assessed upon party prosecuting or defending suit without reasonable grounds.			172
EMPLOYERS:			
Oppression of employees by.....	12		
To allow employees time to vote.. (See Employers' Liability.)			56

SUBJECT	Pages, Laws of 1913	Amend- ments; Repeals	Pages, Laws of 1915
EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYEES:			
Arbitration of differences between. (See Employers' Liability.)	268		
EMPLOYMENT IN MINES:			
Limited to 8 hours.....	35	Amended	6
Extended to included placers, etc..			6
EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES:— (See Licenses on Business and Trade).			
ENFORCEMENT OF JUDGMENT:			
In criminal action against corpora- tion	43		
ENFORCEMENT OF LIEN:— (See Liens upon Mines.)			
ENLARGEMENT OF BOUNDARIES OF INCORPORATED TOWNS:— (See Incorporated Towns.)			
EPIDEMICS:			
Appropriation to P. Wilberforce, M. D., for services in preventing	1		
ESCHEATS:			
When property escheats to the Ter- ritory	278		
Procedure on behalf of Territory..	278		
Governor must take steps to re- cover	278		
Publication of order to show cause	279		
Court may appoint receiver.....	279		
Interested persons may appear and answer	279		
Proceedings before Court, judg- ment and sale	279		
When sale to be vacated.....	280		
Conveyance to be made.....	281		
Persons may claim proceeds, when; proceedings thereon	281		
Proceedings in case of personal property	282		
Escheated property held by bank..	282		
Attorney-General or other author- ized attorney may institute and maintain action for	84		
ESTATES OF DECEDENTS:			
Disposition of where persons have disappeared	155		
EXAMINERS:— (See Banks; Medicine; Dentistry; Pharmacy.)			
EXCEPTIONS:— (See Findings of fact by Courts.)			
EXCESSIVE LOCATION OF MINING CLAIMS:— (See Mining claims.)			

SUBJECT	Pages, Laws of 1913	Amend- ments; Repeals	Pages, Laws of 1915
EXCHANGE—BILLS OF:—(See Nego- tiable instruments.)			
EXECUTION:			
Where property levied is claimed by third person	24		85
EXECUTION OF WILLS: — (See Wills)			
EXPIRATION OF COMMISSION:			
To be endorsed by notaries public.	13		
EXPIRATION OF LIEN:—(See Liens Upon Mines.)			
EXPLOSIVES:—(See Mine Inspection.)			
Transportation of	157		
Definition	157		
Not to be transported on vessels etc., carrying passengers for hire	158		
Exceptions	158		
Packages containing to be marked.	158		
Penalty for resulting injuries.....	158		
Does not apply to fuel for motive power	159		
EXPORTATION OF FEMALES FOR IMMORAL PURPOSES: (See Prostitution)			
—F—			
FAILURE TO RECORD MINING LO- CATIONS:—(See Mining claims.)			
FAILURE TO FILE PROOF OF LA- BOR:—(See Mining Claims.)			
FALSE ADVERTISING:			
In procuring labor prohibited.....	51		
FALSE CERTIFICATES:			
By notaries public—Penalty	41		
FALSE PRETENSES:			
In procuring labor	51		
In procuring board and lodging...			39
FALSE STATEMENTS OF ELECT- ORS:—(See Elections.)			
FALSE STATEMENTS RESPECTING BANKS	69		
FAMILY DESERTION:			
Family desertion and non-support a misdemeanor			27
Penalty			27
Court may order defendant to pay a certain sum, weekly, for the support of the wife and minor children			28

SUBJECT	Pages, Laws of 1913	Amend- ments; Repeals	Pages, Laws of 1915
Violation of order of Court.....			28
Forfeited recognizance to be paid to wife and minor children.....			28
Evidence required			28
Husband and wife competent wit- nesses against each other.....			29
Proof of desertion			29
FEDERAL OFFICERS:			
Laws imposing additional duties on—confirmed			90
FEES:			
For recording proof of labor on mining claims			83
For recording articles of incorpora- tion—when charged	14		
Corporations exempted from pay- ment of	17		
To be paid in advance	17		
(See Corporations; Insurance Com- panies; Schools—Uniform Sys- tem of.)			
FINDINGS OF FACTS:			
By Court, in actions of an equitable nature			80
To be separate from judgment....			80
Subject to review			80
FIRE ESCAPES:			
Lodging houses and hotels to be equipped with	5		
FIRMS JOINTLY LIABLE ON SAME OBLIGATION:			
May be sued together or separately			9
FISCAL YEAR OF THE TERRITORY: (See Treasurer.)			
FISHERIES:—(See Licenses for Busi- ness and Trade.)			
FISH TRAPS:—(See Licenses for Busi- ness and Trade.)			
FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES:			
Desecration of	3		
Certain uses of prohibited.....	3		
FLUME—LIEN FOR WORK ON: (See Liens Upon Mines.)			
FOOD—RE-SERVICE AND INSPEC- TION OF:—(See Inspection of Food.)			
FOOD SUPPLY — PRESERVATION OF:—(See Bounty on wolves.)			

SUBJECT	Pages, Laws of 1913	Amend- ments; Repeals	Pages, Laws of 1915
FORECLOSURE OF LIENS:—(See Liens Upon Mines.)			
FOREST RESERVE FUND: Territorial Treasurer to apply for and receive moneys due the Ter- ritory on account of sales of tim- ber in forest reserves in Alaska..	316		
(See Roads; Schools—Uniform System of)			
FORM OF BILLS OF EXCHANGE: (See Negotiable Instruments.)			
FORM OF NEGOTIABLE INSTRU- MENTS:—(See Negotiable Instru- ments.)			
FRANCHISE: Elective—Extended to women	1		
FRATERNITY—COLLEGE: Wearing badge without author- ity	273		
FRAUDULENT VOTING:—(See Elec- tions.)			
FUEL: For motive power may be carried on vessels, etc., carrying passen- gers. (See Explosives.)			
—G—			
GAME ANIMALS—PRESERVATION OF:—(See Bounty on Wolves.)			
Wanton destruction of deer a mis- demeanor			115
Failure to report violations a mis- demeanor			115
GARNISHEE: Order against to issue if certificate unsatisfactory	25		
What order upon garnishee shall require	30		
GILL NETS:—(See Licenses on Busi- ness and Trade.)			
GOODS—SALE OF: Uniform Law of. (See Sales of Goods.)			
GOVERNOR OF ALASKA: Empowered to proclaim legal holi- days	1		
To appoint Board of Children's Guardians	40		

SUBJECT	Pages, Laws of 1913	Amend- ments; Repeals	Pages, Laws of 1915
To appoint Territorial Board of Pharmacy	53		
To issue regulations governing in- spectors of live stock	63		
To appoint commission for promo- tion of uniform legislation.....	66		
To be ex-officio Commissioner of Health	69		
To be member of Banking Board..	89		
Charged with superintendence of poor	105		
Appropriation for clerk hire.....	114		126
To appoint Territorial Mine In- spectors	274		
To adjust differences between em- ployers and employees	268		
Duties with reference to escheats.	278		
Commissioner, Home for Aged Prospectors, Interior Alaska....	304		
Trustee, Pioneers' Home, Sitka...	312		
To Appoint Board of Medical Ex- aminers	317		
To appoint Board of Dental Exam- iners	326		
School Boards to report to.....			113
To apportion funds for schools out- side of incorporated towns.....			114
Appropriation for reimbursement for premium on bond			126
(See Clark, Walter E.)			
To be member of Board of Educa- tion			175
To appoint Assistant Superinten- dent of Public Instruction.....			175
GRADUATES IN PRARMACY:—(See Pharmacy.)			
GRUBSTAKE CONTRACTS:			
To be filed	103	Amended	174
Must be acknowledged	104		
Prima facie evidence	104		
GUARDIANS OF DEPENDENT CHIL- DREN:			
To keep records	40		
Powers of	40		
Authority to visit	40		
(See Juvenile Courts.)			
GUIDES—HOISTING:—(See Mine In- spection.)			
—H—			
HEAD-FRAMES:—(See Mine Inspec- tion.)			

SUBJECT	Pages, Laws of 1913	Amend- ments; Repeals	Pages, Laws of 1915
HEALTH—BOARD OF:—(See Diseases Communicable.)			
HEALTH COMMISSIONER:			
Governor to act as ex-officio.....	69		
Assistants	70		
Powers and duties	70		
HOISTS:—(See Mine Inspection.)			
HOLDER OF NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENT:—(See Negotiable Instruments.)			
HOLIDAYS — LEGAL:—(See Legal Holidays.)			
HOTELS AND LODGING HOUSES:			
To be equipped with fire escapes..	5		
Procuring board and lodging from by false representation.....			39
To keep register of travelers.....			77
HOME FOR AGED SOLDIERS AND PROSPECTORS IN INTERIOR OF ALASKA: — (See Soldiers' and Prospectors' Home; Indigent Home.)			
HOME—PIONEERS' —SITKA:—(See Pioneers' Home.)			
HONOR OF BILLS OF EXCHANGE: (See Negotiable instruments.)			
HUSBAND AND WIFE:—(See Family Desertion.)			
—I—			
IMPORTATION OF FEMALES FOR IMMORAL PURPOSES: — (See Prostitution.)			
INCITING ANOTHER TO COMMIT A CRIME:	35		
INCORPORATED TOWNS:			
Alteration, enlargement and annexation of new territory to boundaries and limits of	293		
Petition to District Court.....	293		
Contents of	293		
Notice of hearing	294		
Submission to vote of electors...	294		
Common Council to canvass votes	295		
Qualifications of electors	296		
Designated as cities of the first and second class			94
Election of mayor and council....			94
Term of office			94
Duties of mayor			95

SUBJECT	Pages, Laws of 1913	Amend- ments; Repeals	Pages, Laws of 1915
To be ratified by electors.....			95
City clerk, treasurer and attorney to be elected			95
Duties of clerk, treasurer and attor- ney			95
To be ratified by electors			96
Vacancies			96
Ratification in cities of the first class			96
INCORPORATION:			
Of cities of the second class.....	86		
(See Cities of the second class.)			
Of Banks and Banking Corpora- tions: (See Banks.)	90		
Of Domestic and Foreign Corpora- tions: (See Corporations.)	13		
Of Domestic Business Corporations:	122		
(See Corporations.)			
INDIANS:			
Political status of—who are citi- zens under provisions of 24 Stat. L., 390			52
How fact of citizenship may be es- tablished			53
Examination			53
Certificate to be endorsed by five white citizens			53
Application to District Court.....			54
Hearing			54
Final certificate			54
Inducing certain Indians to vote..			63
Sale of liquor to—prohibited.....			97
Not entitled to allowances for aged pioneers			121
INDICTMENT:			
Joinder of counts in—when author- ized	65		
INDIGENT HOME — INTERIOR ALASKA:			
Appropriations	113		129
INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES—ARBITRA- TION OF:—(See Arbitration.)			
INFORMATION:			
Taking off from wife	32		
INJUNCTION:—(Se Corporations.)			
INJURIES:—(See Employers' Liabil- ity.)			
INSCRIPTIONS ON U. S. FLAG:			
Placing of prohibited	3		

SUBJECT	Pages, Laws of 1913	Amend- ments; Repeals	Pages, Laws of 1915
INSOLVENT BANKS:—(See Banks.)			
INSOLVENT CORPORATIONS:—(See Corporations)			
INSPECTION OF FOOD:			
Re-service of food prohibited.....			81
Inspection of food provided for....			81
Service of condemned food—Penalty for			81
INSPECTION OF MINES:—(See Mine Inspection.)			
INSPECTORS OF LIVE STOCK:.....	63		
INSPECTORS — LICENSE:—(See Licenses for Business and Trade.)			
INSTRUMENTS—NEGOTIABLE: (See Negotiable instruments.)			
Persons, firms, corporations, etc., jointly of severally liable on same instrument may be sued together or separately			9
INSURANCE COMPANIES:			
To file certificates of qualifications			105
Power of attorney			106
Clerk of Court to notify company in case of death of agent.....			106
Certificate to be filed annually....			106
Companies to comply herewith within 90 days of effect hereof..			107
Secret societies exempt			107
Definitions			107
Violation—Penalty			107
Fees to be paid by			107
To be covered into Treasury.....			108
To obtain license from Territorial Treasurer			108
To file statement with Treasurer..			108
To pay tax of 1%			108
Taxes—when due			109
Forfeiture			109
INTEREST—LEGAL RATE OF:			
Eight per cent established as....	26		
Twelve per cent may be charged by agreement	26		
When interest on judgments and decree may exceed legal rate....	26		
INTERIOR ALASKA — SOLDIERS' AND PROSPECTORS' HOME IN:—(See Soldiers' and Prospectors' Home)			
INTERPRETATION OF BILLS OF EXCHANGE:— (See Negotiable Instruments)			

SUBJECT	Pages, Laws of 1913	Amend- ments; Repeals	Pages, Laws of 1915
INTERPRETATION OF NEGOTIA- BLE INSTRUMENTS:—(See Ne- gotiable Instruments)			
INTERPRETATION OF WARE- HOUSE RECEIPTS:—(See Ware- house Receipts)			
INTIMIDATION OF VOTERS:—(See Elections)			
INTOXICATING LIQUORS:			
Vote on question of sale, manu- facture, etc., of in Alaska.....			7
Ballots to contain above question			8
Canvass of returns			8
Result to be transmitted to Legis- lature			8
If majority against sale of—no licenses to be issued after Jan- uary 1, 1918.....			8
Sale of to Indians prohibited.....			97
ISSUE OF BILLS OF LADING:—(See Bills of Lading)			
ITINERANT MERCHANTS — (See Taxation by Municipal Corpora- tions)			
—J—			
JOINDER OF COUNTS IN INDICT- MENT:			
Authorized	65		
JUDGE:			
Adjournment of Court in absence of	38		
JUDGES OF ELECTION:—(See Elec- tions)			
JUDGMENT:			
Interest on	26		
Time for pronouncing in criminal cases	34		
Enforcement of in criminal action against corporation	43		
JURIES:			
Method of choosing (See Jurors)			
JURORS:			
Challenges for implied bias.....			45
Sec. 1109, Compiled Laws, amended			45
"Professional jurors" disqualified			121
Sufficient challenge for cause—if served within two years			121
How chosen			123

SUBJECT	Pages, Laws of 1913	Amend- ments; Repeals	Pages, Laws of 1915
Examination for cause			123
Peremptory challenges—Order of..			124
In capital cases			124
In felonies			124
In misdemeanors			124
In civil causes			124
Waiver of peremptory challenge..			124
Open venire			124
Jurymen from open venire may be added to regular panel—When			124
JUSTICE COURTS:—(See Criminal Proceeding against corporations)			
Service of Process by person not an officer	27		
Subpoena for witnesses in prelim- inary hearing	28		
Summons may be served by whom	28		
Summons, form of in civil actions			83
U. S. Marshal or Deputy cannot act as prosecutor of, or attorney for defendant in			83
JUVENILE COURTS:—(See Board of Children's Guardians)			
Probate Judge to be judge of....	38		
Authority to commit	39		
Any white child under age of 16 may be committed, when.....	39		
To be tried by District Court if charged with felony	39		
Records of	39		
When Court to act	41	Amended	91
Appropriation for care of depend- ent children	114		127
—K—			
KILLING OF MAD OR VICIOUS DOGS:—(See Dogs)			
—L—			
LABOR:			
Procuring of under false pretenses, etc.	51		
LABOR DISPUTES—ARBITRATION			
OF:—(See Arbitration)	268		
LABORER'S LIEN:—(See Claim of Lien)			
LABORERS—LIENS UPON MINES			
IN FAVOR OF:—(See Liens Upon Mines)			

SUBJECT	Pages, Laws of 1913	Amend- ments; Repeals	Pages, Laws of 1915
LADDERWAYS IN MINES:—(See Mine Inspection)			
LADING—BILLS OF:—(See Bills of Lading)			
LARCENY:			
Definition of	156		
How stolen money may be describ- ed	157		
LAUNDRIES:—(See Licenses for Busi- ness and Trade)			
LAWS OF ALASKA:			
Filing of	6		
Publication of	6		
Citation of	6		
Copies of laws sent to Governor to be filed with Secretary of Terri- tory	6		
Temporary publication of	6		
Copies to be furnished	6		
Permanent publication of	7		
Secretary to employ attorney at law to index, etc.	7	Amended	49
Person indexing laws need not be an attorney			49
Unofficial publication of	7		
Appropriation	7		
Emergency clause	7		
Imposing additional duties upon Federal officials confirmed			90
Appropriation for printing of in pamphlet form			127
LEGAL COUNSEL:			
See Banking Board—(Banks)....			67
(See Senate Joint Resolution No. 6)			
LEGAL HOLIDAYS:			
Authority to proclaim conferred on Governor	2		
Certain days established as	1		
Courts to sit for certain purposes only	2		
Term of Court called for legal holi- day to convene when	2		
LEGAL RATE OF INTEREST			67
LEGISLATION:			
Uniformity of	66		
Lobbying	75		
LEGISLATIVE AGENTS:—(See Lob- bing)			

SUBJECT	Pages, Laws of 1913	Amend- ments; Repeals	Pages, Laws of 1915
LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL:—(See Lobbying)			
LEGISLATIVE EXPENSES:			
Deficiency appropriation for.....	114		
Special appropriations for:			
Salary—Chaplain of Senate....			126
Salary—Chaplain of House....			126
Salary—Senator McGann			126
Completion of Journal:			
To D. A. Sutherland, President of Senate			126
To E. B. Collins, Speaker of the House			126
Extra supplies, stationery, etc...			127
Extra clerical help in connection completion of journal and session laws			127
Care and storage of Legislative property			129
Rental of extra Committee rooms			129
LENGTH OF PLACER CLAIMS:— (See Mining Claims)			
LEVY OF TAXES:			
By municipal corporations	257		
(See Taxation)			
LIABILITIES:—(See Negotiable Instruments)			
Persons, firms, etc., jointly liable upon same instrument may be sued together or separately....			9
LIABILITY — EMPLOYERS':—(See Employers' Liability)			
LIABILITY OF PURCHASERS OF ORE	9		
LICENSES FOR BUSINESS AND TRADE:			185
License to conduct business....	107	Repealed	190
Businesses classified and license fees prescribed	107	Repealed	190
Licenses to be issued by Clerk of District Court	109	Repealed	190
Clerk to give bonds.....	110	Repealed	190
Disposition of license moneys....	110	Repealed	190
Violations, penalty and enforcement	110	Repealed	190
License inspectors	111	Repealed	190
U. S. Commissioner has jurisdiction of offenses	111	Repealed	190
License to prosecute business required			185

SUBJECT	Pages, Laws of 1913	Amend- ments; Repeals	Pages, Laws of 1915
Attorneys, doctors and dentists..			185
Automobiles			185
Bakeries			185
Electric light and power plants..			185
Employment agencies			185
Fisheries			185
Salteries			185
Fish traps			185
Gill nets			185
Cold storage plants			185
Laundries			186
Meat markets			186
Mining			186
Public scavengers			187
Ships and shipping			187
Telephone companies			187
Water works			187
Public messengers			187
Licenses—how obtained			187
Taxes—when paid and how calcu- lated			188
Violations—Penalties			188
Cases may be compromised—how.			189
Treasurer to prescribe forms.....			189
Attorney-General to enforce.....			189
Remedies			189
Taxes to be liens on real and per- sonal property			189
Marshals and deputies to enforce..			190
This act not to relieve any person or corporation from payment of taxes and penalties due under the Revenue and Taxation Act of the First Legislature.....			190
Emergency clause			190
LICENSE FEES:—(See Corporations; Insurance Companies; Licenses on Business and Trade)			
LICENSE INSPECTORS:—(See Li- censes on Business and Trade)			
LICENSES—ITINERANT MER- CHANTS:—(See Taxation by Mu- nicipal Corporations)			
LICENSES—LIQUOR:—(See Intoxicat- ing Liquors)			
LICENTIATES IN PHARMACY:— (See Pharmacy)			
LIEN—CLAIM OF:—(See Claim of Lien)			

SUBJECT	Pages, Laws of 1913	Amend- ments; Repeals	Pages, Laws of 1915
LIEN—UNPAID SELLER'S: — (See Sale of Goods)			
LIENORS:—(See Liens Upon Mines)			
LIENS UPON MINES:			
Who are leinors and what proper- ty subject to lien	308	Repealed	38
When lien extends to adjoining mine	309	Repealed	38
Provisions where mine is worked under lease	309	Repealed	38
Lien preferred	310	Repealed	38
Expiration of lien	311	Repealed	38
When mortgage prior to lien....	311	Repealed	38
Miners' lien			29
Mill, dredge, steam shovel, etc., workers' lien			30
Lien on dump			30
Workers on ditch, flume, pipe line, etc., to have lien on mine or min- ing claim			30
When contiguous mines consider- ed one mine			31
Lien, at option of lienor, on one or more classes of property.....			31
Lien to bind title, right, etc., of person for whom work was per- formed			31
Lien to be preferred			32
Owner of mine responsible.....			32
Exceptions			33
Owners' notice of interest.....			33
Claim of lien—when filed.....			34
Contents			34
Lien claim to be recorded.....			34
Lien not to bind property longer than six months			35
Enforcement of lien			35
Costs			35
Joint liens			35
Foreclosure of liens			35
Action not to be dismissed nor de- layed through lack of formality			36
When employment to be deemed continuous			36
Definitions: "Mine"			36
"Other than mining claim"....			37
"Mining claim"			37
"Mineral," "Mill," "Machine"			38
"Dump," "Different classes of property subject to lien".....			38
Lien claims now pending not to be affected			38

SUBJECT	Pages, Laws of 1913	Amend- ments; Repeals	Pages, Laws of 1915
Ch. 79, Session Laws, 1913, repeal- ed			38
Laws not affected			39
Emergency clause			39
LINE STAKES:—(See Mining Claims)			
LIQUORS—INTOXICATING: — (See Intoxicating Liquors)			
Sale of to Indians prohibited....			97
Sale of on election day prohibited			64
LIVE STOCK:			
U. S. Marshals and Deputies ap- pointed inspectors of			63
Live stock to be inspected.....			64
Quarantine			64
Refusal to quarantine			64
When diseased live stock brought into the Territory			64
Penalty for violation			65
LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH:			
Appointment of			71
LOCATION OF MINING CLAIMS:— (See Mining Claims.)			
LOCATION OF TOWNSITES:			
Near navigable rivers, etc. (See Townsites.)			
LOBBYING—REGULATION OF:			
Registration of persons employed to promote, advocate or oppose leg- islation required			75
Register to be kept in Secretary's office			76
What dockets to show			76
Dockets are public records			76
Information must be filed regard- ing each measure			76
No person to act as counsel unless registered			76
Compensation must not be contin- gent			77
Statement of compensation paid and received must be filed.....			77
Services in drafting bills not pro- hibited by this act			78
Who excepted from provisions....			78
Failure to comply with provisions debars			78
Not applicable to persons appear- ing by invitation			79
District Attorney to prosecute..			79
Fees for registration and disposi- tion of			79

SUBJECT	Pages, Laws of 1913	Amend- ments; Repeals	Pages, Laws of 1915
Certificate of legislative agent to be issued			80
LODE CLAIMS—LOCATION OF:— (See Mining Claims.)			
LODGING:			
Procuring by false representation			39
LODGING HOUSES:			
To provide fire escapes, ropes, etc.	5		
Procuring lodging from by false representation			39
LUMBER MERCHANTS' LIEN:—(See Claim of Lien)			
LUMBER WASTE:			
Casting of into water of territory	104		
—M—			
MACHINERY:—(See Mine Inspection)			
MACQUES:—(See Pimps)			
MAD DOGS:—(See Dogs)			
MAINTAINING A NUISANCE:—(See Pollution of Water)			
MALFEASANCE OF ELECTION OF OFFICERS:—(See Elections)			
MANUFACTURE OF LIQUORS:— (See Intoxicating Liquors)			
MARINE BARRACKS AT SITKA:— (See Pioneers' Home)			
MARRED BALLOTS:—(See Elections)			
MARRIAGES:—(See Vital Statistics)			
Record of	43		
Certificates by persons performing	48		
MATERIALMEN:—(See Liens Upon Mines)			
MAYOR—ELECTION OF:—(See In- corporated Towns)			
McGANN, THOMAS—Territorial Sen- ator:—			
Appropriation for salary of.....			126
MEAT MARKETS:—(See Licenses on Business and Trade)			
MECHANIC'S LIEN:—(See Claim of Lien)			
MEDICINE — REGULATION OF PRACTICE OF:			
Governor to appoint Board of Ex- aminers	317		
Term of office of members of Board	317		
Oath, powers and duties of board..	317		

SUBJECT	Pages, Laws of 1913	Amend- ments; Repeals	Pages, Laws of 1915
Seal and records of Board.....	317		
Preservation of records	318		
Acts constituting unprofessional conduct	320		
Board to file statement as to li- cense, etc.	320		
Hearing	320		
Appeal from order of Board, No- tice, Bond, etc.	321		
Board may establish rules and reg- ulations	325		
MERCHANTS—ITINERANT — (See Taxation by municipal corpora- tions)			
MESSAGE:			
Divulging or altering of	32		
Taking information from wire..	32		
MESSENGERS—PUBLIC: —(See Li- censes for Business and Trade)			
MILLSITE CLAIMS: —(See Mining Claims)			
MILL WORKERS' LIEN: —(See Liens Upon Mines)			
MINE INSPECTION:			
Appropriations:			
For salary and traveling expenses	113		126
For deficiency			126
Governor to appoint Mine Inspec- tor	274		
Territorial Inspector to be under supervision of Federal Mine In- spector	274	Amended	130
Qualifications of Territorial In- spectors	274		
Salary of Territorial Mine In- spector	274	Amended	116
Duties and powers of Territorial Inspector	275	Amended	130
Action upon complaints.....	276		
Notice to be given owner, etc..	276		
Disobedience of Inspector's orders	276		
Owners must notify Inspector of accidents	276		
Investigation	277		
Prosecution, when	277		
Report of Territorial Inspector....	277		
When provisions not applicable....	277		
Penalty	277	Repealed	130
Sec. 8, Ch. 72, Session Laws, 1913, repealed			130

SUBJECT	Pages, Laws of 1913	Amend- ments; Repeals	Pages, Laws of 1915
Sec. 1 and 2, Ch. 72, Session Laws, 1913, amended			130
Secs. 8 to 30, incls, added to Ch. 72, Session Laws, 1913			131
"Mine," "Operator," "Excava- tions" and "Workings" defined			131
Jurisdiction of Inspectors			131
Federal Mine Inspector to enforce act in absence of Territorial In- spector			132
Statistical records			123
Sanitation			132
Guards for dangerous machinery..			132
Safety of shafts			133
Ladderways			133
Passageways around shafts, guard rails for shaft stations, etc....			134
Hoisting of men or materials:			
Hoisting engineers			134
Hoisting machinery			134
Rate of hoisting speed			134
Ropes or cables user for hoisting			135
Construction of head frames ..			135
Safety cages			135
Hoisting buckets, guides and cross-heads			136
Persons riding in cages or buckets			136
Riding on loaded cage			136
Lowering cage to bottom or shaft			136
Protection from falling mater- ial in shaft			137
Bulkheads between two working crews			137
Plugs for windlasses			137
Hooks for buckets			137
Hoistmen			137
Mine Outlets:			
Divided shafts			137
Fireproof doors near mouth of adit			138
Covering for sumps and other openings			138
Stationary lights:			
To be provided			138
No candles to be left burning..			138
Accumulation of water:			
Bore hole to be kept 10 feet in advance of drive			138
No raise to approach winze or or stope where water accum- ulated, nearer than 10 feet..			139

CUMULATIVE INDEX

295

SUBJECT	Pages, Laws of 1913	Amend- ments; Repeals	Pages, Laws of 1915
Additional means of escape for workers where danger of sud- den inrush of water.....			139
Water to be impounded by dams or walls			139
Minors not to be employed.....			139
Intoxicated persons not allowed in mines			139
Visitors			139
Ventilation			139
Signal system			140
Code of signals			140
First aid to injured.....			141
Explosives:			
Experienced men only to handle			141
Packages of to be marked.....			141
Not to be stored in mine.....			141
Temporary supply of			141
Open lights not to be taken into magazine			141
Caps or oil not to be stored with powder			141
Magazines to be placed at a safe distance			141
No iron or steel tamping bars to be used			141
Missed holes			142
Powder thawer			142
Machinery:			
Boilers to be equipped with safety valve, etc., and to be in- spected			142
Gears to be covered or enclosed..			142
Set-screws, when exposed, to be counter-sunk			142
Belts to be protected			142
Keys on shafting to be covered			143
Shafting in exposed places to be housed			143
Hoisting engines to have brakes			143
Hoists to be equipped with in- dicators			143
Hoisting ropes to have 3 turns around drum when cage at bottom			143
No ropes to be used for hoist- ing men when 10% of the wires broken			143
Hoisting ropes—factor of safe- ty of			143
Haulage locomotives to have gongs or whistles			143

SUBJECT	Pages, Laws of 1913	Amend- ments; Repeals	Pages, Laws of 1915
Laws to be accesible			143
Penalty for violations			144
MINE OUTLETS:—(See Mine Inspec- tion)			
MINERALS:			
Stealing of	37		
MINERS' LIEN:—(See Liens Upon Mines)			
MINES:—(See Grubstake Contracts; Rights-of-Way for; Liens Upon Mines; Mining Claims; Employers' Liability; Eight-hour Day; Li- censes for Business and Trade; Mine Inspection)			
MINING:—(See Mines)			
MINING CLAIMS—LOCATION OF:			
General provisions concerning Lode and Placer Mining Claims:			
Power of attorney to locate mining claims	283	Repealed	11
Requisites	283	Repealed	11
Basis of value of labor	283	Repealed	11
Annual assessment work	283	Repealed	11
Affidavit of assessment work	284	Repealed	11
By whom made	284	Repealed	11
Contents	284	Repealed	11
To be filed and recorded	284	Repealed	11
False affidavit perjury	285	Repealed	11
Penalty	285	Repealed	11
Location of Lode Claims:			
Who may locate lode claim	285	Repealed	11
Notice of location, contents and posting	285	Repealed	11
Marking location on the ground ..	286	Repealed	11
Establishment of corners and boundaries	286	Repealed	11
Development work, quantity and character	287	Repealed	11
Certificate of location work	287	Repealed	11
Certificate of location	287	Repealed	11
Failure to comply with require- ments	288	Repealed	11
Definition of "lode"	288	Repealed	11
By whom and how located			16
Notice of location—Contents of ..			16
Discovery—how defined			16
Boundaries and extent of			17
Boundaries—how marked			17
Witness monuments			17
Boundaries to be marked within 30 days			17

SUBJECT	Pages, Laws of 1913	Amend- ments; Repeals	Pages, Laws of 1915
Record of location			17
Amended locations and certificates			18
Location of Placer Claims:			
Association placer not to exceed 40 acres	289	Repealed	11
Location under power of attorney	289	Repealed	11
Not more than two claims in one month may be located.....	289	Repealed	11
Who may locate	289	Repealed	11
Notice of location, contents and posting	289	Repealed	11
Marking location on the ground..	289	Repealed	11
Location work	290	Repealed	11
Does not apply to oil claims....	290	Repealed	11
Certificate of location	290	Repealed	11
Failure to comply with require- ments	291	Repealed	11
Who may locate			11
Notice of location—Contents			11
Marking location on ground.....			11
Brush or trees to be cut or blazed			12
Line stakes or monuments to be used in open country.....			12
Certificate of location to be re- corded			12
Contents of certificate of location			12
Failure to record deemed abandon- ment			12
Association placer claims not over 40 acres			12
Assessment work on association claims			12
Survey may be credited to assess- ment work			13
Limitation—Requirements			13
Greatest length of placer claims			13
Excessive location			13
Power of attorney to locate			14
Requisites			14
Not more than two claims by same person in any one month may be located			14
Affidavit of annual assessment work—Contents			14
Failure to file proof of assessment work deemed abandonment			15
False affidavit—perjury. Penalty			15
Claims located in violation hereof null and void			15
Tunnel right—Location of:			
By whom and how located			18
Notice of location—Contents of ..			18

SUBJECT	Pages, Laws of 1913	Amend- ments; Repeals	Pages, Laws of 1915
Boundaries of tunnel locations....			18
Record of location.....			19
Assessment work on tunnel sites..			19
Cost of survey not counted as assessment work			19
Millsite claims—Location of:			
By whom and how located.....			19
Notice of location—Contents.....			19
Boundaries to be marked.....			19
Recording			19
Assessment work on millsite claims			19
Affidavit of assessment work.....			20
Fee for filing proof of labor.....			20
Payment of money in lieu of im- provements			20
Territorial Treasurer to issue re- ceipt			20
Receipt to be recorded.....			20
Cost of survey may be counted as assessment work			20
Survey of mining claims:			
How made			21
Certificate of mineral surveyor...			21
Contents			21
To be recorded.....			21
Annual assessment work:			
When performed			21
Surveys may be credited—Limit- ations			22
Recording affidavit of annual labor:			
Affidavit to be recorded.....			22
Single affidavit on contiguous lode claims			22
Contents of.....			22
To be filed with recorder.....			23
Fee for filing			23
Failure to comply with provisions places burden of proof upon the owner of claim			24
Ch. 74, Session Laws, 1913, re- pealed			24
MINORS:			
Not allowed in public pool, billiard and card rooms.....			50
Not to be employed in mines. (See Mine Inspection)			
MISDEMEANORS:—(See Crimes)			
MISREPRESENTATION:			
In procuring employees prohibited	51		
In procuring board or lodging....			39

SUBJECT	Pages, Laws of 1913	Amend- ments; Repeals	Pages, Laws of 1915
MISSING PERSONS:			
Disposition of estates of.....	155	Repealed	9
Ch. 60, Session Laws, 1913, repealed			9
Sec. 1730 Compiled Laws, amended			9
Commissioners may appoint Guardians			10
Ch. 88, Code of Civil Procedure to apply			10
Persons missing six years presumed dead			10
Estate may be administered.....			10
Previous appointments of guardians ratified			10
MONUMENTS:—(See Mining Claims)			
MORTGAGES:			
When prior to lien.....	311	Repealed	38
MOTION FOR NEW TRIAL.....	34		
MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS:			
Taxation by	257		
(See Taxation by; Incorporated towns; Vacancies in Common Council)			
—N—			
NAMES—CORPORATE:			
To be stricken from records—..			
when	15		
Adoption of name of delinquent corporation	17		
NATIONAL FORESTS:—(See Forest Reserves)			
NATIVE VILLAGES:			
Self government in authorized....			24
Petition for organization—Contents			24
Hearing			25
Order for election			25
Copies to be posted.....			25
Appeal			25
Qualifications of electors.....			25
Ballot—form of			26
Election of council			26
Powers of council			26
Election of officers			26
Ordinances for government of villages not to conflict with existing laws			26
Poll tax			26
Tax on dogs			26
General tax			26
Appointment of constables.....			26

SUBJECT	Pages, Laws of 1913	Amend- ments; Repeals	Pages, Laws of 1915
Punishment for violation of ordin- ances			26
Improvements—water supply, fire protection, etc.....			27
Vacancies in Council—how filled..			27
Fees to Commissioners.....			27
NAVIGABLE RIVERS AND STREAMS:			
Location of townsites near.....	255		
Casting sawdust, lumber waste, etc, into	104		
NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS:			
Form and Interpretations:			
Form of negotiable instrument...	159		
Certainty as to sum, what con- stitutes	160		
When promise is unconditional...	160		
Determinable future time; what constitutes	160		
Additional provisions not affecting negotiability	160		
Omissions; seal; particular money	161		
When payable on demand.....	161		
When payable to order	161		
When payable to bearer.....	162		
Terms when sufficient	162		
Date, presumption as to.....	162		
Ante-dated and post-dater.....	162		
When date may be inserted.....	162		
Blanks, when may be filled.....	163		
Incomplete instrument not delivered	163		
Delivery; when effectual, when pre- sumed	163		
Construction where instrument is ambiguous	164		
Liability of person signing in trade or assumed name	165		
Signature by agent; authority; how shown	165		
Liability of person signing as agent, etc.	165		
Signature by procuration, effect of	165		
Effect of indorsement by infant or corporation	165		
Forged signature; effect of.....	165		
Consideration:			
Presumption of consideration...	166		
Consideration, what constitutes..	166		
What constitutes holder for value.	166		
When lien on instrument consti- tutes holder for value.....	166		

SUBJECT	Pages, Laws of 1913	Amend- ments; Repeals	Pages, Laws of 1915
Effect of want of consideration..	166		
Liability of accommodation party	166		
Negotiation:			
What constitutes negotiation,....	166		
Indorsement, how made	167		
Indorsement must be of entire in- strument	167		
Kinds of indorsement	167		
Special indorsement; indorsement in blank	167		
Blank indorsement, how changed to special indorsement	167		
When indorsement restrictive.....	167		
Effect of restrictive indorsement; rights of indorsee	168		
Qualified indorsement	168		
Conditional indorsement	168		
Indorsement of instrument paya- ble to bearer	168		
Indorsement where payable to two or more persons	168		
Effect of instrument drawn or in- dorsed to a person as cashier..	168		
Indorsement where name is mis- spelled, et cetera	169		
Indorsement in a representative capacity	169		
Time of indorsement, presumption	169		
Continuation of negotiable charac- ter	169		
Striking out indorsement.....	169		
Transfer without indorsement, ef- fect of	169		
When prior party may negotiate instrument	169		
Rights of the Holder:			
Right of holder to sue; payment..	170		
What constitutes a holder in due course	170		
When person not deemed holder in due course	170		
Notice before full amount paid..	170		
When title defective.....	170		
What constitutes notice of defect..	170		
Rights of holder in due course....	171		
When subject to original defenses	171		
Who deemed holder in due course	171		
Liabilities of Parties:			
Liability of maker	171		
Liability of drawer.....	171		
Liability of acceptor	172		
When person deemed indorser....	172		

SUBJECT	Pages, Laws of 1913	Amend- ments; Repeals	Pages, Laws of 1915
Liability of irregular indorser....	172		
Waranty where negotiation by de- livery, et cetera.....	172		
Liability of general indorser....	172		
Liability of indorser where paper negotiable by delivery	173		
Order in which indorsers are liable	173		
Liability of an agent or broker....	173		
Presentment for Payment:			
Effect of want of demand on prin- cipal debtor	174		
Presentment where instrument is not payable on demand and where payable on demand	174		
What constitutes a sufficient pre- sentment	174		
Place of presentment.....	174		
Instrument must be exhibited....	175		
Presentment where instrument pay- able at bank	175		
Presentment where principal debtor is dead	175		
Presentment to persons liable as partners	175		
Presentment to joint debtors	175		
Where presentment not required to charge the drawer	175		
When presentment not required to charge the indorser	175		
When delay in making presentment is excused	176		
When presentment may be dispens- ed with	176		
When instrument is dishonored by non-payment	176		
Liability of person secondarily lia- ble, when instrument dishonored	176		
Time of maturity	176		
Time, how computed	176		
Rule where instrument payable at bank	177		
What constitutes payment in due course	177		
Notice of Dishonor:			
To whom notice of dishonor must be given	177		
By whom given	177		
Notice given by agent	177		
Effect of notice given on behalf of holder	177		
Effect where notice is given by party entitled thereto	177		

SUBJECT	Pages, Laws of 1913	Amend- ments; Repeals	Pages, Laws of 1915
When agent may give notice.....	177		
When notice sufficient	178		
Form of notice	178		
To whom notice may be given	178		
Notice where party is dead.....	178		
Notice to partners	178		
Notice to persons jointly liable..	178		
Notice to bankrupt	178		
Time within which notice must be given	178		
Where parties reside in same place	179		
When sender deemed to have given due notice	179		
Deposit in postoffice, what consti- tutes	179		
Notice to subsequent party, time of	179		
Where notice must be sent	179		
Waiver of notice	180		
When affected by waiver.....	180		
Waiver of protest	180		
When notice is dispensed with..	180		
Delay in giving notice, how ex- cused	180		
When notice need not be given to drawer	181		
Notice of non-payment where ac- ceptance refused	181		
Effect of commission to give notice of non-acceptance	181		
When protest need not be made; when must be made	181		
Discharge of Negotiable Instruments:			
Instrument, how discharged	181		
When persons secondarily liable on, discharged	182		
Right of party who discharges in- strument	182		
Renunciation by holder	183		
Cancellation; unintentional; burden of proof	183		
Alteration of instrument, effect of	183		
What constitutes a material alter- ation	183		
Bills of Exchange:			
Form and Interpretation:			
Bill of exchange defined.....	184		
Bill not an assignment of funds of Drawee	184		
Bill addressed to more than one drawee	184		
Inland and foreign bills of ex- change	184		

SUBJECT	Pages, Laws of 1913	Amend- ments; Repeals	Pages, Laws of 1915
When bill may be treated as prom- issory note	184		
Acceptance:			
Acceptance, how made, et cetera..	185		
Holder entitled to acceptance on face of bill	185		
Acceptance by separate instrument	185		
Promise to accept, when equiva- lent to acceptance	185		
Time allowed drawee to accept..	185		
Liability of drawee retaining or destroying bill	185		
Acceptance of incomplete bill....	185		
Kinds of acceptances	186		
What constitutes a general ac- ceptance	186		
Qualified acceptance	186		
Rights of parties as to qualified acceptance	186		
Presentment for acceptance:			
When presentment for acceptance must be made... ..	187		
When failure to present releases drawer and indorser	187		
Presentment, how made.....	187		
On what days presentment may be made	187		
Presentment where time is insuf- ficient	188		
When presentment is excused....	188		
When dishonored by non-acceptance	188		
Duty of holder where bill not ac- cepted	188		
Rights of holder where bill not ac- cepted	188		
Protest:			
In what case protest necessary....	189		
Protest, how made	189		
Protest, by whom made.....	189		
Protest, when to be made	189		
Protest, where made	189		
Protest both for non-acceptance and non-payment	190		
Protest before maturity where ac- ceptor insolvent	190		
When protest dispensed with.....	190		
Protest where bill is lost, et cetera	190		
Acceptance for Honor:			
When bill may be accepted.....	190		
Acceptance for honor, how made.	190		
When deemed to be an acceptance for honor of the drawer	190		

SUBJECT	Pages, Laws of 1913	Amend- ments; Repeals	Pages, Laws of 1915
Liability of the acceptor for honor	191		
Agreement of acceptor for honor.	191		
Maturity of bill payable after sight, accepted for honor.....	191		
Protest of bill accepted for honor, etc.	191		
Presentment for payment to ac- ceptor for honor, how made....	191		
When delay in making present- ment is excused	191		
Dishonor of bill by acceptor for honor	191		
Payment for Honor:			
Who may make payment for honor	192		
Payment for honor, how made....	192		
Declaration before payment for honor	192		
Preference of parties offering to pay for honor	192		
Effect on subsequent parties where payment supra protest	192		
Where holder refuses to receive payment supra protest	192		
Right of payer for honor	192		
Bills in a Set:			
Bills in set constitute one bill....	193		
Right of holders where different parts are negotiated	193		
Liability of holder who indorses two or more parts of a set to dif- ferent persons	193		
Acceptance of bills drawn in sets	193		
Payment by acceptor of bills drawn in sets	193		
Effect of discharging one of a set	193		
Promissory Notes and Checks:			
Promissory notes defined.....	193		
Within what time a check must be presented	194		
Certification of a check, effect of	194		
Effect where holder of a check pro- cures it to be certified.....	194		
When check operates as an assign- ment	194		
General Provisions:			
Short title	194		
Definitions and meaning of terms.	194		
Person primarily liable on instru- ment	195		
Reasonable time, what constitutes	195		
Time, how computed; when last day falls on holiday	195		

SUBJECT	Pages, Laws of 1913	Amend- ments; Repeals	Pages, Laws of 1915
Application of act	195		
Cases not provided for in act....	196		
Time when act takes effect.....	196		
NEGOTIATION:—(See Negotiable In- struments)			
NEGOTIATION OF BILLS OF LAD- ING:—(See Bills of Lading)			
NEGOTIATION OF WAREHOUSE RE- CEIPTS:—(See Warehouse Re- ceipts)			
NEW TRIAL:			
Time for filing motion for and af- fidavits	34		
Time for filing counter affidavits..	34		
When motion shall be heard.....	34		
NOMINATION PAPERS:—(See Elec- tions)			
NONFEASANCE OF ELECTION OF- FICERS:—(See Elections)			
NOTARIES PUBLIC:			
Date when commission expires must be endorsed after signa- tures	13		
Certificate that person appeared before notary when not true, a misdemeanor	41		
False certificate a misdemeanor..	42		
NOTICE OF DISHONOR:—(See Nego- tiable Instruments)			
NOTICE OF LOCATION:—(See Min- ing Claims)			
NUISANCE:—(See Pollution of Water)			
—O—			
OATHS:			
False certificates by officers au- thorized to administed.....	41		
OBLIGATIONS AND RIGHTS OF CARRIERS:—(See Bills of Lad- ing)			
OBLIGATIONS AND RIGHTS OF WAREHOUSEMEN:—(See Ware- house receipts)			
OFFICIAL BALLOTS — (See Elec- tions)			
OLOGRAPHIC WILLS:—(See Wills)			
OPEN CUT WORKINGS:			
Employment in limited.....	35		

SUBJECT	Pages, Laws of 1913	Amend- ments; Repeals	Pages, Laws of 1915
OPERATION OF MINES:—(See Mine Inspection)			
OPPRESSION OF EMPLOYEES:			
By employers	12		
ORDER TO EXAMINE GARNISHEE:			
To issue if certificate unsatis- factory	25		
What to require	30		
ORDERS AND SOCIETIES:			
Misrepresentation of membership in	273		
Use of badge of—without au- thority	273		
ORE:			
Establishing liability of purchas- er from person in possession of	9		
Stealing of a felony.....	37		
ORGANIZATION:			
Of educational, religious, scien- tific, etc., corporations.....	18		
Of business corporations—domes- tic	121		
Of banking corporations.....	433		
Of native villages			24
Of cities of the second class.....	86		
ORIGINAL CONTRACTORS: — (See Claim of Lien)			
OVERSEERS—ROAD:			
Act of Congress, authorizing ap- pointment of repealed	3		

—P—

PARTIAL DISABILITY:—(See Em- ployers' Liability)	
PASSENGERS:—(See Explosives)	
PAYMENT FOR HONOR OF BILLS OF EXCHANGE:—(See Negotiable Instruments)	
PAYMENT OF NEGOTIABLE IN- STRUMENTS:—(See Negotiable Instruments)	
PENALTY FOR ELECTION FRAUDS: —(See Elections)	
PENSIONS: — (See Allowances for Aged Pioneers)	
PERMANENT DISABILITY: — (See Employers' Liability)	

SUBJECT	Pages, Laws of 1913	Amend- ments; Repeals	Pages, Laws of 1915
PERSONAL INJURIES:—(See Employ- ers' Liability)			
PERSONS JOINTLY LIABLE ON SAME INSTRUMENT: May be sued together or separately			9
PERSONS WHO HAVE DISAPPEAR- ED: Disposition of estates of.....	155		
PHARMACY:			
Governor to appoint board of....	53		
No person may dispense drugs un- less registered	53		
Who may become registered phar- macists	53		
Provisions as to graduates, licen- tiates, assistants and apprentices	53		
Employers to report apprentices..	54		
How board constituted.....	55		
Members to take oath	55		
Officers of board	55		
Their duties, reports	55		
Examinations	56		
By-Laws	56		
Investigation	56		
Book of registration	56		
Who may register without examin- ation	56		
License fees	57		
Failure to display certificates....	57		
Compensation of Board.....	58		
Registered pharmacist to be em- ployed—when	58		
Pharmacy defined	58		
General stores may dispense drugs—when	59		
Hospitals	59		
Quality of drugs	59		
Penalty for adulteration.....	59		
Records of sales of poisons.....	59		
Suits for penalties.....	60		
Refusal or revocation of license be- cause of immoral character....	60		
Appeal from action of Board....	61		
Temporary certificates granted— when	62		
PHYSICIANS:—(See Medicine; Li- censes for Business and Trade)			
PIMPS OR MACQUES:			
Definition	120		
Penalty	121		

SUBJECT	Pages, Laws of 1913	Amend- ments; Repeals	Pages, Laws of 1915
Common fame to be competent evi- dence	121		
Wife competent witness against husband and may be compelled to testify	121		
(See Prostitution)			
PIONEERS — ALLOWANCES FOR AGED:—(See Allowances for aged Pioneers)			
PIONEERS' HOME AT SITKA			
Appropriation for 1913-1915.....	113		
Trustees	312		
Powers of trustees	313		
Admission to Home.....	313		
Transfer of inmates to sanitari- um	314		
Expenses of maintenance.....	314		
Disposition of money, clothing, etc., left by deceased inmates..			92
Disposition of money, etc., now in hands of Board of Trustees..			93
Appropriation for maintenance, etc., 1915-1917			125
Appropriation for construction and furnishing of new building			126
Appropriation for repairs and paint- ing of present building.....			126
(Also see Allowances for aged Pio- neers)			
PIPE LINES—LIEN FOR WORK ON:—(See Liens Upon Mines)			
PLACER MINES:			
Eight-hour day extended to in- clude underground			6
PLACER MINING (CLAIMS—LOCA- TION OF:—(See Mining Claims)			
PLAINTIFF:			
To furnish bond—when	24		
And bondsmen to be impleaded on motion of Marshal—when.....	24		
PLANER SHAVINGS:			
Casting into waters of Territory..	104		
POISONS:			
Dispensing of forbidden—except..	59		
Hospitals may dispense—when....	59		
Record of sales of.....	59		
POLE LINES:			
For telephone and telegraph wires, etc			
Right of way for may be condemned	118		

SUBJECT	Pages, Laws of 1913	Amend- ments; Repeals	Pages, Laws of 1915
POLITICAL STATUS OF CERTAIN INDIANS:—(See Indians)			
POLL TAX:			
Who subject to	115		
Names to be listed by U. S. Com- missioner	115		
Notice to be published in news- paper, or posted	115		
Commissioner to collect tax.....	116		
When payable	116		
Receipts to be issued.....	116		
How payment may be enforced...	116		
Additional penalty	116		
Territorial Treasurer to furnish re- ceipts	116		
Commissioner to execute bond....	117		
Commissioner's accounts	117		
His compensation	117		
Territorial Treasurer to make rules and regulations	117		
Penalty for violations	118		
POLLUTION OF WATER USED FOR DOMESTIC PURPOSES:			
Pollution of water	315		
Depositing carcass of dead animal on highway	315		
Same on private premises.....	315		
Penalty	315		
POOL ROOM—PUBLIC:			
Minors not allowed in			50
POOR—SUPERINTENDENCE OF:— (See Destitution—Relief of)			
POWER OF ATTORNEY:—(See Min- ing Claims)			
POWERS—CORPORATE:			
Of educational, religious, etc., cor- porations	21		
Of domestic corporations.....	123		
POWER PLANTS:—(See Licenses for Business and Trade)			
PRECIPITATES:			
Stealing of	37		
PRESENTATION FOR PAYMENT:— (See Negotiable Instruments)			
PRESENTMENT FOR ACCEPTANCE OF BILLS OF EXCHANGE:—(See Negotiable Instruments)			
PRESERVATION OF GAME ANI- MALS:—(See Bounty on Wolves; Game Animals)			

CUMULATIVE INDEX

311

SUBJECT	Pages, Laws of 1913	Amend- ments; Repeals	Pages, Laws of 1915
PREVENTION OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES AMONG LIVE STOCK:	63		
PRICE:—(See Sales of Goods)			
PRINTING OF OFFICIAL BAL- LOTS—UNLAWFUL:—(See Elec- tions)			
PROCESS:—(See Justice Courts; Crim- inal Proceedings against corpora- tions; Summons)			
PROCURING BOARD AND LODG- ING BY FALSE REPRESENTA- TION:			
To be deemed a misdemeanor.....			39
Penalty			40
Liquors not included			40
Printed copy of act to be posted..			40
PROCURING FEMALES FOR IMMOR- AL PURPOSES:—(See Prostitu- tion)			
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES:			
Appropriation to P. Wilberforce, for			1
Appropriation to J. H. Cobb, for..			114
PROHIBITION:—(See Intoxicating Li- quors)			
PROMISSORY NOTES:—(See Negoti- able Instruments)			
Persons, Corporations, etc., jointly liable upon the same may be sued together or separately....			9
PROMOTION OF UNIFORM LEGIS- LATION:			
Board of Commissioners for	66		
How appointed	66		
Term of office.....	66		
Vancancies—how filled	67		
Compensation and expenses.....	67		
Duties	67		
Meetings	68		
Records and reports	68		
Appropriation for	114		
PROPERTY—LEGISLATIVE:			
Appropriation for care and stor- age of			129
PROPERTY—PERSONAL AND REAL:			
When escheats to Territory.....	278		

SUBJECT	Pages, Laws of 1913	Amend- ments; Repeals	Pages, Laws of 1915
PROPERTY TAKEN BY ATTACH- MENT:			
Claim of third person to	24		
Bonds to be furnished by plaintiff— or property released	24		
PROPERTY—TRANSFER OF BE- TWEEN SELLER AND BUYER:— (See Sales of Goods)			
PROSPECTING AGREEMENTS:— (See Grubstake Contracts)			
PROSPECTORS' HOME IN INTERIOR ALASKA:—(See Soldiers' and Prospectors' Home)			
PROSTITUTION:			
Punishment for encouragement of	292		
Procuring previously chaste fe- male to engage in	292		
Male persons may not be employed about house of	292		
Assisting in conducting or manag- ing house of	292		
Husband and wife may be witness- es against each other	292		
Importation or exportation of fe- males for immoral purposes pro- hibited			101
Compelling females to live life of prostitution			102
Procuring or attempting to pro- cure females for immoral pur- poses			102
Receiving money for placing fe- males in house of			102
Receiving pay to procure females for immoral purposes			103
Receiving money on account of procuring females for immoral purposes			103
Detaining females in house of—to pay debt			103
Accepting money without consid- eration from earnings of prosti- tute			104
Definition			104
Male persons living upon earnings of prostitute guilty of felony...			104
PROTEST OF BILLS OF EXCHANGE: —(See Negotiable Instruments)			
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION: — (See Schools—Uniform System of)			

SUBJECT	Pages, Laws of 1913	Amend- ments; Repeals	Pages, Laws of 1915
PUBLIC WORK:—(See Eight-hour Day)			
PUBLICATION OF SESSION LAWS:	6		
PURCHASING OF ORE	5		
—Q—			
QUALIFICATIONS:			
Of Electors (See Elections)			
Of Insurance Companies (See Insurance)			
QUARANTINE:—			
Of patients suffering from communicable diseases:			
How and when established.....	73		
Houses under—to be placarded...	73		
Of live stock: ..			
Refusal to quarantine live stock..	64		
Appropriation for Enforcement.....			128
QUARRIES:			
Eight-hour day extended to.....			7
QUARTZ MINES:			
(See Eight-hour day)			
—R—			
RATE OF INTEREST—LEGAL.....	26		
RATIFICATION:			
Of law concerning municipal elections			94
RECEIPTS—WAREHOUSE: — (See Warehouse receipts)			
RECEIVER:—(See Business Corporations; Escheats)			
RECOGNIZANCE:—(See Bail)			
RECORD OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES:—(See Diseases)			
RECORD OF MINING LOCATIONS:—(See Mining Claims)			
RECORDING CLAIMS OF LIEN:—(See Claim of Lien)			
RECORDING FEES:			
For proof of labor in mining claims			83
(See Corporations)			
RECORDS OF BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES:—(See Vital Statistics)			
REDUCTION WORKS:			
Employment in limited	35		

SUBJECT	Pages, Laws of 1913	Amend- ments; Repeals	Pages, Laws of 1915
Stealing of ore, etc., from.....	37		
REFEREE:—(See Finding of Fact)			
REFERENCE TO COMPILED LAWS OF ALASKA	120		
REFERENDUM: — (See Intoxicating Liquors; Eight-hour Day)			
REGISTER OF TRAVELERS:			
Proprietors of roadhouses, hotels, etc., outside of incorporated towns to keep register of tra- velers			77
Violation—Penalty			77
Fines to covered into Territorial Treasury			77
REGISTRAR OF VITAL STATIS- TICS:			
Secretary of Alaska to act as ex-officio	44		
U. S. Commissioners to report to in connection with registration of vital statistics	49		
REGISTRATION OF COMMUNICA- BLE DISEASES:—(See Diseases)			
REGISTRATION BOOKS:—(See Elec- tions)			
REGISTRATION OF PHARMACISTS: —(See Pharmacy)			
REGISTRATION OF VITAL STATIS- TICS:—(See Vital Statistics)			
REGULATION OF LOBBYING:— (See Lobbying)			
REGULATION OF PRACTICE OF PHARMACY:—(See Pharmacy)			
REINSTATEMENT OF DELINQUENT CORPORATIONS:			
Penalties for	16		
RELIEF OF DESTITUTION:—(See Destitution)			
Appropriation for enforcement...			128
REMAINS—SHIPMENT OF:			
Not to be shipped unless.....	47		
Secretary of Territory to provide rules and regulations to govern the			92
REPORT—ANNUAL:			
Business corporations to publish..	130		
Contents	130		
Penalty for failure to report....	130		

SUBJECT	Pages, Laws of 1913	Amend- ments; Repeals	Pages, Laws of 1915
REPRESENTATIVES: — (See Elec- tions)			
RESALE BY SELLER:—(See Sales of Goods)			
RESCUSSION BY SELLER: — (See Sales of Goods)			
RE-SERVICE OF FOOD:—(See Inspec- tion of Food)			
RESTRICTION OF COMMUNICA- BLE DISEASES:—(See Diseases)			
RETAIL LIQUOR LICENSES:—(See Intoxicating Liquors)			
RETURN OF SUMMONS.....	29		
REVENUE AND TAXATION:—(See Licenses for Business and Trade; Poll Tax)			
RIGHTS OF CARRIERS: Upon their bills of lading (See Bills of Lading)			
RIGHTS OF HOLDER OF NEGOTIA- BLE INSTRUMENT:—(See Nego- tiable Instruments)			
RIGHT-OF-WAY FOR MINING, POLE LINES, Etc: May be condemned	118		
Necessary area only	119		
RIVERS — LOCATION OF TOWN- SITES NEAR:—(See Townsites)			
ROAD COMMISSIONERS: — (See Roads)			
ROAD DISTRICTS: Act of Congress creating—repeal- ed	3		
Four road districts created in Ter- ritory			68
ROADHOUSES: To keep register of travelers.....			77
Procuring board, etc., from, by false representation			39
ROADS — CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF: Act of Congress creating road dis- tricts and authorizing appoint- ment of road overseers repealed	3		
Four road districts and office of road commissioner for each dis- trict created			68
Road districts described			68
Road Commissioner—how selected			68

SUBJECT	Pages, Laws of 1913	Amend- ments; Repeals	Pages, Laws of 1915
Term of office			68
Election of			68
Compensation			69
To furnish bond			69
To appoint assistants			69
Road work to be by contract....			69
Appropriation (From Forest Re- serve Fund)			69
Moneys to be equally divided....			69
Treasurer to pay funds upon vouch- ers			69
Vacancies—how filled			70
Adjudication of invalidity of part of act not to affect entire act..			70
ROAD OVERSEERS:			
Act of Congress authorizing the ap- pointment of—repealed	3		
ROLLER MILLS:			
Employment in limited to 8 hours in every 24	35		
ROPES:			
Hotels and lodging houses to be equipped with	5		
—S—			
SAFETY CAGES:— (See Mine Inspec- tion)			
SAFETY OF MINE WORKERS:— (See Mine Inspection)			
SALES OF GOODS—UNIFORM LAW OF:			
Formation of the Contract:			
Contracts to sell and sales	215		
Capacity, liability for necessities	215		
Formalities of the Contract:			
Form of contract of sale.....	215		
Statute of frauds	216		
Subject matter of Contracts:			
Existing and future goods.....	216		
Undivided shares	217		
Destruction of goods sold.....	217		
Destruction of goods contracted to be sold	218		
The Price:			
Definition and ascertainment of price	218		
Sale at a valuation	219		
Conditions and warranties:			
Effect of conditions	219		
Definitions of express warranty..	219		
Implied warranties of title.....	220		

SUBJECT	Pages, Laws of 1913	Amend- ments; Repeals	Pages, Laws of 1915
Implied warranty in sale by de- scription	220		
Implied warranties of quality....	220		
Sale by Sample:			
Implied warranties in sale by sample	221		
Transfer of Property as Between Seller and Buyer:			
No property passes until goods are ascertained	222		
Property in specific goods passes when parties so intend	222		
Rules for ascertaining intention..	222		
Reservation of right of possession or property when goods are ship- ped	224		
Sale by auction	225		
Risk of loss	225		
Transfer of Title:			
Sale by a person not the owner..	226		
Sale by one having a voidable title	226		
Sale by seller in possession of goods already sold	226		
Creditors' rights against sold goods in seller's possession....	227		
Definition of negotiable documents of title	227		
Negotiation of negotiable docu- ments by delivery	227		
Negotiation of negotiable docu- ments by indorsement.....	227		
Negotiable documents of title marked "Not Negotiable".....	227		
Transfer of non-negotiable docu- ments	223		
Who may negotiate a document	228		
Rights of person to whom docu- ment has been negotiated	228		
Rights of person to whom docu- ment has been transferred.....	229		
Transfer of negotiable document without indorsement	229		
Warranties on sale of document..	229		
Indorser not a guarantor	230		
When negotiation not impaired by fraud, mistake or duress.....	230		
Attachment or levy upon goods for which a negotiable document has been issued	230		
Creditors' remedies to reach ne- gotiable documents	230		

SUBJECT	Pages, Laws of 1913	Amend- ments; Repeals	Pages, Laws of 1915
Performance of the Contract:			
Seller must deliver and buyer ac- cept goods	231		
Delivery and payment are concu- rent conditions	231		
Place, time and manner of delivery	231		
Delivery of wrong quantity.....	232		
Delivery in instalments.....	232		
Delivery to a carrier on behalf of the buyer	233		
Right to examine the goods.....	234		
What constitutes acceptance.....	234		
Acceptance does not bar action for damages	234		
Buyer is not bound to return goods wrongly delivered	235		
Buyer's liability for failing to ac- cept delivery	235		
Rights of Unpaid Seller Against the Goods:			
Definition of unpaid seller.....	235		
Remedies of an unpaid seller....	235		
Unpaid Seller's Lien:			
When right of lien may be exer- cised	236		
Lien after part of delivery.....	236		
When lien is lost	236		
Stoppage in Transitu:			
Seller may stop goods on buyer's insolvency	237		
When goods are in transitu.....	237		
Way of exercising the right to stop	238		
Resale by the Seller:			
When and how resale may be made	239		
Rescission by the Seller:			
When and how the seller may re- scind the sale	239		
Effect of sale of goods subject to lien or stoppage in transitu....	240		
Actions for Breach of the Contract;			
Remedies of the Seller:			
Action for the price	240		
Action for damage for no-accept- ance of the goods	241		
When seller may rescind contract for sale	242		
Remedies of the Buyer:			
Action for converting or detain- ing goods	242		
Action for failing to deliver goods	242		
Specific performance	243		
Remedies for breach of warranty	243		

SUBJECT	Pages, Laws of 1913	Amend- ments; Repeals	Pages, Laws of 1915
Interest and specific damages....	245		
Interpretation:			
Variation of implied obligations..	245		
Rights may be enforced by action	245		
Rule for cases not provided for by this act	245		
Interpretation shall give effect to purpose of uniformity	245		
Provisions not applicable to mortgages	245		
Definitions	245		
Act does not apply to existing sales or contracts to sell.....	247		
No repeal of uniform warehouse receipt act or uniform bills of lading act	247		
Inconsistent legislation repealed..	248		
Time when the act takes effect..	248		
Name of Act	248		
SALE OF LIQUORS:—(See Intoxicat- ing Liquors)			
SALE OF TIMBER IN FOREST RESERVES:—(See Forest Reserve Fund)			
SALE OF WOLF SKINS: — (See Bounty on Wolves)			
SALTERIES:—(See Licenses for Busi- ness and Trade)			
SAMPLE BALLOTS:—(See Elections)			
SAMPLE—SALE BY:—(See Sales of Goods)			
SAMPLER:			
Stealing ore from.....	37		
SAWDUST:			
Casting of into waters of Terri- tory	104		
SCAVENGERS—PUBLIC:—(See Li- censes for Business and Trade)			
SCHOOL BOARD:—(See Schools Out- side Incorporated Towns)			
SCHOOL DISTRICTS:—(See Schools Outside Incorporated Towns)			
SCHOOL TAXES:			
Assessment, levy and collection of by municipal corporations	257		
SCHOOLS—PRINCIPALS OF:			
To report violations of Compulsory Education Law	82		
SCHOOLS OUTSIDE OF INCORPOR- ATED TOWNS:			

SUBJECT	Pages, Laws of 1913	Amend- ments; Repeals	Pages, Laws of 1915
Sec. 324, Ch. 2, Compiled Laws amended			110
Commissioner to establish school district upon petition.....			110
Petition—Contents of			111
Order establishing district.....			111
Judges of election			111
Copy of order to be posted.....			111
Qualified voters			111
School Board—election of			111
Vacancies in School Board.....			111
Treasurer to give bond			112
Powers of School Board.....			112
Term of office			112
First Board			112
Certificate of election			113
To report to governor			113
School Funds			113
Governor to apportion funds....			114
SCHOOLS—UNIFORM SYSTEM OF:			
Uniform system of schools created			174
Federal schools for natives excluded			174
Supervision of schools vested in Board of Education			175
Members			175
Governor to be ex-officio president of Board			175
Governor to appoint first Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction			175
Term of office			175
Election of Asst. Superintendent provided for			175
Salary			175
Appropriation (From Forest Reserve Fund)			175
Powers and duties of Board of Education			176
To be final Court of Appeal.....			176
Budget			176
Seal			176
To direct expenditures of school funds			176
Secretary of Territory to countersign checks and vouchers.....			176
Qualifications of Asst. Superintendent			176
Oath of office			177
Bond			177
Powers			177
Travel			177

CUMULATIVE INDEX

321

SUBJECT	Pages, Laws of 1913	Amend- ments; Repeals	Pages, Laws of 1915
Reports—Records—Certificates . . .			178
Papers to be filed			178
Certified copies—charge for.....			178
Minimum course of study.....			178
Rules and regulations			178
Uniform questions			178
Sanitation			178
Records to be delivered to suc- cessor			179
Monthly statement of traveling ex- penses			179
Limit of expenditures			179
Certificates of endorsement .. .			179
First, second and third grade cer- tificates			180
Temporary certificates			180
Power to revoke certificates.....			180
Examinations for Territorial cer- tificates			180
Examination papers			181
Fees for certificates			181
Emergency clause			181
SECOND CLASS CITIES—INCOR- PORATION OF:—(See Cities of the Second Class)			
SECRET SOCIETIES:			
Misrepresentation of membership in	273		
Wearing badge of, without au- thority	273		
Not considered insurance compan- ies			107
SECRETARY OF ALASKA:			
Duty to print session laws.....	6		
To collect fees and license tax from corporations	13		
To act as registrar of vital sta- tistics	44		
To keep dockets, etc., of legisla- tive agents	75		
To be member of banking board..	89		
Appropriation for clerk hire in office of	113		
Appropriation for deficiency—Con- tingent expenses			1
Laws imposing additional duties upon confirmed			90
To provide rules for the examina- tion of embalmers			92
To provide rules for the shipment of dead bodies			92

SUBJECT	Pages, Laws of 1913	Amend- ments; Repeals	Pages, Laws of 1915
Appropriation for clerk hire, 1915-1917			127
To retain five dollars for each li- cense fee collected from business corporations			173
SELF GOVERNMENT IN NATIVE VILLAGES:—(See Native Vil- lages)			
SELLER:			
Transfer of property between buyer and	222		
Rights of unpaid seller against goods	235		
Unpaid seller's lien	236		
(See Sales of Goods)			
SENATORS:—(See Elections)			
SERVICE OF PROCESS:			
In Criminal action against corpora- tion	42		
SERVICE OF SUMMONS	20		
SESSION LAWS:—(See Laws of Alaska)			
SETS—BILLS OF EXCHANGE IN:— (See Negotiable Instruments)			
SHAFTS—SAFETY OF:—(See Mine Inspection)			
SHARES OF STOCK—TRANSFER OF:—(See Stock)			
SHAVINGS—PLANER:			
Casting of into waters of Territory	104		
SHIPMENT OF DEAD BODIES:— (See Embalmers)			
SIGNAL SYSTEM:—(See Mine In- spection)			
SITKA PIONEERS' HOME:—(See Pioneers' Home)			
SMELTERS:			
Employment in limited	35		
Stealing of ore, etc., from	37		
SOLDIERS' AND PROSPECTORS' HOME IN INTERIOR ALASKA:			
Creation of Board			304
Establishment of Home			305
Plans and specifications for			305
Title to Home			305
Contract for construction of			306
Supervision after completion			306
Meetings of Board			306
Who may become inmates			306

SUBJECT	Pages, Laws of 1913	Amend- ments; Repeals	Pages, Laws of 1915
Acceptance of provisions of Act of Congress			307
Depository of moneys			307
Inspection by Governor.....			307
Board of Managers to act without compensation			307
Appropriation for site			307
Appropriation for maintenance..	307		
Appropriation for 1915-1917			129
SOLICITING ANOTHER TO COMMIT A CRIME:—(See Crimes; Indians)			
SPECIAL DEPUTIES:			
How and when appointed	27		
STAMP MILLS:			
Employment in limited to 8 hours in every twenty-four	35		
STATEMENTS—FALSE:			
Respecting banks, general.....	69		
Respecting banks, with intent to deceive the Banking Board or other authorized persons	93		
STATISTICS—VITAL:			
Registration of	43		
Registrar of	44		
Duties of Federal officials in connection with	43		
STATUS OF CERTAIN INDIANS—POLITICAL:—(See Indians)			
STEALING OF ORE.....	37		
STEAM SHOVEL—LIEN ON:—(See Liens Upon Mines)			
STIPULATIONS:—(See Bail; Arbitration)			
STOCK CERTIFICATES:—(See Corporations)			
STOCK—TRANSFER OF SHARES OF:			
How title to certificates or shares may be transferred	248		
Powers of those lacking full legal capacity and fudiciaries not enlarged	249		
Corporation not forbidden to treat registered holder as owner.....	249		
Title derived from certificate extinguishes title derived from a document	249		
Who may deliver a certificate....	249		
Indorsement effectual in spite of fraud, duress, mistake, revoca-			

SUBJECT	Pages, Laws of 1913	Amend- ments; Repeals	Pages, Laws of 1915
tion, death, incapacity or lack of consideration or authority....	250		
Rescission of transfer.....	250		
Rescission of transfer of certificate does not invalidate subsequent transfer by transferee in posses- sion	251		
Delivery of undorsed certificate imposes obligation to indorse...	251		
Ineffectual effort to transfer am- ounts to a promise to transfer	251		
Warranties on sale of certificate..	251		
No warranty implied from accept- ing payment of a debt.....	252		
No attachment or levy upon shares unless certificate surrendered or transfer enjoined	252		
Creditor's remedies to reach cer- tificate	252		
There shall be no lien or restriction unless indicated on certificate..	252		
Alteration of certificate does not divest title to shares.....	252		
Lost or destroyed certificate....	253		
Rules for cases not provided for in this act	253		
Interpretation shall give effect to purpose of uniformity	253		
Definition of person appearing to be the owner of the certificate..	254		
Definition of indorsement.....	253		
Other definitions	254		
Act does not apply to existing cer- tificates	255		
Inconsistent legislation repealed...	255		
Time when the act takes effect..	255		
Name of Act	255		
STOCKHOLDERS:—(See Banks; Cor- porations)			
STOLEN MONEY:—(See Larceny)			
STOPPAGE IN TRANSITU:—(See Sales of Goods)			
STREAMS—LOCATION OF TOWN- SITES NEAR:—(See Townsites)			
STUDY—MINIMUM COURSE OF:— (See Schools—Uniform System of)			
SUBPOENAS:			
Service of	28		
How issued	23		
SUFFRAGE:			
Extended to women			

SUBJECT	Pages, Laws of 1913	Amend- ments; Repeals	Pages, Laws of 1915
SUMMONS:			
Form of in civil actions in Justice Courts	22		
Service of by persons other than officers	27		
Who to serve and when returnable (See Justice Courts; Criminal ac- tion against Corporations)	29		
SUPERINTENDENCE OF POOR:— (See Destitution)			
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC IN- STRUCTION:— (See Schools—Uni- form System of)			
SUPPLY, FOOD — PRESERVATION OF:— (See Bounty on Wolves)			
SUPPORT BONDS:— (See Family De- sertion)			
SUPPORT OF DESTITUTE PER- SONS:— (See Destitution)			
SURETIES:— (See Bail)			
SURGERY—REGULATION OF PRAC- TICE OF:— (See Medicine)			
SURVEYS OF MINING CLAIMS:— (See Mining Claims)			
SUTHERLAND, D. A.— President of the Senate:			
Appropriation for services in con- nection with the revision of the Journal of the Senate, Second Session			126
—T—			
TAMPERING WITH BALLOT BY OFFICER:— (See Elections)			
TAX—LICENSE:— (See Licenses for Business and Trade; Corporations; Insurance Companies)			
TAXATION:— (See Licenses for Bus- iness and Trade; Poll Tax)			
TAXATION BY MUNICIPAL COR- PORATIONS:			
Taxation in municipalities.....	257	Amended	51
How exercised	257	Amended	51
Method prescribed	257		
Taxes a lien	258		
Action to recover assessment against personal property.....	258		
May also be enforced by distraint	258		
Enforcement of taxes on realty..	259		

SUBJECT	Pages, Laws of 1913	Amend- ments; Repeals	Pages, Laws of 1915
Delinquent roll	259		
Contents	259		
Certificate of Clerk	259		
Notice of presentation of delin- quent roll to be published	260		
Contents of notice	260		
Taxes may be paid during publica- tion	260		
Roll to be presented to District Court	261		
Court to order sale of property..	261		
Owner or person interested may ap- pear	261		
Objection to be filed in writing..	261		
Roll prima facie evidence	261		
Court to determine whether assess- ment excessive	262		
Order of sale	262		
Costs to be apportioned among the tracts sold	262		
Delinquent roll to be conformed to the order of the Court	262		
Sale, when and how held	262		
Two years' period of redemption	263		
Excess to be returned to owner..	263		
Certificate of sale	263		
Same to bear interest	264		
Record of	264		
When municipal corporation be- comes purchaser	264		
Method of redemption	265	Amended	105
Deed when period of redemption expires	265		
Action to recover from holder under tax title	266		
Real property defined	267		
Personal property defined	267		
Violations of act	267		
Penalty	267		
Council and school board to meet and agree upon school budget..			52
School board to account to council, monthly, for moneys expended..			52
Council may, by ordinance, impose license tax on itinerant mer- chants			78
May provide punishment for viola- tions			78
"Itinerant merchant" defined....			78
TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES:—(See Schools—Uniform System of)			

SUBJECT	Pages, Laws of 1913	Amend- ments; Repeals	Pages, Laws of 1915
TELEGRAPH:			
Divulging or altering despatch....	31		
Taking information from wire....	32		
TELEPHONE COMPANIES:—(See Li- censes for Business and Trade)			
TEMPORARY DISABILITY: — (See Employers' Liability)			
TERRITORIAL OFFICERS:			
Secretary of Territory—Appropria- tion for clerk hire.....	113		127
Treasurer—Appropriation	112		128
Mine Inspector—Appropriations..	113		126
TERRITORIAL TREASURER:—(See Treasurer of Alaska)			
THROW.... SAWDUST, ETC., INTO WATERS OF ALASKA.....	104		
TIMBER—SALE OF IN FOREST RE- SERVES:—(See Forest Reserve Fund)			
TITLE—TRANSFER OF:—(See Sales of Goods)			
TOTAL DISABILITY:—(See Employe- rs' Liability)			
TOWER LINES:			
For telephone and telegraph wires —Rights of way for may be con- demned	118		
TOWNSITES—LOCATION OF:			
Near navigable rivers and streams	255		
Boundary to be 60 feet from bank of	256		
Penalty for encroachment.....	256		
TRADE—LICENSES FOR BUSINESS AND:—(See Licenses for Business and Trade)			
TRAILS—CONSTRUCTION OF:—(See Roads)			
TRAM—LIEN FOR WORK ON:— (See Liens Upon Mines)			
TRANSFER OF BILLS OF LAD- ING:—(See Bills of Lading)			
TRANSFER OF PROPERTY BE- TWEEN SELLER AND BUY- ER:—(See Sales of Goods)			
TRANSFER OF SHARES OF STOCK— UNIFORM LAW OF: — (See Stock—Transfer of Shares of)			

SUBJECT	Pages, Laws of 1913	Amend- ments; Repeals	Pages, Laws of 1915
TRANSFER OF TITLE:—(See Sales of Goods)			
TRANSFER OF WAREHOUSE RE- CEIPTS:—(See Warehouse Re- ceipts)			
TRANSITU—STOPPAGE IN:—(See Sales of Goods)			
TRANSPORTATION:			
Of remains	47		
Of explosives	157		
TRAPS—FISH:—(See Licenses for Business and Trade)			
TRAVELERS—REGISTER OF:—(See Register of Travelers)			
TREASURER OF ALASKA:			
Office created—Qualifications.	297		
First Treasurer—how appointed..	297		
Term of office	297		
Treasurer to qualify, when and how Qualifications of succeeding Treas- urers	298 299		
Official residence, compensation, etc.	299		
Duties of Treasurer	299		
Seal of Treasurer.....	302		
Expenses, how provided	302		
Treasurer to administer oaths....	302		
Records, Treasurer's office	303		
Civil liability of Treasurer.....	303		
When guilty of embezzlement....	303		
Fiscal year	303		
Repeal	304		
Fees collected from corporations to be paid into Treasury of Terri- tory	17	Amended	173
To be member of banking board..	89		
Aproportion for salary and ex- penses	112		128
Duties with reference to collection of poll tax	116		
To apply for and receive moneys from U. S. Treasury on account of sales of timber in National Forest Reserves	316		
Duties in connection with bounty on wolves			3
To be member of Board of Edu- cation			175
Duties in connection with collec- tion of License Fees for Business and Trade	444		185

CUMULATIVE INDEX

329

SUBJECT	Pages, Laws of 1913	Amend- ments; Repeals	Pages, Laws of 1915
TRIAL—MOTION FOR NEW.....	34		
TRUANT OFFICERS:—(See Educa- tion)			
TRUSTEES:—Alaska Pioneers' Home at Sitka:—(See Pioneers' Home)			
TUNNEL RIGHT—LOCATION OF:— (See Mining Claims)			
—U—			
UNDERGROUND PLACER MINES: 8-hourday extended to			6
UNDERGROUND WORKING: Employment in limited to 8 hours in every 24	35	Amended	6
UNDERTAKINGS:—(See Bail)			
UNIFORM LAWS:			
Commission for promotion of.....	66		
Of Business Corporations	121		
Of Bills of Lading	138		
Of Negotiable Instruments	156		
Of Warehouse Receipts	196		
Of Sales of Goods	215		
Of Transfer of Shares of Stock...	248		
UNIFORM LEGISLATION:			
Commissioners for promotion of..	66		
UNIFORM REFERENCE TO COM- PILED LAWS OF ALASKA.....	120	Amended	99
UNIFORM SYSTEM OF SCHOOLS:— (See Schools—Uniform System of)			
UNIFORM WILLS:			
Executed without the Territory...	155		
U. S. ATTORNEY:			
To aid investigation of mysteri- ous disappearances	48		
To prosecute violations of anti- lobbying act	79		
Laws imposing additional duties upon confirmed			90
U. S. COMMISSIONER:			
Duties of as Judge of Juvenile Court	38		
Duties with reference to vital statistics	44		
Jurisdiction to enforce compul- sory education	82		
Jurisdiction to enforce payment of license fees	111		
Duties under poll tax law.....	115		
Duties with reference to election law			59

SUBJECT	Pages, Laws of 1913	Amend- ments; Repeals	Pages, Laws of 1915
To appoint guardian of estate of missing person	155	Amended	9
(See Allowances for aged Pio- neers)			
(See Schools Outside of Incor- porated Towns)			
Act imposing additional duties up- on confirmed			90
U. S. JUDGE:			
To be member of Board of (Chil- dren's Guardians	39		
U. S. MARSHAL:			
To investigate mysterious dis- appearances	48		
To act as inspector of live stock	63		
To be member of Board of (Chil- dren's Guardians	39		
Cannot act as prosecutor of, or attorney for defendant in crim- inal action in Justice Court....			83
Law imposing additional duties on confirmed			90
To enforce revenue and taxation act			190
—V—			
VACANCIES:			
In Common Council	85	Amended	79
In office of Delegate to Congress..			115
VERDICT:			
Judgment pronounced not less than three days after	34		
VILLAGES, NATIVE — SELF-GOV- ERNMENT IN:—(See Native Vil- lages)			
VITAL STATISTICS:			
Record of births, deaths and marriages	43		
Secretary of Alaska to be regis- trar	44		
Duties of	44		
Records of evidence	44		
Contents and form of records of births	44		
Contents and form of records of deaths	45		
Duty of physician, nurse or oth- er person present at last illness	46		
Duty of person finding dead body	46		
Burial certificate to be furnish- ed	47		

CUMULATIVE INDEX

331

SUBJECT	Pages, Laws of 1913	Amend- ments; Repeals	Pages, Laws of 1915
Transportation company not to ship remains without certificate	47		
Certificate of death when same oc- curs in incorporated town.....	47		
Mysterious disappearances to be reported to U. S. Commissioner	47		
U. S. Commissioner to keep rec- ords	48		
U. S. Marshal to report suspic- ious circumstances	48		
U. S. Attorney to aid in investi- tion	48		
Person performing marriage to furnish certificate	48	Amended	88
What certificate shall state.....	48	Amended	88
Copies to be furnished to contract- ing parties and U. S. Commis- sioner	49	Amended	89
Fees to be paid Commissioner for filing certificate	49	Amended	89
Records of births, deaths and marriages to be kept by Com- missioner	49	Amended	89
Commissioner's fees therefor....	49	Amended	89
Reports by Commissioner to Regis- trar	49	Amended	89
Provision for expenses	50		
Penalty for violations	50		
Recording present data	50		
Secretary of Territory to make rules for examination and regis- tration of embalmers			92
Secretary of Territory to provide rules for the shipment of dead bodies			92
Appropriation for the enforcement of vital statistics law.....			127

VOTERS — INTIMIDATION OF:—
(See Elections)

VOTING BOOTHS:—(See Elections)

—W—

WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS—UNIFORM LAW OF:

Persons who may issue receipts..	196
Form of receipts, essential terms..	196
Form of receipts, what terms may be inserted	197
Definition of non-negotiable receipt	197
Definition of negotiable receipt..	197
Duplicate receipts must be so marked	198

SUBJECT	Pages, Laws of 1913	Amend- ments; Repeals	Pages, Laws of 1915
Failure to mark "Non-Negotiable"	198		
Obligations and Rights of Warehousemen Upon Their Receipts:			
Obligations of warehousemen to deliver	198		
Justification of warehouseman in delivering	199		
Warehouseman's liability in misdelivery	199		
Negotiable receipts must be cancelled when goods delivered....	200		
Negotiable receipts must be cancelled or marked when part of goods delivered	200		
Altered receipts	201		
Lost or destroyed receipts.....	201		
Effect of duplicate receipts.....	201		
Warehouseman can not set up title in himself	201		
Interpleader of adverse claimants	202		
Warehouseman has reasonable time to determine validity of claims	202		
Adverse title is no defense as above provided	202		
Liability for non-existence of misdescription of goods.....	202		
Liability for care of goods.....	203		
Goods must be kept separate....	203		
Fungible goods may be commingled mingled if warehouseman authorized	203		
Liability of warehouseman to depositors of commingled goods..	203		
Attachment or levy upon goods for which a negotiable receipt has been issued	203		
Creditors' remedies to reach negotiable receipts	204		
What claims are included in the warehouseman's lien	204		
Against what property the lien may be enforced	204		
How the lien may be lost.....	204		
Negotiable receipt must state charges for which lien is claimed	205		
Warehouseman need not deliver until lien is satisfied	205		
Warehouseman's lien does not preclude other remedies.....	205		
Satisfaction of lien by sale.....	205		
Perishable and hazardous goods...	207		
Other methods of enforcing liens.	207		

SUBJECT	Pages, Laws of 1913	Amend- ments; Repeals	Pages, Laws of 1915
Effect of sale	207		
Negotiation and Transfer of Re- ceipts:			
Negotiation of negotiable receipts by delivery	208		
Negotiation of negotiable receipts by indorsement	208		
Transfer of receipts	208		
Who may negotiate a receipt.....	208		
Rights of person to whom a receipt has been negotiated	209		
Rights of person to whom a receipt has been transferred	209		
Transfer of negotiable receipt without indorsement	210		
Warranties on sale of receipt....	210		
Endorser not guarantor	210		
No warranty implied from ac- cepting payment of a debt.....	210		
When negotiation not impaired by fraud, mistake or duress.....	210		
Subsequent negotiation	211		
Negotiation defeats vendor's lien.	211		
Criminal Offenses:			
Issue of receipt for goods not received	211		
Issue of receipt containing false statement	212		
Issue of duplicate receipts not so marked	212		
Issue of receipts for warehouse- man's goods which do not state that fact	212		
Delivery of goods without obtain- ing negotiable receipt	212		
Negotiation of receipt for mort- gaged goods	213		
Interpretation:			
Cases not provided for in act.....	213		
Interpretation shall give effect to purpose of uniformity.....	213		
Definitions	213		
Act does not apply to existing re- sisting receipts	214		
Inconsistent legislation repealed..	214		
Time when the act takes effect..	214		
Name of act	214		
WARRANTIES:—(See Sales of Goods)			
WASTE—LUMBER:			
Casting of into waters of Terri- tory	104		

SUBJECT	Pages, Laws of 1913	Amend- ments; Repeals	Pages, Laws of 1915
WATER:			
Use of for mining, power, etc., declared to be a public use....	118		
(See Right of Way)			
WATER WORKS:—(See Licenses for Business and Trade)			
WATERS—POLLUTION OF:			
Casting sawdust, etc., into waters prohibited	104		
Pollution of water used for domes- tic purposes	325		
WHOLESALE LIQUOR LICENSES:— (See Intoxicating Liquors)			
WILBERFORCE, P., M. D.			
Appropriation for professional ser- vices in preventing and epidemic of small-pox			1
WILLS:			
Validity of when executed without the Territory	155		
How executed			4
To be in writing.....			4
To be attested			4
Definition			4
Olographic wills to be admitted to probate			4
WINDLASSES:—(See Mine Inspection)			
WIRELESS:			
Divulging or altering despatch...	32		
Taking information from wire....	32		
WITNESS MONUMENTS:—(See Min- ing Claims)			
WITNESSES:—(See Justice Courts)			
When depositions of within the Territory may be taken.....			41
Competency of co-defendants as...			48
WOLVES—BOUNTY ON:—(See Boun- ty on Wolves)			
WOMEN:			
Elective franchise extended to....	1		
(See Allowances for Aged Pio- neers)			

Index to Memorials and Resolutions of the First Legislature, 1913

HOUSE JOINT MEMORIALS

No.	Page	No.	Page
2—Re to placing U. S. Commissioners upon regular salary	335	13—Re to granting Juneau (Mayflower) Island to the City of Douglas.....	358
3—Re to surveys of agricultural lands in and around Fairbanks and Seward	336	14—Re to location and entry of oil lands.....	359
4—Re to homestead laws....	338	15—Re to tide flats on Gasteineau channel near and around Juneau, Alaska....	360
5—Re to repairs and restoration of the Sitka National Monument	340	16—Re to fish hatcheries.....	365
6—Re to agricultural entries on coal land.....	342	18—Re to road from Fairbanks to Big Chena Hot Springs	366
7—Re to establishment of a land office at Seward and to the appointment of Registers and Receivers for the land offices at Fairbanks and Nome..	343	19—Re to road from Katalla to Martin's River.....	367
8—Re to taxes on business and trade	344	20—Re to mail service to Candle	369
9—Re to mail service to Beaver Dam, Wortmans and Tonsina	346	21—Re to Capitol Building at Juneau	370
10—Re to Alaska School Laws	348	22—Re to revenue cutter patrolling waters of Southeastern Alaska during the fishing season to enforce fisheries laws.....	371
11—Re to bounty on wolves..	356	23—Re to violation of anti-trust laws	372
12—Re roads in Kougarak Mining District	367	24—Re to "Alaska Semi-Centennial Exposition" at Fairbanks in 1917.....	373

SENATE JOINT MEMORIALS

No.	Page	No.	Page
1—Re to repeal of law extending the time in which to file adverse claims and institute adverse suits in Alaska....	381	5—Re to automatic acetylene lights in certain places on Seward peninsula	384
2—Re to remitting the license fee on railroads in Seward peninsula.....	382	6—Re to wagon road from Skagway to the Summit of White Pass.....	385
4—Re to aids to navigation in Southwestern Alaska..	383	7—Re to mail service to the Kuskokwim, Innoko and Koyukuk districts..	386

SENATE JOINT MEMORIALS—Contd.

No.	Page	No.	Page
8—Re to tolls and charges for commercial messages over the United States Military Telegraph and Cable Lines in Alaska	387	20—Inviting the President of the United States to visit Alaska	407
9—Re to railroads and coal in Alaska	388	21—Re to crediting products of each mining camp on the books of the United States Assay Office and Mint to such camp	408
10—Re to Congress granting permission to the City of Juneau, Alaska, to issue bonds to a sum not to exceed \$50,000.00 for the erection and equipment of a school house..	394	23—Re to wireless stations in the Kuskokwim, Inno-ko and Koyukuk valleys	409
11—Re to road from Ruby to mines in that district	398	24—Re to ice-breaking boats for the Seward peninsula and Northwestern Alaska	411
12—Re to game laws.....	399	26—Re to regulation of fisheries	413
13—Re to reindeer	401	27—Re to use of herring or other food fish for fertilizer	415
14—Re to wagon road in Mineral Creek Valley.....	403	28—Re to payment of money in lieu of annual assessment work	416
15—Re to mileage to members of Legislature.....	404	30—Re to winter mail service to Takotna, Iditarod, Ophir and Diskaket	417
16—Re to fund for construction of roads and trails in Territory	405	31—Re to increase of annual appropriation for maintenance of roads.....	418
17—Re to detention hospitals in Fairbanks and Nome	405		
18—Re to Federal building at Seward.....	406		

HOUSE MEMORIALS

No.	Page	No.	Page
2—Re to wagon road from Iliamna Bay to Iliamna Lake	374	3—Re to wagon road along the Stikine River to avoid ice jams	375

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTIONS

No.	Page	No.	Page
4—Re to survey of the mouth of Snake River and a site for a breakwater in front thereof....	375	8—Re to mail service to Knik	379
6—Re to bridge across the Chena River at the Town of Fairbanks.....	376	9—Re to aids to navigation in Southwestern Alaska	379
7—Re to offices of Attorney-General and Secretary of State.....	378	10—Re to Great Seal of Territory	381

SENATE RESOLUTION

Senate Resolution—Re to printing of the Senate Journal of the First Session and the distribution of the same	420
--	-----

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTIONS

No.	Page	No.	Page
1—Re to report of Alaska Railway Commission.....	421	5—Re to appointment of joint committee to secure contributions for the relief of the people of the Middle West (Ohio floods)	423
2—Re to appointment of Alaskans to offices	421	6—Re to abolishing reserves in Aleutian Islands and in Tongass and Chugach Forests	423
3—Re to appointment of a joint committee to draft a bill covering all matters pertaining to coal and transportation in Alaska	422	7—Thanking Gov. Clark and Secretary of Territory Wm. L. Distin for courtesies shown	425
4—Re to displaying U. S. flag over building occupied by the Legislature..	422		

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS

No.	Page	No.	Page
1—Re to joint committee on contingent expense and printing	425	sy shown the Legislature by the 13th Legislature of the State of Washington in extending congratulations and thanking the people of Washington therefor.....	427
2—Re to joint committee on mileage	426	9—Re to adjournment of 1st Legislature	429
3—Re to pro-rating payment of mileage to members of the Legislature..	426		
4—Acknowledging courtesies shown the Legislature by the 13th Legislature of the State of Washington in extending congratulations and thanking the people of Washington therefor.....			

Index to Memorials and Resolutions of the Second Legislature, 1915

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTIONS

	Page
Senate Joint Resolution No. 6—Authorizing the employment of legal counsel and assistant counsel by the Governor for the enforcement of Territorial Laws	197

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTIONS

No.	Page	No.	Page
6—Authorizing the transfer and pay from the appropriation for the relief of destitution such amounts as may be necessary to meet immediate expenses of Alaska Pioneers' Home	198	the Territorial revenue laws	198
8—Re to payment of moneys now in hands of Clerks of the District Courts paid in under		10—Naming four Road Commissioners for the different road districts.....	199
		11—Authorizing the Governor to select and contract for quarters for the next Legislature.....	199
		13—Re to cumulative index to the Session Laws of 1913 and 1915.....	200

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS

No.	Page	No.	Page
1—In memory of the late Senator Elwood Bruner..	201	26 days in the event such salary is not paid from the Federal appropriation	203
10—Re to payment of salary to Chaplains of the Senate and House	203	12—Re to payment to employees of Legislature for overtime, etc.	204
11—Re to payment of salary to Senator McGann for			

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS

No.	Page	No.	Page
7—Re to appointment of a Special Joint Committee to submit to the Legislature such amendments to the Laws of 1913, as may be necessary to cure defects therein	206	9—Resolution of thanks to Representative Shoup for services rendered the Territory in connection with the Pioneers' Home	206

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS—Contd.

No.	Page	No.	Page
10—Authorizing the Committees on Ways and Means and Revenue and Taxation of the House and Senate of the Second Legislature, respectively, to employ additional clerk hire for the drafting of Revenue and Taxation measures and to fix the compensation for such services.....	207	the Second Legislature to revise and arrange the journals of the two bodies and allowing them the same salary they are receiving as members of the Legislature, for a period not to exceed 10 days.....	208
15—Authorizing the Speaker of the House and President of the Senate of		16—Thanking the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Interior for their efforts on behalf of Alaska.....	208

SENATE JOINT MEMORIALS

No.	Page	No.	Page
1—Re to wireless station at Holy Cross.....	209	the town of Dillingham, on Bristol Bay	217
2—Re to full territorial form of government for Alaska	210	13—Re to extending the provisions of the Postal Savings Bank Law to Alaska	218
4—Re to construction work on government railroads in Alaska.....	211	14—Re to extending the provisions of the Parcel Post System of Zones to Alaska	219
6—Re to wireless stations at Sulzer, Craig and Token, on the West Coast of Prince of Wales Island	212	15—Re to roads and trails in the First Division of Alaska	221
7—Re to mail service on Route 78076 (West Coast of Prince of Wales Island)	213	16—Re to removing restriction now in Organic Act of the Territory, whereby its legislative powers are limited in the regulation of fisheries	222
8—Re to Mining Experiment Station at Juneau, Alaska	214	19—Re to special inducements offered by the Canadian Government to Alaskan fishermen, asking aid in the matter.....	223
9—Re to rights-of-way over public lands in Alaska..	215		
12—Re to wireless station at			

HOUSE JOINT MEMORIALS

No.	Page	No.	Page
4—Re to homestead laws....	227	7-a—Re to government hospitals for Alaskan natives	231
5—Re to surveys of native villages.....	229	10—Re to breakwater at Nome	232
6—Re to wireless stations at Candle	229	12—Re to disposition of the "Alaskan Fund"	233
7—Re to summer mail service between Tacotna and Ophir	230		

HOUSE JOINT MEMORIALS—Contd.

No.	Page	No.	Page
13—Petitioning the Congress of the United States to place the laws relating to game and fur-bearing animals under the control of the Territorial Legislature	235	21—Re to construction of government railroads on the Seward peninsula.....	237
15—Re to mounted deputy Marshals for the Valdez-Chitina-Fairbanks trail..	236	23—Re to treatment of Alaska insane patients at the Morningside Sanitarium, near Portland, Ore.....	238
20—Re to public lands at Seward	237	24—Re to mail route to Nome by way of Seward and Kaltag	245
		15—Re to Capitol Building at Juneau	245

Stanford Law Library



3 6105 063 412 212

